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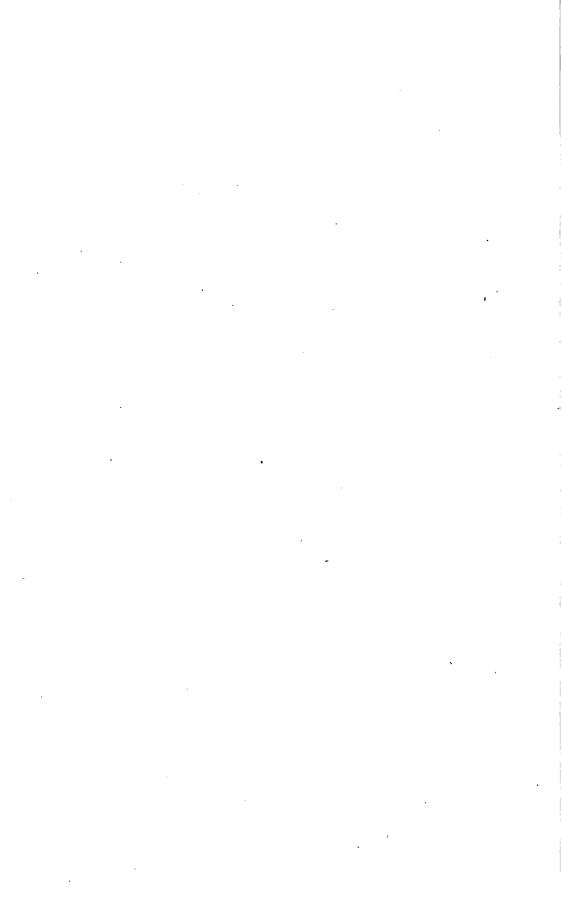




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AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE,

SHOWING THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE

AGRICULTURAL, MANUFACTURING, SHIPPING, COLONIAL, COMMERCIAL,
AND MINING INTERESTS.

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

IN NUMBERS, CAPITAL, AND ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS;

AND ALSO THE PROPORTION WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS RESPECTIVELY PAY OF THE DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION OF THE COUNTRY.

COMPILED FROM THE

CENSUS OF 1841 AND OTHER OFFICIAL RETURNS

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK SPACKMAN,

AUTHOR OF AN ANNUAL PUBLICATION ON THE STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"In every country the FIRST CREDITOR is the PLOUGH. This original indefeasible claim supersedes every other demand."

Edmund Burke.

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PREFACE.

THE greatness of a nation is not made up or dependent on any one particular section of the community, but is the result of the prosperity of the whole; and the object of the present work in ascertaining and defining the exact status of each interest in the body politic is not so much to give a triumph to any as to do justice to all.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the importance of promoting agriculture by all the means in our power, as it must be obvious to every one that it is the first duty of all governments to provide food for the people. The nation must be fed, at whatever cost; and the only question at issue between the two great parties is, whether you can produce at home the food necessary to sustain the population, or obtain it from abroad, with greater collateral advantages to the whole community.

This is the all-important question that has so long engaged the attention of our people, and which our present cir-

cumstances continue to impress on the public mind with greater force than ever. Its gravity, as compared with others, will, in all probability, render it an all-absorbing matter of interest, until the policy of free trade shall have been confirmed or abandoned, as the results of our experience may dictate.

The considerations which necessarily enter into so important a subject are many; and so far as they bear on the interests of each class in society and the importance of the agricultural, as compared with the manufacturing interest, our labours will probably not be in vain in the present attempt to place them fully and fairly before the public.

We have no intention to decry the importance of the mechanical arts or the value of our manufacturing industry. To do either would be as unworthy of the statician as it would be fatal to the statesman. No one can deny the great advantages of a constant source of employment for a large amount of our population, or the benefits derived from exchanging their productions for those of other nations.

It were something too much, however, to expect that in a time of profound peace the rivalry of other nations and the interests of all mankind should be concentrated in furthering British industry; and it is therefore not less our duty than our interest to ascertain with some degree of certainty what have been the primary causes of our past success as well as the real character of the principles on which we are to rely for the future in meeting the competition of other nations.

The times and events which gave to Great Britain a monopoly of the manufacturing and commercial trade of the world have long since passed away; and, from the year 1815, there has been a constant struggle going on between the statesmen of this and other countries as to the extent to which the exclusive privileges acquired by us up to that time shall be surrendered for the common benefit of all.

On all hands we find this antagonistic principle in full operation. Nearly all the nations of Europe and the two Americas, without having any corresponding advantages to offer, have severally put in claims for the removal of those restrictions which have hitherto governed our intercourse with them, and, failing to obtain these, have, by countervailing duties, sought to exclude us from their own markets.

It is not, therefore, so much reciprocity as a demand for the surrender of a principle,—a demand to be admitted to a participation of profits, to an equality of rights; and the only difficulty on our part in at once conceding all that is required of us is, that there is no equality in the circumstances of the two parties.

During the late war, it is true we enjoyed many advantages, and almost exclusive possession of the whole commerce of the seas, but this desperate struggle left us with a debt of 800 millions. It no doubt operated as a scourge on other nations. For a time it paralysed every interest, and swept off generations of their people: agriculture with them made no progress, their manufactures were abandoned, and the arts and sciences only followed the chariot-wheels of the

viii

conqueror to record his triumphs and to perpetuate his fame.

The sacrifice on the part of those countries was, however, a present, not a prospective one; with us it has operated as a mortgage of the present possessions and future labour of the whole population down to the latest posterity.

To dispute the validity of this mortgage we imagine to be altogether out of the question. It would entail individual ruin and national dishonour. The taxes necessary to discharge the obligation must therefore be paid, and the labour which does pay them, we contend, is entitled to protection against that which has neither part nor lot in the matter.

Some men indeed are sanguine enough to imagine that even with such an incubus on our exertions, we can leave all competition far behind us. However highly one may estimate the energy and industry of our people, it is difficult to be satisfied with such a conclusion, and the pages of this work, we venture to say, afford abundant evidence, from the progress made by other countries, of its being a most unjust one. It is the same with nations as with individuals—capital may do much, but not everything, and it is only indispensably necessary where taxation is high. Large farms prevail in England because the application of capital is essential to secure an increase of production on a given amount of land. In the United States, small arable farms are the rule throughout the Union, and both, in all countries, are determined by the presence or absence of taxation. Large factories may enable the manufacturers of one country to compete successfully with those of another, provided there be any parity in their circumstances; but if the one is heavily taxed and the other is comparatively untaxed, the cheaper labour of the latter will, in many cases, completely set all the multiplying powers of machinery at defiance.

The national burdens of a people, inasmuch as they enter into everything that is conducive to their daily strength, must retard their progress in proportion as they are easy or otherwise, and it was just as reasonable to expect that the Israelites of old could make bricks without straw, as it would be that the labour of individuals in this country could compete with the untaxed labour of the Swiss, the Germans, and the Saxons in respect of manufactures, or with that of the provinces of the Baltic in respect of agricultural productions.

A writer in one of the most distinguished of our periodicals, has, with peculiar felicity, enumerated the items of taxation which the labour of our people is made to contribute to the necessities of the State, and shown that it embraces everything within the compass of our wants and wishes, from our entrance into the world to our final exit from it. The beer, tea, coffee, sugar, and everything else that we either eat or drink, the hat which covers the head, the shoes that enclose the feet, the raiment wherewith we are clothed, nay, all that is necessary to support the strength and gratify the senses, must pay an enormous government toll before it can reach the individual who has nothing but his labour to sustain him. In health or in sickness he contributes to the taxation of the State, and after he has departed this life, should his virtues be chronicled at all, the knowledge of them must be handed

down to posterity on taxed marble, and then, but only then, can it be said that he is gathered to his fathers, to be taxed no more.

Since, then, the taxation of a country is so unlimited in its operation and so imperative in its effects, the actual importance of each class in the same community must be determined by the amount which they severally contribute to the national burdens, and this we have endeavoured to ascertain and define.

Of the number of persons actually employed by the agriculturists and manufacturers, no difference of opinion can exist, as we have adopted the government classification in every instance, and copied the figures given in the returns. We believe this classification to be correct in principle, and but slightly erroneous in details.

Political economists may exercise their ingenuity by calling in question this classification, but we believe it is the only one that accurately traces the dependence of an individual on the one or the other interest, and as this is the primary object of all such matters, if it attains this end, it is sufficient for all purposes. By the Landed Interest, we mean not only the proprietors of the soil, but all that are engaged in its cultivation, and all the interests that are dependent on and supported by both landlord and tenant. An Agriculturist is one who grows the raw material. The Manufacturer changes the fabric from cotton into calico; flax into linen; wool into cloth; raw into manufactured silk; mineral ores into various combinations of metals; and the skin of an animal into leather.

All besides the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers, are auxiliaries, not principals; thus the handicraftsman alters the form, but not the substance, and adapts the article to the use of the consumer,—so, the miller, baker, and butcher; the tailor, milliner, and shoemaker.

There is also a very numerous class, who neither produce, manufacture, nor alter the shape or substance of an article, and these are called merchants, if they buy and sell in a wholesale manner, or shopkeepers and retail dealers, if they sell by retail. The business of these is to distribute all articles imported from abroad or produced at home, through every city, town, and village in the United Kingdom; and the Government definition of all these auxillaries is, "Engaged in Trade and Commerce."

The dependence of any particular class engaged in trade and commerce, or in handicraft, is not upon the party who produces, alters, or supplies the article, but upon the individual who consumes it, and if there is any tax whatever on the raw material, or on any thing used in its manufacture, adaptation, or distribution, it is on him that all and every item of such tax, together with all profits and charges, must ultimately fall.

Inasmuch, however, as there is no wealth in this country of any amount, but what has been derived either from Agriculture or Manufactures, nor any of which the value is not determined by the success of these; so, again, this consumer, whatever his rank or position in society may be, is mainly dependent on them. The rental of land, the income from houses, or investments in the public funds, are merely the represen-

xii

tatives of so much labour, and the means necessary to pay them are principally drawn from either Agriculture or Manufactures.

Our annual creation of wealth may be thus stated:

Agriculture	-	£250,000,000
Manufactures, d	leductingthe raw material	127,000,000
Mining Interest	t -	37,000,000
Colonial Interes	t -	18,000,000
Foreign Comme	rce (includ-	
ing the Shippi	ng Interest),	15 000 000
10 per Cent. o	n the amount	15,000,000
of our Exports	and Imports	
Fisheries	-	3,000,000
		£450,000,000

And from one or the other of these does every individual in the land derive his income or means of support. The Peer of the realm, the landed proprietor, the Government annuitant, the clergyman, the medical, and the legal adviser, with the banker, merchant, dealer, and handicraftsman of every class and kind,—derive what is necessary to support their state and condition and their daily sustenance from these springheads of national wealth. This is the substance of the nation; and what we call money consists merely of the counters we use to denote and measure the value of this substance as it passes from one to another.

To do equal justice to all classes, the legislation of a country ought therefore to keep steadily in view their relative importance, not only as regards numbers, but also their powers of production and the proportion which they severally

bear of the national burdens. Unless this is the governing principle, it strikes at the root of their prosperity, and the injury inflicted on a class is evinced in the gradual decay of the whole community.

We live in an age when mankind place but little reliance on opinions, however authoritatively expressed. The statements of a Prime Minister are subjected, as they ought to be, to the strictest scrutiny; and when opposed to the policy of a long political career, are received by all parties with suspicion. The opinions of men, almost gifted with the spirit of prophecy, who have grown gray in writing voluminous works on all conceivable subjects, are set at nought; for the present generation is a matter of fact one, and nothing short of demonstration will satisfy it.

We submit the present work to its decision, in the full confidence that, however imperfectly we may have executed the task, in this particular it will be found to be in accordance with the public taste. We are also not without the hope that it will disabuse the public mind of much of the error which so generally prevails on this matter, and reconcile both parties to the maintenance in all their integrity of the most important interests of the British Empire.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction. - Necessity for the present Inquiry .

Pages 1 to 7

CHAPTER II.

Objections to the Form of the Government Returns.—Notice of the Fallacies of Public Writers thereon.—Examination of the terms Trade and Commerce.

Pages 8 to 20

CHAPTER III.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

CHAPTER IV.

Erroneous Opinions of Mr Cobden and Mr Bright respecting the Farming Interest.

—Inclosure of Land since 1800.—Improvement in Cultivation and increased Productions.—Mr Couling's Tables of the Land of the United Kingdom.—Average Price of Wheat, and Number of Inclosure Bills passed since 1760.—Import and Export of Grain from 1695.—Prices of Grain in Foreign Countries.—Rental of the United Kingdom.—Capital employed in Agriculture.—Estimate of the Annual Productions of Agriculture.—Conclusion

Pages 30 to 52

CHAPTER V.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

Review of the Progress of Manufactures in Great Britain and Foreign Counties since the Peace.—Locality of the Manufacturing Interest in the United Kingdom.—
Its numerical Strength.—Number of Persons employed in the most important Branches—Number employed in Ireland.—Tendency of Mechanical Power to abridge Labour

Pages 53 to 64

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VII.

- The Manufacture of Woollens.—Change of Fabric caused by the Mixture of Coarse with Fine Wools.—Numbers employed.—Capital invested.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Woollen Goods exported from 1815 to 1844.
- The Manufacture of Linen.—Distribution of the Trade.—Number of Persons employed.—Capital invested.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Imports of Flax and Exports of Linen from 1834 to 1846.
- The Manufacture of Silk.—Notice of Mr Huskisson's Alteration of Duties in 1824, and Progress of the Silk Trade since that Time.—Quantity imported and smuggled into this Country.—Amount of Capital invested —Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Imports of Raw Silk and Exports of Manufactured Goods from 1820 to 1846.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MINING INTEREST.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SHIPPING AND COLONIAL INTERESTS AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Notice of Commerce previous to the Rise of the Manufacturing Interest.

The Shipping Interest.—Navigation Laws.—Origin and Intention of them.—Reciprocity Treaties.—Reduction of Protective Duties on Whale Oil, and its Effect on the Whale Fisheries.—Mistake of Sir Robert Peel as to the Cause of the

Advance in Value of Lard	-Coast	ing T	rade	.—Fo	reigi	Tr.	ade.	_Co	lonial	Tr	ade
Capital invested in Shipping											
The Colonial Interests.—The Po	litical	Impo	rtano	ce of	our (Colo	nies.	.—O ₁	pinion	s of	M
M'Culloch and Mr Porter.—	List of	f our	Colo	nies -	-Shi	ppin	ıg.—	-Exp	orts.		
The Foreign Trade.—Comparati											
France, and the United Stat	es fron	n 180	l to	1844.	—Ex	port	s of	Gre	at Br	itai	n t
all Countries in 1844.—Office			ared	Val	ae of	the	Ex	ports	and l	[mp	ort
of Great Britain from 1801	to 1840	6	•		•			Pag	es 10	l to	12
	~										
		APTE									
	COI	NCLU8	ion.								
Review of the whole subject	•	•	•		•	•		Pag	es 121	to	128
	A TO	DEST	NTV.								
T6 Ab - A		PENI					٠.		.,		
List of the Authorities	reierre	ea to	n th	e con	npula	tion	ot t	his V	vork.	PAG	a R
The Counties of England, in alph	abetic	al ord	er						1	to	4!
Summary of England .		 010		•		•	_	•	•		4
The Counties of Wales, in alphab	retical	order	•		•		•	•	48	to	59
Summary of Wales .		0. 00.	_			•		•	-10		6
The Counties of Scotland, in alpl	hahetic	al or	ler.	_	•		•	•	62	to	9:
Summary of Scotland		· ·		•		•		•	V 2	•	94
The Islands in the British Seas	•	_	•	_	•	_	•	•			90
The Counties of Ireland, in alpha	hetica	I orde	r	•		•		•	97	to	
Summary of Ireland .	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	- 01 40	•		•		•	•	٠,	•	138
Summary of the United Kingdon	n	•		•		•		•	•		140
Summary of Persons engaged in		ilture	•		•		•	•			142
Summary of their Age and Sex			_	•		•		•			144
Summary of Persons engaged in	he Ma	กทร์ลด	tore	of th	· e Tes	rtile	Fab	rica			147
Summary of all the Persons enga					U 102		1.00	1100	148		-
Summary of their Age and Sex	Boa 12						•	•	110		152
Summary of all persons engaged	in Tra	de an	1 Co	mme	me.	•		·	155		
Summary of all Persons employe							•	·	100		163
Tabular statement of the Mining						•			164 s		
Summary of the Mining Interest			•		•		•				166
Tables of the Shipping Interest		•	_	•		•		•	168		
Professional Persons .	•		•		•		•	·	100		174
Other Educated Persons .		•		•		•		•			175
Persons returned as Independent	•	_	•		•		•				176
Persons engaged in the Government		ril Se	rvice			•		·			177
Parochial Town and Church Offic					•		Ť				178
Domestic Servants .		•		•				Ċ			179
Labourers	•	_	•		•			·			180
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers.	Linna	tics. s	nd I	Prison	iers	•		•			181
Workhouses, Hospitals, Gaols, La						_	•	•			ib.
Criminals					_	-					182
Public Charities	•		•		•	_	•				183
Rental of England and Wales		•		•		•		•	184 a		
" of Scotland	•	_	•	_			•	•			186
" of Ireland .		•		•			_	•			87
A Synoptical Table embracing th	e whol	le.	•				•			•	

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE

ERRATA.

PAGE 9, for "overwhelming number," read "overwhelming numbers."

- ,, 14, for "six midland and northern counties," read "sight."
- ,, 14, for " six out of the fifty-two counties," read " eight."
- ,, 26, for "Mr M'Culloch estimates the capital employed in the cotton trade at thirty-four millions," read "forty-seven millions."
- " 27, for " six midland and northern counties," read " eight."
- " 28, for "produces annually three hundred millions," &c., read " two hundred and fifty millions."
- ,, 38, for "if low prices out are," &c., read "for if low prices only."
- " 90, for " the returns in the census for 1811," read " 1841."

IN THE APPENDIX:-

Page 27, Northumberland, Property tax on land is omitted. Amount, £24,278.

- ,, 28, Nottingham, Property tax on land is omitted. Amount, £20,641.
- ,, 176, for "the rental of the land of the United Kingdom is about *ffty-isoo millions," read "ffty-cight millions, that of houses forty millions, government annuitants thirty millions, making together one hundred and twenty-cight millions," &c.

The long continuance in one line of policy or course of trade oftentimes produces a desire of change, and at such a moment the slightest pressure on the circumstances of a people is sufficient to turn the current, or direct the course, of public opinion which decides the fate of the question. If to this we add, that, should at any time popular agitation have for its object, the transfer of political power from the few to the many,—the reduction of the price of food,—or an increase in the price of labour, the arguments in support of such propositions, however impracticable, however absurd in the abstract, or pernicious in their effects, are seldom examined by

the masses in the first instance, because, prima facie, they themselves appear to have a direct interest in bringing about such results, and thus a handful of demagogues agitating for their own selfish ends have not unfrequently overturned what the practical wisdom of ages had established.

The same remark will apply not only to the masses, but to those who are entrusted with their government. Ministers of state in their struggles for political power,—senators whose adherence to a party, or an interest, is the condition of their election,—and even the public press, desirous of retaining its hold on the popular will, have all frequently exhibited the most remarkable conversions to opinions which, through a long political career, they had previously opposed.

It is not within our province nor is it our intention in any such case to impute motives, but to deal with the data put forward in justification of such conversions, and, so far as the relative importance of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Interests is concerned, to show that they have no foundation in honesty or truth.

With no better security, however, for the stability of any particular system than the popular will, it is nothing extraordinary that the most important interest of a country should for a time be decried, neglected, or sacrificed, or that, in such a state of things, some of the most time-honoured institutions of a country should disappear.

If universal peace and good-will always prevailed among the nations of the earth, and the civil and political circumstances of every country were alike; or even if the relative importance of each class in the same community were so nicely balanced, that the trial of any new principle of national policy would equally affect all; the argument against violent changes, although still unanswered, would lose much of its force; but, unfortunately for this assumption, perfect equality is not a principle in nature. It is not to be found in the dispensations of Providence, in the civil or political condition of nations, or in the external or internal circumstances of those several classes of mankind who collectively constitute the separate kingdoms of which the earth is composed.

We have not the slightest wish to derogate from the importance of manufactures, the value of new inventions, or the use of machinery, but it will be a part of our duty to ascertain how far these have been carried on respectively of the labour which some suppose they have a tendency to supplant, and, above all, we desire to estimate them at their real value.

It has been often said that a purely agricultural country never could be a rich one; but, at all events, Britain exercised a great and powerful influence among the nations when manufactures were but yet in their infancy, and it is a matter of record that for the extension of her power over an empire which has no parallel in history, and for her dominion of the seas, she is indebted to

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,"

which.

"When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

On the other hand, were it possible to realize the most sanguine assertions of the free-traders, and to make these fair islands the workshop of the world, we should have but a very slight security for the continuance of any prosperity derived from such a source; for, independent of the competition of other countries with whom Cotton, Fine Wool, and Silk are natural productions—assisted as they are by recent discoveries of Coal and Minerals—the very principle of our success in the first instance, viz., the increase and perfection of our mechanical power, would be certain, by its multiplication, to insure its own destruction; for, as we shall presently demonstrate, the increase in the production of manufactured goods, and the employment of the population, proceed in an inverse ratio to each other.

For these reasons a mixed community of agriculturists and manufacturers, and a system that under all circumstances shall induce the cultivation of the soil to the greatest possible extent, and that altogether irrespectively of other markets, we believe to be the best for any nation and people,—the only security for the supply of their own wants,—the only certain means of maintaining their own independence.

It is also our firm conviction that the one interest cannot suffer loss and depression for any length of time without reacting on the other, and in the end involving it in the same consequences. The two are therefore interested in mutual protection and support, and any false principle of legislation which shall endanger the security of agriculture will undoubtedly seal the fate of manufactures.

It behoves us, then, to take especial care that we depart not from first principles, for, in national as well as individual instances, there is a moral retribution which never fails to exact a heavy penalty in all such cases: thus, the excess of public liberty is licentiousness, in the end producing a grinding despotism; and freedom of trade, although when carried out on just and equitable principles, may be considered the perfection of political economy, and perhaps of human wisdom; yet, if not based on this principle of justice to all classes, it may produce the very evils it was intended to check, and, by damaging the most important member of the body politic, may have the effect of laying every other prostrate in the dust.

We propose to show that these remarks are applicable to the false estimate which has been made, and which very generally prevails, of the status of the agricultural interest of the United Kingdom.

Much of the ignorance which exists on this matter may be ascribed to the very uninviting character of the Government publications. To investigate and analyze the formidable array of figures which form the population returns of the census of 1841, and a host of others made by Church, Tithe, Poor-law, and Tax Commissioners, and to collate and concentrate the whole, is a task indeed which few will undertake for themselves, and which we believe is now for the first time attempted.

The principles of division and sub-division, the incompleteness of the details, and the want of uniformity in the returns for Great Britain and those for the kingdom of Ireland, have been the subject of much doubt and difficulty to most persons who have ventured on the inquiry, and in some instances have only stultified it when made. Hence men, well informed and intelligent on all other subjects, have been deplorably deficient in a knowledge of that which ought to be the foundation of all and every argument affecting the interests of those two great classes of mankind, the agriculturists and the manufacturers; viz., the exact proportion which they respectively bear to each other and to the whole population of the country. They have thus been led to adopt and argue on general assumptions as extravagant and absurd as they are fallacious and inconsequential.

The Commissioners for taking the census of 1841 have in their "Abstract" departed from the practice of their predecessors. This has deceived many superficial readers, and furnished many designing men with an argument to depreciate the real strength and importance of the agricultural interest. The orators of the League, for instance, in all their speeches and writings, took especial care to exclude from consideration nearly one-third of the population of the United Kingdom living in Ireland, seveneighths of whom are wholly dependent on agriculture.

To correct these errors, whether of design or misconception, and to bring before the public the statistical facts which bear on the condition and circumstances of each interest, is the object of the present work. In the execution of the task, we shall confine ourselves to facts, and not to opinions,—to figures extracted from the government returns in every instance, and not to assertions,—leaving our readers to draw such inferences from these as the strict justice of the case may in each instance require.

Our first duty will be to define the general principles on which this inquiry is to be conducted.

Political economists may differ in their definitions of productive and unproductive labour, but it is quite clear that there are two great divisions of mankind—the producer and the non-producer; and also two great sources from which all mankind derive their wealth—the raw material and the manufactured one.

The producers of the raw material are certainly the first and most important class in all communities, not only because, having no machinery to assist their labours, they must of necessity be the most numerous, but because they are in truth the root from whence all others derive their origin.

In the condition assigned to this class by Providence, they realize the primeval curse inflicted on our first parents, that man should cultivate the soil by the sweat of his brow. They are, in every instance, the pioneers of human civilization, and compel the earth in many a barren and desolate wilderness to assume the appearance of an earthly paradise, and to yield up her countless stores of corn, wine, and oil, of fruits, vegetables, and flowers in endless variety to sustain the wants, to supply the necessities, and to gratify the senses of man. Machinery, as applied to the cultivation of the soil, is yet in its infancy, and contributes little or nothing to the saving of labour, or to the production of those great results which enable us in all seasons, except when it shall please Providence to afflict us in common with other countries with a deficient crop, to feed twice the amount of population which existed in the year 1800, this increased production giving at the same time a corresponding amount of employment to the working classes, and thus ministering to their wants, instead of supplanting their labour.

The next in importance is the manufacturer, who by his skill can give additional lustre to the diamond, can not only transmute ores into precious metals, but form and fashion them into every variety of shape for the use, convenience, and luxury of mankind, and who also by the multitude of his inventions, can turn the production of a moth, and the gossamer of a cotton tree, into the most costly and useful fabrics that either minister to the comforts, or add to the substantial riches of society.

The manufacturer, however, differs from the agriculturist in one very important particular. While, with the gigantic and unlimited power of machinery, he can almost realize the wonders of Aladdin's lamp, and produce goods to any extent which the demand of a world might require, he at the same time supersedes nearly an equal amount of human labour, so that, if this mighty power of production could be carried on ad infinitum, it would present the extraordinary anomaly of the accumulation of great wealth on

the part of the mill-owner, with the condition of the labouring classes in a course of gradual deterioration, hence, except in times when the opening up of new markets gave a great additional stimulus to trade, the destitution of the lower classes, with every return of adversity, would become deeper and deeper still, until at last it formed an aggregate of human misery that would dissolve the entire framework of society.

These, then, are the two great sections into which a community necessarily and naturally divides itself; all others, by whatever name called, are not principals but auxiliaries to these, and therefore all persons engaged in Trade and Commerce—the Mining Interest,—the Shipping Interest, and all other classes, must be referred to these as to a common root, on which they are dependent for their means of support, and without which they could not exist.

After noticing certain objections to the form of the Government returns, and the fallacies which have been adopted by many of our public writers in consequence thereof, we shall proceed to ascertain the relative strength and importance of each interest, and the exact degree of dependence, on the one or the other, of every other class of the community. In other words, we shall range each under their respective standards, and proceed to number the people.

CHAPTER II.

Objections to the form of the Government Returns.—Notice of the Fallacies of public Writers thereon.—Examination of the terms

Trade and Commerce.

THE object of taking a Census of the people every ten years we imagine to be three-fold:—

1st. In order to ascertain the numerical strength of the nation as a whole, and the causes operating to an increase or decrease of the population.

2nd. To ascertain the progress of each separate interest in the community, so that, by the application of wise and judicious legislation, we may protect each according to its importance as compared with the whole.

3rd. To trace the relative degree of dependence of one class upon another.

It is a little remarkable that in the accomplishment of this object any difficulty should arise. At first sight it would appear to be simple enough, and in truth it is as simple an affair as can well be to those who will take the trouble of examining the details for themselves; but the Commissioners for taking the Census and several of our public writers have so perverted the figures which they themselves have placed on record, that without this examination the "most abstruse and fanciful theories" imaginable have been palmed off on the public as the most veritable of truths, and these form the foundation of nearly all the arguments which have been adduced in support of the new system of political economy.

What a security for the realization of that millennium of prosperity which free trade is to confer on mankind!

But first in reference to the returns made by the Commissioners:

The return of 1831 was made under three main heads, viz.—

AGRICULTURE,
MANUFACTURES,
ALL OTHER CLASSES;

and the returns under these heads were as follows, viz. -

AGRICULTURE.	GREAT. BRITAIN.	IRBLAND.
Agricultural Occupiers employing Labourers Cocupiers not employing Labourers Labourers employed in Agriculture	187,075 168,815 887,167	95,389 564,274 567,441
Total employed in Agriculture	1,243,057	1,227,054
MANUFACTURES. Employed in Manufactures, or in making Manufacturing Machinery	404,317	25,746
ALL OTHER CLASSES. Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters		
or Workmen Capitalists, Bankers, Professional and other educated Men Labourers employed in Labour not Agricultural, as	1,159,867 214,390	298,838 61,514
Miners, Quarriers, Fishermen, Porters, &c Other Males twenty years of Age except Servants Male Servants	608,712 235,499 78,669	89,876 110,595 54,142
Total number of Males of the age of 20 years and	3,944,511	1,867,765
upwards in the United Kingdom	5,81	2,276

This was the state of things in 1831; but between this period and 1841 a new theory had been propounded, and much new light appears to have broken in upon gentlemen holding high official situations, and some others of our public writers. Many of these had sent forth publications assigning such overwhelming numb er to each branch of manufactures as to form a total perfectly irreconcilable with the above fact that only 430,063 males of all ages above that of twenty were engaged in their production. This was only about one-sixth of the number engaged in agriculture, and about one-thirteenth of the whole; and although these figures were perfectly correct and fully confirmed by the Census of 1841, yet the form in which the fact was presented to the public was fatal to any argument touching the numerical strength and importance of the manufacturing interest.

It was also fatal to any conclusion that it would be safe or politic

to legislate for so small an interest at the expense of one which preponderated to such an extent as it is here shown the agricultural interest did at this period.

No course, therefore, was left but to quarrel with the returns themselves, and to show that, like other statistical returns, they contained many apparent fallacies, which it required no great stretch of ingenuity to use on the one or the other side of an argument at the will and pleasure of a writer; but, at the same time, although so used, and that with much subtlety, the said returns might still be perfectly correct.

On this head the Commissioners report as follows, page 8:-

"In some cases the accuracy of returns of this kind has been impugned, in consequence of the small numbers returned as engaged in making or selling articles of very general consumption. Thus, the assertion that any large place contains but one spectacle-maker, two pork-butchers, three coffin-makers, or four hatters, has been quoted as incorrect or ridiculous; whereas it should be borne in mind, that only in places of such importance and commercial activity as to require and support great subdivision of trades, would any such occupations be separately carried on at all. In many small country towns, the spectacle-maker would merge in the optician, who would perhaps be also the watch-maker, the barometer-seller, and the bell-hanger of his neighbourhood. The coffin-maker would be doing the last offices to his former customers in the cabinet-making line; while the hatter would figure in the list as draper, grocer, bookseller, or shopkeeper, according as he might prefer one name to the other."

And yet, notwithstanding this very proper explanatory remark of the Commissioners, which accounts for and embraces the whole argument, Mr Porter, in his "Progress of the Nation" for 1847, endeavours to show that such a classification is perfectly useless because it does not correspond in all instances with the number of Excise Licences granted for carrying on particular trades. Why, how can any return or classification do so, when as every body knows, many tradesmen in large towns, and all tradesmen in small towns, carry on half a dozen or a dozen trades, requiring for each a particular licence from the Excise: thus, an individual may be a teadealer, tobacco-dealer, wine-dealer, spirit-dealer, soap-maker, tallow-chandler, vender of patent medicines, and brewer, and many other trades, all requiring a licence, and yet in the returns of the Census he may be called by that which in a country town includes the whole, a grocer.

Had Mr Porter shown us that these were improperly classed as dealers, and that they were in truth manufacturers, there would have been something in the argument; but the objection that they are called by one of the trades in which they deal, instead of another, is puerile indeed, and in fact amounts to nothing.

This, however, was only intended to raise a difficulty where none actually existed; a trader or dealer in an article, and a manufacturer of it, are two callings as distinct as any two things well can be, and about which there could be no mistake.

But it had a far different object, and this will be found in Mr Porter's books, both of 1837 and 1847.

In both editions we have the following paragraph:—

"By adopting only two divisions or classes, this difficulty is removed, and a greater degree of certainty upon the subject is attained. The persons appointed to prepare the returns might easily fall into errors in classing traders and followers of professions, but could hardly fail to distinguish from all others those families who drew their support from agricultural occupations."

And so, because it was possible that the enumerator might have some doubt about the class to which a few trades or callings belonged, whether they were dealers or manufacturers, Mr Porter in 1837 recommended that for the future the population should be divided into two divisions or classes, viz., Agriculturists, and those engaged in Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures; and in the Census of 1841 the Government adopted the suggestion, and the returns have consequently been made in this form. Throughout the editions of the "Progress of the Nation," in 1837 and 1847, we have accordingly the occupations of the people treated in reference to two classes only, which for any practical purpose is as great an absurdity as if we were to call the Agriculturists themselves Manufacturers. One of the principal objects of taking the Census. as we have before said, is to trace the relative degree of dependence of one class upon another; but how can this be done if all the trade and commerce of the country is to be mixed up and classed with manufactures?

The real object of this manœuvre was to conceal the weakness of the manufacturing interest, and at the same time to oust the agricultural interest from that precedence which, in all former times, had been accorded to it in the National Accounts, and which

it is the object of this work to show it is still pre-eminently entitled to hold in the Statistics of the British Empire.

Mr Porter would have us to consider Trade and Commerce, and Manufactures as synonymous terms, and that together they only form one class; and he seems to be so thoroughly haunted with the numerical weakness of the manufacturing interest, that his fear of its being discovered peeps out in every paragraph, and by mixing them up, in every table in which they are mentioned in his book, with those engaged in trade and commerce, he has effectually succeeded in his object.

The gross injustice of confounding all persons engaged in trade and commerce with the manufacturers, is very strikingly illustrated by the four first counties in the Government summary, which, in that document, stand thus:—

	COUNT	(ES.			Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures.	Agriculture.
Bedford Berks Bucks - Cambridge			-	:	14,333 16,479 19,669 14,744	14,933 21.249 21,897 22,918
					65,225	80,997

This would lead us to the conclusion, that in these four counties the two interests are nearly balanced, when in truth, if we separate those engaged in manufactures from those engaged in trade and commerce, and then divide all other classes between the agriculturists and the manufacturers, in the proportion which these bear to each other, we arrive at the fact that five-sixths of the whole are dependent on agriculture, as will be seen by the following table:—

	A	GRICULTUR	E.	88.		
COUNTIES.	Engaged in :	Dependent on:	TOTAL.	Engaged in :	Dependent on:	TOTAL.
Bedford Berks Bucks Cambridge -	14,933 21,249 21,897 22,918 80,997	62,703 127,695 92,989 135,981 419,368	77,636 148,944 114,886 158,899 500,365	5,828 1,741 7,833 802	24,472 10,462 33,264 4,758 72,956	30,300 12,203 41,097 5,560

Total engaged in, and dependent on, Agriculture Total engaged in, and dependent on, Manufactures

- 500,365 - 89,160

Total of the four Counties

589,525

Could anything be more unreasonable, and in fact more absurd, than to tell us that the population of a county is dependent on manufactures where no manufactures exist, or that all the retail dealers and those engaged in handicraft in such a county are not dependent on the landed interest, and the numerous trades and occupations which the cultivation of the soil in the first instance, and the distribution of its productions in the second, necessarily give rise to in every class of which society is composed?

The relative strength of these classes in each county will be treated of under their proper heads, but it will be sufficient for our present purpose to call the attention of the reader to the actual strength of these three classes, treated, as they ought to be, as separate and distinct interests:—

AGRICULTURE	see Appendix, page 144 -	-	3,344,207
TRADE and COMMERCE -	see Appendix, page 160	-	2,413,951
MANUPACTURES	see Appendix, page 152, Great Britain Ireland -	:	1,140,906 300,000
			1,440,906

This leads us to the consideration of what constitutes

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The number of persons engaged in Trade and Commerce, it will be seen, is 2,413,951. This is about two-thirds of the number actually employed in Agriculture, and nearly double the whole number employed in Manufactures.

In this very numerous class are included the merchants, brokers, agents, wholesale and retail dealers, and all persons engaged in trade or in handicraft as masters or workmen. Our general proposition in respect of this class is, we imagine, a self-evident one—that all charges, whether of cost or profit, on the production, sale, conveyance, and distribution of every article, whether imported from abroad or manufactured at home, are paid by the consumer; and ergo, that all and every one of the classes enumerated in the table given in the Appendix, at page 155, are supported by the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other.

The tea, sugar, coffee, wine, and every other article of foreign production brought to these islands, are not consumed by any particular class, or limited to any particular district, but diffused over the whole surface of the United Kingdom; and although there may be some slight inequalities in the distribution of luxuries, and even of necessaries, as in the case of Ireland, yet it will be seen that these are not of sufficient importance to affect the general argument, but on the contrary, they prove that all the incidents of the condition of the agricultural population, and of those who draw their means of support from it, as retail dealers, or persons engaged in handicraft as masters or workmen, of necessity induce a greater amount of what is called Trade and Commerce than any other interest can possibly do.

For instance, the agricultural population extends over the entire surface of the three kingdoms. The manufacturing population of England and Wales is represented by that of the six midland and northern counties (see Article on Manufactures), and more than two-thirds of the whole are resident in these six out of the fifty-two counties composing England and Wales. The same remark will apply to Scotland: the city of Glasgow, and the towns of Paisley, Dundee, Kilmarnock, and a very few others, comprise the total of their population engaged in manufactures, while the same amount of agricultural population is spread over thirty-two counties, extending from the Orkneys to Berwick-upon-Tweed. In Ireland, if we except those engaged in the linen trade in the town of Belfast and the immediate locality, there is little that is worthy of notice.

It is also certain that a very large proportion of the manufactures exported are shipped in the immediate locality of the place in which they are produced; and the same remark will apply to all the foreign produce consumed by this interest, three-fourths of which is imported at Liverpool and Hull, and distributed throughout the immediate district at a trifling expense as compared with the larger proportion required by the agricultural population, and all the classes dependent on and supported by it, and which is sent to them by every conveyance that circulates throughout the United Kingdom.

Again, large masses of population congregated in cities and towns do not support or maintain even pro rata the same number of Retail Tradesmen, Professional Persons (see Appendix, page 174), Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service (see Appendix, page 177), Parochial, Town, and Church Officers (see Appendix, page 178), or Domestic Servants (see Appendix, page 179), as the same amount of population would if spread over the agricultural districts, and for this very obvious reason, that one individual can supply the wants, superintend the affairs, or be the professional adviser of a much greater number so situated than under any other circumstances whatever.

But it may be said that although the manufacturers have these advantages in respect of their own productions, still the agricultural produce required for their consumption must be brought from a distance, and this is perfectly true to the extent of their numbers. but nothing more. For it must be taken into consideration, that the agricultural produce of their own localities nearly supplies their wants, and that the cost of conveying all that they may require from a distance is but an unit as compared with that of distributing 300 millions of agricultural produce, and 100 millions of manufactured goods throughout the three kingdoms: the cost or profit of the production, and the sale, conveyance, and ultimate distribution by the retail dealer, being in every instance, as we have already observed, paid by the consumers, and these consumers being the agriculturists and the manufacturers, and those dependent on them, in the exact proportion which they bear to each other in the whole population of the United Kingdom.

Trade and Commerce are not, therefore, necessarily identified, or synonymous, with Manufactures, as Mr Porter and many other writers would have us believe. So far as the internal commerce of the country is concerned, they form a separate and distinct interest from either agriculture or manufactures, and are dependent on each in the exact proportion of their respective numbers, and the relative value of the contribution which each interest makes annually to the common stock of the community.

If there is any one branch of our national interests in which

manufactures may be said to be predominant, it is in the external or foreign trade of the country; but this only forms about one-tenth of the whole, and into all particulars relating to its importance we shall inquire under the head of "Manufactures."

We, therefore, contend that the classing of all persons engaged in trade and commerce with those engaged in manufactures is not warranted in any statistical or economical sense; and that, so far as regards the returns made by the Commissioners appointed to take the Census for Great Britain, whoever gave the directions for such a classification must have done so with the predetermination to perpetrate an act of great injustice to the agricultural interest, and with a view of preparing the public mind for a change in policy which the facts bearing on these two great interests would in no way justify.

The returns for Ireland, like everything else in that unfortunate country, fairly defy analysis. The Commissioners for Ireland, instead of following the form appointed for Great Britain, appear to have acted without any definite instructions in the matter, and to have set up one of their own, of so arbitrary, fanciful, and peculiar a structure as to resemble nothing of the kind known among men.

For the purpose of legislation, indeed, these returns are worse than useless, because they conceal the fact of the amount of individual dependence on the one interest or the other, the primary object of all such returns. It is also a remarkable fact, that they have made no return of any class as Independent, and thus, as to their dependence or independence we are left equally in the dark. The English Commissioners fixed twenty years of age as the period when dependence on the parent generally ceases, and separation takes place. The Commissioners for Ireland, without assigning any reason, have reduced this to fifteen years of age, which has so confounded the relative numbers of each class that it has made it next to impossible to make any comparison between the corresponding classes of the two countries.

Again, instead of ranging the population under the respective heads of Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade and Commerce, and the several other divisions given in the returns for Great Britain, they have made use of a classification which confounds all the distinctions hitherto observed by political economists. According to it, we have the various occupations of the people defined as follows:—

Ministering to Food.

Ministering to Clothing.

Ministering to Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.

Ministering to Health.

Ministering to Charity.

Ministering to Justice.

Ministering to Education.

Ministering to Religion.

Various Arts and Employments not included in the foregoing.

Residue of Population.

To show the extreme fallacy of such a classification, it is only necessary to make the following extract from the Report of the Commissioners for Great Britain:—

"We would willingly have given a classification of the occupations of the inhabitants of Great Britain into the various wants to which they respectively minister, but, in attempting this, we were stopped by the various anomalies and uncertainties to which such a classification seemed necessarily to lead, from the fact that many persons supply more than one want, though they can only be classed under one head. Thus to give but a single instance,—the farmer and grazier may be deemed to minister quite as much to clothing by the fleece and hides as he does to food by the flesh of his sheep and cattle."

Mr Porter, at page 68 of his new edition, has adopted this Irish classification, and given us a table in which, under the head of "Ministering to Clothing," it is gravely stated that no less than 669,310 persons are engaged in the "manufacture of materials." If this were true, it would be more than the number employed in the manufacture of the textile fabrics in the whole of England and Wales, and be equal to nearly seven-eighths of the whole number employed in Great Britain. (See Appendix, page 147.)

It is hardly necessary to controvert such a statement, but under the head of Manufactures we shall endeavour to show, notwithstanding the deficiency in these returns, what is the extent of the manufacturing interest in the kingdom of Ireland, as also the number dependent on those actually employed. The division of the two interests of Agriculture and Manufactures in Ireland is so distinct, and the support and dependency of all other classes on the one or the other is so strongly marked, as to leave no doubt of our being able to get at a correct result. Our principal object in referring thus to the returns for Ireland has been to point out the fallacy of such a classification, the errors it has given rise to, and the necessity of adopting on future occasions one uniform system for the whole of the United Kingdom.

Such are the refurns we have to deal with on the present occasion, and we shall now proceed to analyse them in strict conformity with the Government definition of what constitutes Trade and Commerce, and what Manufactures.

Dividing those engaged in Trade and Commerce between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in each county of the three kingdoms, on the rule we have laid down, we shall thus arrive at a complete knowledge of the local circumstances of the population of each county and be able to ascertain the precise numbers actually employed in, and actually dependent on, each interest.

We shall adopt the same rule in reference to the local and direct taxation of the several counties, and although we believe that in nearly every instance it will materially underrate the actual proportion which is paid by the Agriculturists, yet it is the only general rule applicable to such an argument, and is the nearest approximation to the truth which the nature of the subject will admit of.

The tables which form the Appendix to this work have been compiled from the Government returns with great care and fidelity. As regards the number of Agriculturists in each county no question or difficulty could arise, because they are strictly defined, and the precise numbers are copied.

With respect to manufactures, the principal and leading branches carried on in each county have been extracted, and are given with great correctness, and the last line under this head includes all the miscellaneous branches of too small an amount to deserve a more particular enumeration.

That we have done perfect justice to the manufacturing interest

will be admitted from the fact, that in the summary of all the counties in Great Britain we make the total number employed by this interest 42,780 more than the Government returns. It is probable that we may have included some particular class which the Commissioners rejected, but they have given no abstract of the number of persons employed in manufactures in the several counties, by which the mistake, if there is one, could be detected.

The authorities from which the amount of taxation paid in each county have been taken are given at the commencement of the Appendix; and we believe they will be found to be the latest published by the Government on the several subjects to which they refer.

The three metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Edinburgh, and Dublin, we consider to be the representatives of all the interests of each kingdom, and have so treated them. Thus, the population of Middlesex is divided between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers, in the proportion which these bear to each other, in the whole population of England and Wales, and the same of Edinburgh, in reference to Scotland, and Dublin is treated in like manner, as representing the interests of all Ireland. Any other rule than this, we apprehend, would be perfect nonsense; for instance, the nobility, landed gentry, and persons of independent means resident in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, are drawn from all parts of the United Kingdom. As regards London it may be said, that these classes, with the members of the learned professions, have taken possession of all west of Temple Bar, and support the thousands of tradesmen living within this district.

The learned professions are not the representatives of any particular interest but of the whole community, and one thing is quite certain, that the conveyance and management of real property is the most lucrative and important branch of the legal profession. The seat of Government and the Court of Appeal in the last resort being always held in the City of Westminster, it follows that it is the representative of the whole empire, and those of Edinburgh and Dublin, for the same reason, are the representatives of all the interests of their respective kingdoms.

The merchants and dealers of the City do not represent any particular interest, whether Agricultural or Manufacturing; but the entire trade and commerce of the country, foreign and domestic, and inasmuch as the merchant or dealer derives his profit not from the manufacturer but from the consumer of an article, it necessarily follows that he is dependent on each of these interests in the proportion which they bear to each other.

Again, the east end of the metropolis is both occupied and supported by the shipping interest, which derives its profits from three sources; first, in regard to a vast amount of external commerce which is carried on in making trading voyages from one port to another, all over the globe, and in conveying colonial produce to the Continent of Europe, without any reference to either Agriculture or Manufactures. Secondly, as to the Manufactures exported from this to all other countries; but, thirdly, and mainly, in reference to the return cargoes, or the imports into this country, which we shall show under its proper head, principally consists of articles of general consumption by all classes. The shipping interest is consequently the representative of all and every interest in the British Empire.

On reference to page 22, in the Appendix, it will be seen that the county of Middlesex contains only 18,164 Agriculturists, and 48,435 Manufacturers, and if to these we add the county of Surrey, in order to include Southwark, the state of the case will not be much altered (see Appendix, page 36), so that any division based on a reference to the actual circumstances of these interests in the county of Middlesex, would be an absurdity, and the one we have adopted in respect of the metropolis of each kingdom is the only one that can do equal justice to both interests, and is the nearest in accordance with the fact.

We shall thus have furnished the reader with the statistical details touching the population and taxation of the several districts into which the United Kingdom is divided, and enabled him to test the general accuracy of the work, and the application of the rule we have laid down, by a reference to the circumstances of the particular county in which he may happen to reside.

CHAPTER III.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

Notice of Free Trade Fallacies in respect of the natural Laws governing the Production of Food.—Superiority of the Agricultural as compared with the Manufacturing Interest as regards Numbers, Sex, and Age.—Comparison of the Amount of Employment given to the Labouring Classes by each Interest.—Review of the Circumstances of each and of the Numbers of all other Classes in the Population dependent on each.

It requires no great insight into the affairs of mankind to arrive at the conclusion that the cultivation of the soil is at all times and under all circumstances a matter of primary importance. Calculations, therefore, such as Mr Porter refers to in opening his Chapter on Agriculture, of the amount of shipping which would be required to convey the food of thirty millions of people from a foreign land to our own shores would only be the demonstration of an absurdity in itself impracticable.

It has, however, been propounded as a maxim of the highest political wisdom that we should buy in the cheapest market, even that which nature has ordained every country should produce for itself, namely, the food of the people. In this respect, man is governed by the same natural laws as the lower animals, and every country brings forth different varieties of food suited to the inhabitants thereof; but, the governing principle of all is, that the productions of the soil shall sustain that which is born on its surface, and any system which in its results is opposed to this is a compact unnatural in its essence, and equally opposed to the laws of God and the ordinations of nature.

We belong not to that class who, to support an argument, would wish to connect the dispensations of an all-wise Providence with the legislation of man; but, if ever there was a practical commentary on his presumption and ignorance, it is to be found in the fact that in this, the first year of free trade, a whole nation should be placed in jeopardy by a calamity which, unless counteracted by a forced cultivation of the soil, and that too at any cost whatever, and altogether irrespective of cheaper markets, will be rendered perpetual, and sap the foundations of England's prosperity.

Seasons of scarcity are common to all times, and to all people; and to suspend the laws which, in such an emergency, may interfere with the supply of food from foreign countries, is not less the duty than it has been the practice of all governments.

Any deduction, therefore, from the fact that in such a state of things we are dependent on others, or that in the present crisis we have received supplies of the utmost importance from distant countries, does not touch the principle of protection, and is only an exception to the rule.

The rule itself is incontrovertible, and is this: that it is the first and most important duty of all governments by wise legislation to induce the cultivation of the soil to the greatest possible extent, so that under all and every contingency of human affairs, in seasons of plenty and of scarcity, in times of war and of peace, we may possess within our own borders enough to satisfy the wants of the people, and be as little dependent on others as possible for a supply of the first necessaries of life.

Luxuries, the natural productions of more favoured climates, could be dispensed with, or taxed much more heavily than they are at present with but little detriment to the public interest. Mechanical inventions or productions may for a time be suspended or reduced without materially affecting the security of a country, but anything that shall endanger or render precarious a supply of food for the people would give a fluctuating and uncertain character to every other interest, endanger the manufacturing class itself, and place our very existence as a nation continually in jeopardy.

Mr Porter, with the certainty before him that, with the first good harvest throughout Europe and America, the prices of grain in this country will be depressed far below anything ever yet known, recommends the *stimulus of low prices* as the only one calculated to ensure an increase in the amount of our agricultural productions. Without intending any disrespect to so eminent an authority in these matters, we must be excused for saying that this looks very much like the prescription of a celebrated quack doctor, who, when his patients began to decline, commenced a system of counter irritation, which soon exhausted what little vitality was left, and worked off the unfortunate sufferer in a very short time.

Discoveries of this kind, both on the part of the League and other political economists, are numerous and novel, and were it not that the property and safety of millions are at issue, they might be safely left to excite the risibility of the reader.

We imagine, however, that we shall give the best refutation to such theories by destroying the premises on which they are based: by proving the paramount importance of the interest they seek to depreciate, and by reducing to its own proper standard the one they propose to exalt at its expense.

We shall therefore proceed to demonstrate what is the actual status of the agricultural interest in the United Kingdom at the present time, and the inquiry will be conducted under two heads:—

1st. What is the numerical strength of the persons actually employed in agriculture, as compared with those actually employed in manufactures?

2nd. To what extent are "All other Classes" dependent on the one or the other of these interests?

1st.—EMPLOYMENT.

How it could ever have entered into the heads of public men to conceive that there existed any interest in the three kingdoms that for its importance, either nationally or numerically, would bear a comparison with the agricultural, it is difficult to imagine; and yet at Covent Garden Theatre, night after night, and at all the gatherings of Messrs Cobden and Bright throughout the country, the superiority of the manufacturing in all these particulars was the burden of their song. In both Houses of Parliament the same assertions were made by those opposed to protection, and the form of the Government returns materially assisted all parties in giving currency to the delusion.

To controvertthese statements, the tables referring to each county in the United Kingdom, which form the Appendix to this work, have been carefully compiled from those returns, and agree with them in every instance except one, referred to at page 19; and we now present the result of the evidence collected from them on the several points of numbers, sex, and age, of the persons actually employed in agriculture and manufactures.

NUMBERS.

		TI CHEDIENO.				
		AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ,, ,,	143 152	:		3,344,207 1,865,927
		SEX.				
MALES	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ,, ,, ,,			-	3,118,557 886,744
FEMALES -	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ,, ,, ,,	144 152		:	225,650 *979,183
•		AGE.				
MALES above 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ", ",			-	2,810,384 717,780
MALES under 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ,, ,,	144 152	-	:	308,173 168,964
FEMALES above 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, " " "	144 152	:	:	192,654 *788,246
FEMALES under 20	-	AGRICULTURE, see Appendix, page MANUFACTURES, ,, ,, ,,	144 152	:	:	32,996 190,937

In order that full justice may be done to the Manufacturing Interest we have given the whole numbers returned, but from each of these items marked thus *, we imagine that 425,287 persons must be deducted, for the reasons given at page 152 of the Appendix.

From these figures it will be seen that, taking the whole of the persons actually employed in the two occupations, the numbers are as follows—

```
AGRICULTURE - - - 3,344,207 - or 33 as to 14 in MANUFACTURES, estimating those in Ireland at 300,000, - 1,440,906 - culture.
```

It is, however, of the utmost importance that we should call the attention of our readers to the numerical strength of the *male* population actually employed in each interest, as we shall presently have occasion to speak of the circumstances of each, in reference to the degree of dependence of other interests on these two classes. The numbers are as follows:—

AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.						
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, &c. All other classes	737,206 2,312,388 60,767 9,196	Above 20 Under 20		-	:	:	717,780 168,964
Total males	3,118,557	Total males	of a	ll cls	L85 Q5	-	886, 744

(See Appendix, page 144.)

(See Appendix, page 152.)

It will thus be seen that the Farmers and Graziers alone, as a body, are more in number than all the males above twenty years of age employed in manufactures, and only 150,000 short of the whole number of males of all ages so employed. If we add the 2½ millions of labourers which these farmers and graziers give employment to, the male population employed in agriculture are nearly as four to one compared with those employed in manufactures. The same remark will also apply as to age: those above twenty are four to one, those under twenty are nearly two to one.

To sum up this division of our subject, it may be further said, that in nearly all instances the Agriculturists are the heads and fathers of thriving families following the most healthy of all occupations, are of full age and able-bodied, and, whether for security against foreign aggression or internal dissensions, they form the right arm of England's power.

2nd.—DEPENDENCE.

Our definition of what constitutes "Trade and Commerce" is given in the preceding chapter, and having ascertained the numerical strength of those actually employed in Agriculture and Manufactures, we now proceed to trace the degree of dependence of those engaged in "Trade and Commerce," and of "All other Classes," on the one or the other of these two divisions of mankind. To enable us to do this with any degree of certainty or justice, it is necessary in the first instance that we should inquire what are their respective circumstances, and we think the following will be found a correct review of the facts relating to each as they exist in society at the present moment.

LANDED INTEREST.

The Peerage.

A large proportion of the Members of both Houses of Parliament.

Those returned as of Independent means.

The Endowments of the Church.

Four-fifths of the property of all the Charitable Institutions in Great Britain. (See Appendix, page 183.)

The first two classes are, of course, included in the last, in the returns of the census; and these, for Great Britain, are stated to be 511,540. If to these we add 50,000 for Ireland, we have a total of 561,540.

These are in possession of the fee-simple of the land, which, at 25 years' purchase, is worth 1,500 millions, independent of their property in houses and in the funds,

MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

There is no return of the exact number of Mill Owners and Master Manufacturers given in the returns of the census; but the number of mills, including Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk, is given in 1839 at 5,281. If we average the number of partners at two to each, we have about 10,500 persons interested as principals in these, the principal branches of our manufactures. Birmingham and Sheffield undoubtedly abound with small manufacturers, many of them working at their own trade, but we are quite certain that we over-estimate the number, when we say that the master manufacturers of every class and kind in the United Kingdom do not exceed 25,000.

Mr M'Culloch estimates the capital employed in the cotton trade at 34 millions; and this employing the most expensive machinery of any, and being about one-fifth of the whole, we may estimate according to this rule, the actual capital employed in Manufactures at about 170 millions.

We use these figures for the purpose of making a comparison in the present instance; but, under the head of Manufactures, we shall presently show there is no such an amount in existence among them. Annual Income from the Rental of the Land, £58,753,615. (See Chapter iv.)

Annual Income, say 10 per cent. on 170 millions, the amount of their annual productious; and about 2½ millions, the rental of all the mills, factories, &c., making together about 20 millions. It is impossible to state this precisely, because there is no distinction between the classes in the Returns of the Income Tax, but in a return made in April, 1815, the proportions were given as follows:—

Land	-	-	-	68.8
Dwelling	-houses	-	-	26.1
Mills, F	ctories,	&c.	-	3.7
Manoria	l Profits,	&c.	-	1.4
			_	100-0

Making a great allowance for increase since then, the amount we have given would be about the present amount.

The Landed Interest occupies the entire surface of the three kingdoms.

The Manufacturing Interest is located in the principal towns of the six Midland and Northern Counties, and in some other places, but the whole number in England and Wales, either employed or dependent on manufactures, is represented by the population of these counties.

Supports 779,881 Farmers and Graziers, in possession of stock and capital amounting to 250 millions, and all the trades dependent on and supported by them.

This item is, of course, included in the number given in the next paragraph, as employed; but they are here described as an Interest possessing an amount of capital for which there is nothing to set off or compare them with in the manufacturing interest.

Employs	2,810,384 Males above 20.	Employs 717,780 Males above 20.
,,	308,173 " under 20.	" 168,964 " under 20.
"	192,654 Females above 20.	" *788,246 Females above 20.
n	32,996 " under 20.	" 190,937 " under 20.
Total -	3,344,207	Total - 1,865,927

^{*} Subject to the reduction of 425,287, as stated at p. 24, and in Appendix, p. 152.

Produces annually 300 millions of Food, and materials for clothing the people. (See next Chapter.) Produces annually about 170 to 180 millions, two-thirds of which is consumed at home, and one-third shipped to foreign parts.

Pays, of the Direct and Local Taxation, £13,881,911. (See Appendix, p. 141.)

Pays, of the Direct and Local Taxation, £4,432,997. (See Appendix, p. 141.)

Such are the circumstances of the two interests as they appear on the surface of things; but let us examine these facts a little closer, and we shall find there is a still greater disparity.

The nobility, resident gentry, and persons living in a state of independence, make use of all the superfluities and luxuries of this life in a much greater proportion than the manufacturers, who, however wealthy and respectable in society, do not, from their rank, station, connexions, habits, or business, either require or use them to the same extent, or in the same degree. Carriages, horses, servants, town and country residences, on which enormous sums are expended, are all necessary to the rank and station of a nobleman, a landed proprietor, or a gentleman living in independence, but would be a superfluity to, if not a positive drawback on the circumstances of, nineteen-twentieths of the Manufacturers.

The same may be said in respect of the patronage of the Fine Arts. The painter, the sculptor, the engraver, and a host of others, draw their support principally from persons of independent means, and these are resident in the Agricultural and Manufacturing districts in the proportions given in the Appendix, p. 175.

But without pursuing the inquiry farther as to the higher classes, about which there can be no doubt whatever, let us make a comparison of the middling and lower classes.

The Farmers and Graziers, as we have shown, are 779,881, with a capital of at least 250 millions; and whether we consider their numbers, strength, occupation, or wealth, they are unique, and there is no class in the United Kingdom will bear a comparison with them, in fact there is no corresponding class among the Manufacturers to compare them with.

We must, therefore, descend to those they give employment to, and these for the greater part are able-bodied men, in most instances with wives and families, and in number 2,810,384, spread over the whole kingdom. The same class engaged in manufactures, and living in towns, amount to 717,780, but all the rest, with the exception of 168,964 boys under twenty years of age, are females, for the most part unmarried, earning but small wages, and having no families dependent on their labour for support.

These are the positive facts which bear on the condition and circumstances of the two interests, and it appears to us that we have done the Agriculturists a great injustice by the adoption of the rule we have laid down, that of dividing all other classes between them and the Manufacturers in the proportion which these bear to each other in the whole population; for as we have already observed there is not a single incident in the condition of the Agricultural Interest, and those supported by and dependent on it, but what must of necessity give rise to a greater amount of Trade and Commerce than the corresponding class among the Manufacturers. The rank and position of the parties, their daily and hourly expenditure, their residence in every part of the United Kingdom, their annual income, numbers, and capital employed, all point to one conclusion—that the land and its productions constitute an interest on which not only the comparative numbers here given are dependent, but on the prosperity of which the well being of the whole population of this country mainly, vitally, essentially depends.

The inference, therefore, which the Government returns would have us to draw by mixing up those engaged in Trade and Commerce with those engaged in Manufactures, namely, that the two interests are nearly balanced, or that the manufacturing preponderates, is a fiction which has not the slightest foundation in fact, and exists only in the political dishonesty of such a return.

CHAPTER IV.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST .- (Continued.)

Erroneous Opinions of Mr Cobden and Mr Bright respecting the Farming Interest.—Inclosure of Land since 1800.—Improvement in Cultivation and Increased Productions.—Mr Couling's Tables of the Land of the United Kingdom.—Average Price of Wheat and Number of Inclosure Bills passed since 1760.—Import and Export of Grain from 1695.—Prices of Grain in Foreign Countries.—Rental of the United Kingdom.—Capital employed in Agriculture.—Estimate of the Annual Productions of Agriculture.—Conclusion.

WITH what degree of justice the Agricultural Interest is to be decried our readers will now be able to judge for themselves; but it has long been the practice of certain parties to hold it forth as one possessing neither intellect nor energy. The present race of farmers have been denounced by the orators of the League as little better than the serfs of the soil they cultivated, incapable of being excited to emulation or interested in the march of improvement.

Mr Cobden would sometimes amuse his audience by comparing the ploughs now used in some parts of the country to that followed by Cincinnatus, and in his speech in the House of Commons so late as the 27th of February, 1846, he made the following statement in derogation of the numbers of the Agriculturists and their importance in the body politic:—

[&]quot;But I can give you some information on the subject. There are about 150,000 tenants who form the basis of your political power, and who are distributed throughout the counties of this country. You should bear in mind that less than one-half of the money invested in the Savings' Banks (£15,000,000) laid out at better interest in the purchase of freeholds, would give qualifications to more persons than your 150,000 tenant farmers."

And all this of a class of men numbering more than 700,000, and in possession of 250 millions of capital of their own, and who, whether we consider their improvements in the breed of cattle, or in the cultivation of the soil for the production of grain, have made greater, more substantial, and more enduring progress than any other interest in the kingdom.

Mr Bright, who occasionally talked of rolling the Crown and the aristocracy in the dust, has often indulged in vagaries of the same character, and would hardly give them credit for being anything except a mass of pauperism. "It was nothing but protection which had damaged them. The farmers had been protected into a state of decrepitude, and this unfortunate system of legislation had destroyed the vitality of agriculture."

Mr Porter also, strongly imbued with free-trade opinions, at the same time that he admits the vast increase in the amount of agricultural productions since the commencement of the present century, comes to the conclusion, in direct opposition to his own figures, as we shall presently show, that Protection is the bane of Agriculture, and that it is only by the stimulus of low prices that we can hope to keep pace with the wants of the people.

Let us examine on what this hypothesis rests. In the year 1801 the population of Great Britain was 10,472,048. In the census of 1841 it was 18,664,761, and at the present moment it may be estimated in round numbers at twenty millions.

The population has consequently doubled itself in the last forty-six years.

The number of acres of land inclosed and brought under cultivation in the same period is as follows:—

								INCLOSURE BILLS.	Acres.
1801	to	1810	inclusive				_	906	1,657,980 -
1811	to	1820	"	_	-	-	-	771	1,410,930
1821	to	1830	"	-		-	_	186	340,380
1831	to	1840	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-	-	-	-	129	236,070
1841	te	1844	"	-	•	-	-	52	95,160
								2,044	3,740,520

This is about one-twelfth of the whole now under cultivation; so that evidence of the extent of improvement which has taken place in the cultivation of the soil, may at once be deduced from this fact: Thus in the year 1800 we had under cultivation forty-two millions of acres which produced food for ten millions of people; whereas by adding one-twelfth to this quantity in a period of forty-six years, we now produce food for twenty millions of people, and that too, as every one will admit, of a very superior quality. Nothing, indeed, can more clearly show the degree of improvement which has taken place in this respect than the fact that wheaten bread of the best quality is now common to all classes, and that the middling and lower orders during this period of protection have made greater progress than at any other period of our history.

Mr Porter says in a note at page 159, "This calculation proceeds upon the supposition that not any of the land enclosed was previously cultivated, which, however, is far from having been the case." So much the better for our argument, and we want nothing more conclusive than this to prove the extraordinary degree of improvement that must have been carried into every branch of agriculture to have enabled it to double its productions within the period referred to.

We decline following Mr Porter through all his calculations of pecks and gallons more or less to each individual, and we also refuse to divide the period of time into sections to suit one argument or another, in the presence of so grand and important a fact as this, that the improved culture of eleven-twelfths of the land now under cultivation has been carried to such a degree of perfection, since the year 1800, as to have added annually at least 100 millions of produce to the common stock of the community.

In order that the reader may judge of our capability to effect even much more than this under the same system of protection, we now present Mr Couling's statement of the land in the United Kingdom, delivered into a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1827.

	E	NGLAND.		
COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bedford	248,000	31,000	17,320	296,320
Berks	380,000	75,000	28,840	483,840
Buckingham -	440,000	5,000	28,600	473,600
Cambridge Chester	500,000 594,000	17,000 40,000	32,120 39,280	549,120 673,280
Cornwall	550,000	190,000	109,280	849,280
Cumberland -	670,000	150,000	125,920	945,920
Derby	500,000	100,000	56,640	656 640
Devon	1,200,000	300,000	150 560	1,650,560
Dorset	573,000	25,000	45,200	643,200
Durham Essex	500,000	100,000	79,040	679,040
Gloucester	900,000	10,000	70,480	980,480 803,840
Hants	750,000 900,000	6,000 80,000	47,840 61,920	1,041,920
Hereford	495,000	24,000	31,400	550,400
Hertford	310,000	8,000	19,920	837,920
Huntingdon -	220,000	3,000	13,800	236,800
Kent	900,000	20,000	63,680	983,680
Lancaster	850,000	200,000	121,840	1,171,840
Leicester	480,000	5,000	29,560	514,560
Lincoln Middlesex	1,465,000	180,000	113.720 8.480	1,758,720 180,480
Monmouth	155,000 270,000	17,000 80,000	18,720	318,720
Norfolk	1,180,000	78,000	80,880	1,338,880
Northampton -	555,000	50,000	45.880	650,880
Northumberland -	900,000	160,000	137,440	1,197,440
Nottingham -	470,000	28,000	37,680	535,680
Oxford	403,000	50,000	28,280	481.280
Rntland	89,000	1,000	5,360	95,360
Salop Somerset	790,000	20,000 88,000	48,240 62,880	858,240 1,050,880
Stafford	900,000 560,000	85,000	89,720	784,720
Suffolk	820,000	88,000	59,680	967.680
Surrey	400,000	50,000	35,120	485,120
Sussex	625,000	170,000	141,320	936,320
Warwick	510,000	30,000	37,280	577,280
Westmoreland - Wilts	180,000	110,000	198,320	488,320
Wilts Worcester	500,000	200,000	182,560 36,560	882,560 466,560
York	400,000 2,500,000	30,000 600,000	715,040	3,815,040
	2,000,000	.	-	
	25,632,000	3,454,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
		WALES.		
COUNTIES.	CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UMPROPITABLE.	SUMMARY.
Anglesea	150,000	10,000	13,440	173,440
Brecknock		80,000	102,560	482,560
Cardigan	245,000	80,000	107,000	432,000
Carmarthen		60,000	221,360	632,360
Carnaryon		60,000	128,160	348,160
Denbigh Flint	360,000	20,000	25,120	405,120
Glamorgan	130,000	10,000 60, 000	16,160 141,880	156,160 506,880
Merioneth -	305,000 350,000	20,000	54,320	424,320
Montgomery	240,000	100,000	196 960	536.960
Pembroke -		20,000	70,400	390,400
Radnor	235,000	10,000	27,640	272,640
	3,117,000	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000

		SC	OTLAND.		
COUNTIES.		CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	UNPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aberdeen -		800,000	450,000	520,740	1,270,740
Argyle -	-	808,000	600,000	1,524,000	2,432,000
Ayr ·	-	292,000	800,000	432,000	1,024,000
Banff -	-	120,000	130,000	70,000	320,000
Berwick -	-	160,000	100,000	25,600	285,600
Bute -	-	60,000	40,000	65,000	165,000
Caithness -	-	70,000	75,000	250,680	895,680
Clackmannan - Cromarty -		22,000 20,000	5,000 5,000	3,720 14,690	30,720 39,690
Dumbarton -	-	70,000	50,000	27,200	147,200
Dumfries -	-	212,000	820,000	620,000	1,152,000
Edinburgh -	-	181,000	20,000	29,400	230,400
Elgin -	-	120,000	200,000	217,600	537,600
Fife	-	200,000	85,000	37,560	322,560
Forfar -	-	200,000	220,000	117,600	537,600
Haddington -	-	100,000	30,000	30,000	160,000
Inverness -	-	500,000	750,000	1,694,000	2,944.000
Kincardine -	-	110,000	50,000	42,870	202,870
Kinross -		30,000 110,000	10,000	13,120	53,120
Kirkcudbright - Lanark -		220,000	200,000 195,000	254,480 141,800	564,480 556,800
Linlithgow -	- 1	50,000	10,000	11,680	71,680
Nairn -	-	70,000	30,000	28,000	128,000
Peebles -	-	104,000	80,000	46,400	230,400
Perth -	-	500,000	550,000	606,320	1,656,320
Renfrew -	.	100,000	20,000	34,240	154,240
Ross -	-	301,000	545,000	929,830	1,775.830
Roxburgh -		200,000	100,000	157,600	457,600
Selkirk -	-	85,000	30,000	53,320	168,320
Stirling	-	200,000	50,000	62,960	312,960
Sutherland Wigton -	-	150,000 100,000	600,000 100,000	872 560 88,960	1,122,560 288,960
Wigou		·———	·		
		5,265,000	5,950.000	8,523,930	19,738,930
		IR	ELAND.	1	
COUNTIES.		CULTIVATED.	UNCULTIVATED.	URPROFITABLE.	SUMMARY.
Antrim -		336,400	218,870	119,136	674,406
Armagh •	-	166.000	92,430	51,233	809,663
Carlow -	•	173,000	34,000	15,021	222,021
Cavan -	-	265,400	160;500	61,720	487,620
Clare -	-	579,000	104,400	88,044	771,444
Cork	-	1,188,000	361,000	150,056	1,699.056
Donegal -	-	507,000	417,920	175.951	1,100,871
Down - Dublin -		849,000 159,130	126,170 49,920	89,481 21,071	564,651 230,121
East Meath -	-	465,000	40,120	26,078	531,198
Fermanagh	-	254,000	120,500	84,689	459,189
Galway -	-	829,200	532,040	242,479	1,603,719
Kerry -	-	556,300	348,410	144,483	1,049,193
Kildare -		259,990	87,670	35,875	883,535
Kilkenny -	- '	403,100	58,100	25,367	486,567
Milkenny -	-	341,310	80.900	34,954	457,164
King's County -			100.000	64,189	414,639
King's County - Leitrim -	-	222,250	128,200		111,000
King's Čounty - Leitrim - Limerick -	•	460,000	114,110	52,425	626,535
King's County - Leitrim -		222,250 460,000 279,400 121,900			626,535 531,684 217,323

			IRÉLAN	ID(Conti	nue	(d.)			
COUNTIES,		CUI	TIVATED.	UNCULTIVAT	ED.	UMPROP	ITABLE.		SUMMARY.
			Acres.	Acres.		Ao	POS.	_	Acres.
Louth -	_	1 1	157,000	12,00	n		0,415		179,415
Mayo -	_	ļ	502,900	565,57			2,302		1,280,772
Monaghan -	_	1	257,000	12,00	ň		1,952		290,952
Queen's County	_	1	811,100	47,12	ř		2,966		
Roscommon	-			122,46	ž				381,186
	-	l	348,000 143,500	122,40	ž	1 2	1,113		561,573
Sligo -	-	1		189,93		1 2	6,953		400,383
Tipperary -	-	1	693,200	113,49			2,329		899.019
Tyrone -	•	1	539,900	135,02			1,988		766,908
Waterford -	•	İ	348,500	44,22			3,016		425,736
West Meath	-	1	287,330	51,20		1 2	6,581		375,111
Wexford -	-	1	340,470	156,20		5	8,828		555,498
Wicklow -	-		281,000	162,00	0 ——	6	1,792	_	504,792
•		1:	2,125,280	4,900,00	0	2,41	6,664		19,441,944
			BRITIS	H ISLAN	D8				
COUNTIES.		CUL	TIVATED.	UNCULTIVATI	ED.	UNPROPITABLE.		SUMMARY.	
Man Scilly, Jersey, Gue	- -		95,000	23,00	0	2	2,800		140,800
sey, Alderney, Sark, &c.			68,690	31,000)	8	0,669		130,359
Orkneys and Shet	land		220,000	112,00	0	51	6,000		848,000
		<u> </u>	383,690	166,00	0	56	9,469		1,119,159
			RECA	PITULATION					
		CUL	TIVATED.	UNCULTIVATI	ED.	UNPROP	ITABLE.		UMMARY.
England -	_	9!	5,632,000	3,454,000	0	3.25	6,400		32,342,400
WALES -	-		3,117,000	530,00			5,000	•	4,752,000
SCOTLAND -	_		,265,000	5,950,000			3,930		19,738,930
IRELAND -			,125,280	4,900,00			6,664		19,441,944
BRITISH ISLES	-		383,690	166,000			9,469		1,119,159
	i	46	3,522,970	15,000,000	0	15,87	1,463	-	77,394,433
	Arabl Gard	e and lens.	Meadows, Pastures, and Marshes.	Wastes capable of Im- provement.	W	Annual Value of Vastes in ir present state.	Incapal of Im proveme		SUMMARY
	Stat		Statute Acres.	Statute Acres.		Pounds terling.	Statut Acres		Statute Acres.
n	10.07	2000	15 970 900	9.484.000	1	700 000	2 050 4	~	90 940 400
England -	10,252		15,379,200	3,454,000		700,000	3,256,4		32,342,400
WALES		.570	2,226,430	530,000		200,000	1,105,0		4,752,000
SCOTLAND -	2,493		2,771,050	5,950 000		680,000	8,523,9		19,738,930
IRELAND -		,040	6,736,240	4.900,000	1,	395,000	2,416,6		19,441,944
BRITISH ISLES -	109	,63 0	274,060	166,000		25,000	569,4	69	1,119,159
	10 10	5,990	27,386,980	15,000,000	5.0	000,000	15,871,4	ga i	77,394,433

The following are Mr Porter's remarks on this statement:-

"This statement which was drawn up by Mr William Couling, a civil engineer and surveyor, was delivered in by him when examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in that year to inquire into the subject of Emigration from the United Kingdom. It does not pretend to absolute accuracy, but considerable knowledge and industry having been employed in preparing it, the statement may be received as a near approximation to the truth, and as the best evidence that can be adduced on the subject. In support of his statement, Mr Couling told the Committee that his calculations were for the most part the result of personal inspection, he having exceeded 50,000 miles. But aggregate length of his journeys, for the purpose, having exceeded 50,000 miles. Maring further assured the Committee, that when he had not emjoyed the means of making personal inspection, he had consulted and availed himself of the very best authorities for completing his estimates."

From these very valuable tables, it will be seen that we have still fifteen millions of land, waste and capable of improvement; and, dividing it between arable and pasture, in the proportion which at present exists, Mr Porter estimates that it would add six millions to the arable, capable of producing food for 8,726,000 people; but that if all England were as well cultivated as Northumberland and Lincoln, the quantity now produced would be more than doubled.

We now present Mr Porter's table of the progress of inclosure, and the average prices of wheat since the year 1760, which we imagine disposes of his own conclusion, that protection has been the bane of agriculture, and that low prices are the only stimulus to increased production.

The number of Inclosure Bills passed from 1801 to 1844 was 2,044; and the total number of acres inclosed was 3,740,520, as follows:—

								Bills.	Acres.
1801	to	1810	inclusive		•	•	- [906	1,657,980
1811	to	1820	,,	•	•	-	-	771	1,410,930
1821	to	1830	99	•	-	-	-	186	340,880
1831	to	1840	,,	-	•	-	-	129	236,070
1841	to	1844	••	-	-	-	-	52	95,160
								2,044	3,740,520

Table of the Number of Inclosure Bills passed by Parliament, and of the Average Prices of Wheat in the several Years from 1760 to 1844.

			 0		i	
Years.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Average I	Price of at.	YEARS.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Average Price of Wheat.
1760 1761 1762 1763 1764 1765 1766 1767 1768 1769	24 21 39 31 66 60 49 35 60	2. 36 30 39 40 46 52 43 64 (60 (45	d. 6 3 0 9 9 0 1 6 6 6 8	1800 1801 1802 1803 1804 1805 1806 1807 1808	68 80 122 96 104 52 71 76 91 92	s. d. 110 5 115 11 67 9 57 1 60 5 87 1 76 9 73 1 78 11 94 5
	385	_ 40	10		847	82 2
1770 1771 1772 1773 1774 1775 1776 1777 1778 1778	63 67 70 65 62 42 58 99 66	41 47 50 51 52 48 38 45 42 33	4 2 8 0 8 4 2 6 0 8	1810 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819	122 107 133 119 120 81 47 34 46 44	103 3 92 5 122 8 106 6 72 1 63 8 76 2 94 0 83 8 72 3
	660	45	0		853	88 8
1780 1781 1782 1788 1784 1785 1786 1787 1788 1788	45 25 15 18 15 23 23 22 34 24	52 48 51	8 8 10 8 10 10 10 10 2 0	1820 1821 1822 1823 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1829	40 25 13 9 12 24 20 22 16 24	65 10 54 5 43 3 51 9 62 0 66 6 56 11 56 9 60 5 66 8
	246	45	9		205	58 5
1790 1791 1792 1793 1794 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799	26 38 46 42 39 75 86 52 65	50 72 76 52 50	2 2 9 10 8 11 3 2 4	1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1839	21 9 12 15 16 4 10 10 19 20	64 3 66 4 58 8 52 11 46 2 39 4 48 6 55 10 64 7 70 8
	469	55	11		136	56 9
		YBARS.	Number of Inclosure Bills.	Whe		
		1840 1841 1842 1843 1844	14 22 11 11 8	5. 66 64 57 50 51	d. 4 4 3 1 3	

It will be seen from this last table that, from the years 1800 to 1820, the high average prices of that period caused the inclosure of land to an extent never equalled before or since, and that, just in the proportion of the decline in prices, inclosure has also gradually declined, so that, at this moment, a man must be mad indeed to venture on the experiment of inclosing poor lands for the purpose of converting them into arable, in order to grow grain in competition with the produce of other countries, if, for the future, it is to be admitted duty free.

Applications for assistance to drain and improve waste lands may continue to be made, and the English yeoman will adopt whatever improvements can be suggested by experience, or by men of skill and science, so as to overcome all and every obstacle that may oppose his onward course; nay, he will struggle long against adverse circumstances; but if low prices out are to be the motive by which he is to be stimulated to action, the world will have grown old in the discovery of a principle in political economy, which, if true, and it had been propounded in past ages, would have made a philosopher immortal.

Our reading of the foregoing table is this, that the high prices of produce from 1800 to 1820 gave rise to great improvements in the science of agriculture, both as regards the growth of grain and the breeding of cattle; and that the abundance of the last twenty-six years, and the lower average prices of produce, have been a natural consequence of the high state of cultivation induced by the high prices of the preceding twenty years, and of nothing else.

But it has been said, that, even with this increased production of our own soil, we are still dependent on other countries for a part of our supplies. On this head we present the following table of the imports and exports of grain for the last 150 years. In the compilation of this we have taken the returns made by the Custom-House authorities, dated Feb. 8, 1842, for the quantities imported and exported, deducting from these the quantities received from Ireland. There are some descrepancies between this statement and the quantities given in Mr Porter's book, but the whole difference is very trifling, and of not sufficient importance in any way to affect the argument.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

STATEMENT OF the TOTAL QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR IMPORTED INTO and EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN in each Year, from 1697 to 1846.

Years.	IMPORTED.	Exported.	YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.
	Quarters.	Quarters.		Quarters.	Quarters.
1697	400	14,698	1749	382	631,007
1698	1,689	6,886	1750	280	950,483
1699	486	557	1751	8	6 62,957
1700	5	49,057	1752	_	430,117
1701	1	98,324	1753	_	300,754
1702	\ <u> </u>	90,230	1754	201	356,7 81
1703	50	106,615	1755	-	237,466
1704	2	90,314	1756	5	102,752
1705	-	96,185	1757	141,562	11,545
1706	77	188,332	1758	20,353	9,234
1707	_	174,155	1759	162	227,641
1708	86	83,969	1760	3	393,614
1709	1,552	71,618	1761		441,956
1710	400	16,607	1762	56	295,385
1711		80,941	1763	72	429,538
1712	-	148,539	1764	1	396,857
1713	—	179,969	1765	104,547	167,126
1714	16	180,665	1766	11,020	164,939
1715	_	173,237	1767	497,905	5,071
1716	_	75,876	1768	349,268	7,433
1717	_	25,637	1769	4,3 78	49,892
1718	! —	74,381	1770	34	75, 44 9
1719	20	130,533	1771	2,510	10,089
1720	_	84,343	1772	25,474	6,959
1721	-	82,748	1773	56,857	7,637
1722	—	178,915	1774	289,149	15,928
1723	 	158,082	1775	560,988	91,037
1724	148	247,162	1776	20,578	210,664
1725	12	211,175	1777	233,323	87,686
1726	-	143,626	1778	106,394	141,070
1727	·	31,030	1779	5,039	222,261
1728	74,574	3,935	1780	3,915	224,059
1729	40,815	18,993	1781	159,866	103,021
1730	76	94,530	1782	80,695	145,152
1731	4	130,650	1783	584,183	51,945
1732	I	202,612	1784	216,947	89,288
1733	. 7	427,425	1785	110,863	132,685
1734	7	498,747	1786	51,463	205,466
1735	9	155,280	1787	59,339	120,536
1736	18	118,218	1788	148,710	82,971
1737	32	466,671	1789	112,656	140,014
1738	3	588,284	1790	222,577	30,892
1739	23	285,492	1791	469,056	70,626
1740	5,469	54,391	1792	22,417	300,278
1741	7,540	45,417	1793	490,398	76,869
1742	1	295,698	1794	827,902	155,048
1743	8	375,979	1795	313,793	18,836
1744	2	234,274	1796	879,200	24,679
1745	8	325,340	1797	461,767	54,525
1746	_	131,105	1798	396,721	59,782
1747	_	270,491	1799	463,185	39,362
1748	6	545,240	1800	1,264,520	22,013

YEARS.	Imported.	Exported.	YEARS.	IMPORTED.	Exported.
	Quarters.	Quarters.		Quarters.	Quarters.
1801	1,424,765	28,406	1824	85,183	61,680
1802	647,663	149,304	1825	391,588	38,796
1803	373,725	76,580	1826	582,276	20,054
1804	461,140	63,073	1827	306,615	57,323
1805	920,834	77,955	1828	757,716	76,489
1806	310,342	29,566	1829	1,670,602	75,097
1807	404,946	25,113	1830	1,676,034	37,149
1808	84,889	98,005	1831	2,310,340	65,875
1809	455,987	31,278	1832	681,765	289,558
1810	1,567,126	75,785	1833	322,256	96,222
1811	336,131	97,765	1834	201,982	159,482
1812	290,710	46,325	1835	89,035	134,076
1813	559,000	133,441	1836	264,400	256,978
1814	852,567	111,477	1837	575,027	308,420
1815	194,931	227,947	1838	1,380,817	158,621
1816	210,861	121,611	1839	2,852,398	42,512
1817	1,030,830	317,534	1840	2,352,205	87,242
1818	1,586,031	58,668	1841	2,691,555	30,390
1819	471,607	44,689	1842	2,916,835	175,958
1820	591,732	94,657	1843	1,064,942	90,679
1821	137,684	199,846	1844	1,379,261	76,285
1822	47,598	160,499	1845	1,142,927	59,841
1823	23,951	145,751	1846	2,351,908	132,758

The best exposition of our opinions in respect of the above table may be given in Mr Porter's own words, applied to another period of time. At page 139 he says, "In the closing years of the last century there occurred a succession of deficient harvests, which caused a considerable importation of corn into this country; but previous to that time the production of wheat had been about adequate, taking one year with another, for the feeding of the inhabitants." Between the period referred to by Mr Porter and the years from 1838 to 1842, the parallel is complete. The importations in fact in all other years have been too unimportant to affect the general argument, that except in seasons of scarcity, the agriculturists could, if their interests were protected, provide food for the people. In the years 1800 and 1801, we imported about 1,300,000 quarters in each year, and considering that the population at that period was only one half what it is at present, our deficiency in seasons of scarcity is not, pro rata, greater now than it was fifty years ago. The whole quantity taken for home consumption from 1800 to 1844, was 36,085,957 quarters or an average of 784,477 quarters per annum; but if we except the five years of scarcity from 1838 to 1842, the total number of quar-

ters imported is 24,386,870, giving an average for the thirtynine years of only 625,304 quarters, which is very little indeed above that of the preceding twenty years, and as compared with the fifty millions of grain of all kinds which we annually produce ourselves, is unworthy of an argument. But even supposing our deficiency much greater, and that it may be necessary to import a million or a million-and-a-half of quarters annually, still this sinks into utter insignificance when compared with other considerations of great and weighty importance. The rental of the land of the three kingdoms is estimated at 58,753,615l. (see Rental). The direct and local taxation amounts to 18,314,908l., of which 13,881,911*l*. is paid by the landed interest, and 4,432,997*l*. by the manufacturing interest (see Appendix, page 141). Such being the preponderance of the landed interest and those dependent on it, we have a right to assume, for the reasons given in chap. 3, that the same proportion of the Government taxes on all articles of consumption, whether of excise or customs, direct or indirect, amounting in round numbers, independently of the income tax, to fifty millions per annum, is paid from profits derived from the cultivation of the soil in respect of its rental and productions.

In addition to this, we have also to consider the amount of capital embarked in the cultivation of the soil, and this we estimate at 250 millions. The quantity of land under cultivation is stated to be 46,522,970 acres, and we estimate the average amount of capital employed at from 5l. to 6l. per acre. In some counties it is very much more than this, while in others it is somewhat less. Some authors have made estimates of three times this amount, but there can be no foundation for such assertions. It is a matter much regretted by all who have written on the subject that we have no statistical information of the amount of the annual productions of the agricultural interest on which perfect reliance can be placed. We can therefore only collect the opinions of those most conversant with such matters, and we believe the following to be the nearest approximation to the quantities of the several crops and stock that can be made.

The notes which we shall append to each article will contain the

authority for the statement, and show also the amount of supplies drawn from Ireland and foreign Countries, so that the reader will be able to embrace at a glance all the considerations which attach to the several articles enumerated:—

ESTIMATE OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

22,000,000 quarters of W	HEAT at 6	30s	-	_	£66,000,000
	Quarte	rs.			
England -	- 18,000,	000			
Scotland -	- 1,750,	000			
Ireland -	- 2,250,	000	Quarte		
Average Imports from	a foreign co	ountries sine		118.	
1800		-	- 784,	477	
Average of the same pe		ting 5 years	of		
scarcity from 1838		-	- 625,		
Imports from Ireland i		•	- 779,		
Ditto ditto	1846 -	-	- 186,		
Mr McCulloch estimat	es the quan	tity at	- 15,000,	000	
34,000,000 quarters of AL	L OTHER (Grain at 3	Ов	.	51,000,000
	Barley.	Oats & Rye.	Beans & Peas		
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.		
England and Wales -	6,000,000	10,500,000	1,500,000		
Scotland	1,560,000	5,500,000	120,000	1	
tielenia	1,320,000	7,500,000		1	
1	8,880,000	23,500,000	1,620,000	Į.	
Total -		34,000,000		ŀ	
Mr McCulloch's estin 36,608,572 quarters.	nate of the	ese quantiti	es amounts	to	
Imports from Ireland i	n 1845	- 2,353,98	5 grs. of O	ate.	
" "	**	- 93,09	•	arley.	
HAY, SEEDS, GARDEN and	d Green	Crops -	-	_	30,000,000
Mr McCulloch estimat	es Meadow	and Grass	for work	md	,,
pleasure horses, at 13					
value of all the seed			or no added	ente.	
2,000,000 head of CATTLE			•	-	30,000,000
Mr McCulloch's estima	ate is not s	o high. He	considers	the	,,
number of Cattle of					
5,620,000, and in Irela					
number at 1,863,116,					
United Kingdom.					
annually.	- 		- mantance		

Carried forward

£177,000,000

	Bron	ight for	ward	_	_	£177,000,000
Sent to Smithf	ield market in 1	.,	** 661 U	-	100 100	2177,000,000
	Ireland in 1846		•	_	192,180 186,483	
•	foreign parts in		•	:	4,264	
"		1843	•	-	1,521	•
••	"	1844		_	4.889	
"	"	1845	_	_	16,870	
77 99	"	1846	-	_	42,562	
		2020			42,002	#1 F 000 000
10,000,000 SHERP		-		. •	•	£15,000,000
	1800, estimated des at 19,007,601		nber of 1	heep	in Eng-	
Mr McCulloch	is of opinion th	at this	number	has no	ot mate-	
•	for nearly fifty; t variance with	•		ion, w	e think,	
•	mates the numb		_	_ 95	,343,476	
	e number is esti		_		,500,000	
	number returne				,000,000	
1841 -			-		,106,189	
Imported from	Ireland in 1846		-	-	2 59, 257	
	foreign parts i		-	-	644	
-	,,	1843	-	-	217	
	"	1844	-	-	2,817	
	"	1845	•	-	15,958	
	99	1846	•	-	94,567	
POTATOES -		-	-			25,000,000
on Irish dista the potato c	e, in his speech ress, adopted an rop of Ireland w ad at least 10,000	estimate vas worth	of Mr 15,000,0	Griffi 00L, t	th, that o which	
Wool -	ed as loads loyer	0,000. 10	I Green	Dille		0.000.000
			-		•	8,000,000
nually prod	estimates the uced at 110,0 ., which, at pro-	00,000 IL	. ; Mr	Por	ter "' at	
amount	., which, at pr	eserie br		na yr		
	foreign parts in	1846	_	63.117	,668 lb.	
BUTTER -			_	-	,000	5,000,000
Mr McCulloch	estimates the cor	- nsumptio	n of Lor	don a	nnually	0,000,000
at 1,410,000%. Imported from	foreign parts in :	1846 -	-	257,7	77 cwt.	
CHERSE -	_	_	_			5,000,000
	foreign parts in	1846	. ·	336,1	185 cwt.	-, ,
Poultry, Milk, H	Eggs, FRUIT. 8	nd Vr	ETARI.	ss -	-	3,000,000
	estimates the co				London	- ,,
Ireland at 10	mates the quan	m.		-		
Imported from	foreign parts in	18 46, E g	gs	- 72,	299,632	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Carri	ed forw	ard	-	-	£238,000,000

	Brou	ight for	ward	-	-	£238,000,000
Horses, 200,000 -	-	-	•	-		- 3,000,000
The number of hor in 1821, was 1,10 ployed in husba look estimates the age value of 12. In 1822 the duty or off, and since the from the return horses in the Unicultural Interest	31,430, of windry, and le whole nume to 15 <i>l.</i> , or for horses empired in no return we have gitted Kingdo	hich 832, 135,542 p nber at 1 from 18,00 ployed in has been ven, that	726 wer artially. ,500,000, 00,000 <i>k</i> a husband made, l	Mr, of the constant of the con	olly em- McCul- le aver- 500,000%. as taken is clear all the	
Pigs	•	_	_	_		- 2,000,000
Mr McCulloch esti England and Wa low.						• •
Imported from Irel	and in 1846	; -	•	-	480,827	
Imported from fore	ign parts in	1842	-	-	410	
"		1843	•	-	361	
29		1844	-	-	265	
**		1845	-	•	1,598	
"		1846	-	-	3,443	
ALL OTHER ANIMALS	•	.	-	-		1,000,000
Including asses, m kinds.	ules, 386,063	3 do gs, d	eer, and	gam	e of all	
Hops -						1,500,000
Duty at twopence p		•				_,,,
Timber	_	_	_ ´	_		2,500,000
Dr Beke estimates t which at 4 per ce Mr McCulloch says Imported in 1846	nt. would pr from 40,000 - 1,221,09 809,02	roduce 3,5 0,000% to 96 loads	200,000 <i>l</i> . 50,000,00	per a 00%. 1.		2,000,000
VALUE OF UNCULTIVAT	ED WASTI	= ss and V	Voods -			2,000,000
		Total		-	-	£250,000,000

The foregoing is an approximation to the probable quantities and value of the annual productions of our agricultural interest, but if the estimate had been made at the present prices of produce, it would of course have added some fifty millions to the amount.

Such has been the course, and such the results of British Agriculture, up to the time when the grand discovery was made that we had been progressing in the wrong direction, and protection, which had been engrafted as a principle on our system, was surrendered on a plea of expediency to the clamour of a faction agitating for their own selfish interests.

Had protection been continued to our home and colonial markets, and the extension of trade with our natural enemies and rivals been treated as of secondary importance, it is not improbable that in a few years Mr Porter's assertion, that these quantities might be doubled, would have been realised by the cultivation of the entire surface of the three kingdoms to a degree of perfection equal to that of Lincoln or any other county; but the *stimulus* of low prices will only effect this, when the natural order of things shall be reversed, and mankind have learnt the lesson of living by the loss rather than the profit of their occupations.

Up to the present time our farmers have lived in a state of comfort, equally with other classes of the community; and none have a better title to do so, for, as we have shown at page 141 in the Appendix, they pay three-fourths of the direct and local taxation of the country. They are now called upon, with what degree of justice it is impossible to perceive, to compete with men unacquainted with the wants of a civilized life, who pay but a nominal rent for their land, and whose taxation, direct and indirect, is not one-twentieth of that paid by the English farmer.

The serfs of the lords of Poland and Russia, and a class of men just emerging from a state of half civilization, the farmers in America, are for the future to be their competitors; not in foreign markets, but in our own; not in Germany, France, or Belgium, but in Mark lane, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Devizes; and writers who wish to conceal the truth tell us, that the distance of these countries and the expense of freight are a sufficient protection for the agricultural interests of this country.

To show the degree of credit such assertions are entitled to, Mr Porter shall speak for himself, when writing on Foreign Commerce, and in support of the free-trade system: he thus proceeds:—

"The argument in favour of the greater comparative value to a country of its home than of its foreign trade, which has been founded upon the greater economy and celerity with which the operations of the former are conducted, is far from being always correct when applied to England. The trading communication between the south and east coast of Great Britain and the north and west shores of many European countries, is kept up with greater facility and economy than the traffic between some of our distant counties. The time and money expended in conveying a bale of goods from Manchester to London, by canal or by the ordinary road, are greater than are required for its conveyance from London to Rotterdam, and the charge made for the cartage of a puncheon of rum from the West India Docks to Westminster exceeds the charge that would be made for conveying the same puncheon of rum from those Docks to Hamburgh. Even in those branches of foreign commerce, when, from the length of the voyage, a considerable time must elapse between the shipment of goods, their reception and sale abroad, and the transmission of returns to the hands of the shipper, a remedy for the evil of delay has been found in the operation of commercial bankers, whose dealings consist in the purchase and sale of bills of exchange, and are founded upon the varying necessities of different individual traders."

The first year of free trade has falsified all the assertions of its advocates, that in times of scarcity the superabundance of other countries would keep down our own prices; and the first year of an abundant harvest throughout Europe will be sufficient to satisfy our farmers, that wheat, oats, and barley can be transported from the shores of the Baltic to any of our own markets, at nearly as small an expense as from Lincolnshire to Mark lane, or from Cork, Limerick, and Belfast, to the river Thames.

The additional facilities for the transmission of produce by steam-boats, railroads, &c., which are every day springing up in all directions, will soon reduce the expenses far below even the present estimate, and make it a merely nominal consideration whether a cargo of grain is taken on board in the ports of the Baltic, or in those of Scotland, Ireland, or the North of England. And it only requires the suspension or abolition of the navigation laws, to enable the grower of agricultural produce to avail himself of the cheapest carrier, to give the coup de grâce to the argument, and confirm Mr Porter's statement, that the operation between these ports and some of our more distant counties may be conducted with equal economy and celerity.

We have therefore to consider the probable degree of competition which, under these circumstances, the English farmer will have to contend with; and this will be best seen by a reference

to the following table of the prices of wheat in England and in foreign countries from 1834 to 1842, extracted from returns presented to Parliament:—

A, per Winchester Q, on the average of the r, in each year from	marter of consultants, in sterring,	s nest we k of each of the months	1834 to 1842, compiled from the	
STATEMENT of the Highest Prices of Corn, per Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, in sterling, calculated at current rate of exchange, on the average of the first we k of each of the months of January, April, July, and October, in each year from 1834 to 1842, compiled from the Committee Between presented to Delicate the Committee Between the Between the Committee Between the	STATEMENT OF the LIGHEST FRICES OF CORN, per Windhester	calculated at current rate of exchange, on the average of the	of January, April, July, and October, in each year from 1834 to 1842, compiled from the	Consular Returns presented to Parliament.

			1834.		1835.	81	36.	1836. 1837.		1838.	-	1839.	1840.	<u>.</u>	1841.	-:	1842.	<u>83</u>
Average Price in England	England -	•	48	40	48	+ 3	40	433	40	42	45	***	48	48	42	44	4 5	નુજ
1	Antwerp -	1 1		 		!	1	88	<u> </u>	1				40	45	00	88	- 6
: : :	Hamburgh -	• (:= 1	o S	38	20	88	00	384	383		3	100	7	4	38	0
	Dentaic	•			•			3 គ 8		•					3	9	8	a
1 1	Naples		_		-			38						90	8 2	က မ	18	. =
: :	Venice - Trieste -							83						9 64	8 2	<u>0</u> α	_ 88	9
2	Odessa	•						25						9	2		8	4
: :	Philadelphia							8	20 .					0 1	3 3.	6	ß 4	6 4
1 1	Norfolk Portamouth (N. H.)	. (H	22 23		1 2	4 4		1 2		1 "	_		24	 _ 02	84	0 0	8	44

The average prices are about 10 to 15 per cent under the above; and the lowest vary from 25 to 30 per cent.

We may flatter ourselves on our superior capital and skill, but so long as cause and effect have any relationship to each other, there can be but one deduction from the foregoing statement of facts, and it is this, - that, with a free trade in grain, all countries will be stimulated alike to increase their growth, and the countries nearest to our own shores will have so decided an advantage over those at a distance, as to leave them no chance of competing with them. The idea that America will ever supply us with any thing except flour, and with that only when prices are high, must be abandoned. Besides which, with a free trade in grain it matters not to our agriculturists from whence the supply may come. If from a great distance so much the worse, for it will only prove the superiority of such countries over ourselves to be of a more decided character; and for the farmer of this country there is no alternative but to descend to the level of those of other countries, or to raise them up to his own peculiar and hitherto superior standard. There is no middle course-no counteracting cause; and the first two or three years of abundance will painfully establish the truth of this conclusion. What an inducement for the investment of capital in the most uncertain and hazardous of all occupations! what a stimulus for exertion on the part of our farmers and landed gentry, is the social condition of the landed interests in the countries given in this list!

But whatever may be the result of this experiment, as regards Great Britain, how can it be justified in reference to our sister kingdom of Ireland? Struck down to the earth as she has been by one of the most awful calamities that ever afflicted a nation, and labouring under many other evils of long standing, which her union with this country has neither ameliorated nor redressed, she was yet gradually progressing in agricultural pursuits; and it is worthy of especial notice, that her trade with us is twice in amount, and of much greater importance, than that with the United States of America. On this head we present the following tables, which will show the proportion that Ireland has contributed to the supply of Great Britain, and the gradual progress of her exports to this country, which has been of course balanced by her imports of colonial produce and manufactured goods from us:—

STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of VARIOUS KINDS of GRAIN and MEAL brought into Great Britain from Ireland in each year from 1815 to 1845.

Years.	Wheat, and Wheat Flour.	Barley, and Barley Meal.	Rye.	Oats and Oatmeal.	Indian Corn.	Beans.	Peas.	Total of Grain and Meal.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.		rs.	Qrs. 821,192
1815	189,544	27,108	207	597,537	_		'96	873,865
1816	121,631	62,254	43	683,714	-	6,2		699,809
1817	59,025	26,766	614	611,117	-	2,2		1.207.851
1818	108,230	25,387	4	1,069,385		4,8		967,861
1819	154,031	20,311	2	789,613	– ,	3,9		1,417,120
1820	404,747	87,095	134	916,250	1	8,8	93 33	1,822,816
1821	569,700	82,884	550	1,162,249	_			1,063,089
1822	463,004	22,532	353	569.237)63 26	1,528,153
1823	400,068	19,274	198	1,102,487	=	6,5		1,634,024
1824	356,406	45,872	112	1,225,085 1,629,856		12,7		2,203,962
1825	396,018	165,082	220	1,029,630	-	7.190	1.452	1,692,189
1826	314,851	64,885	77	1,303,734	1,765	10,037	1,372	1.829.743
1827	405,255	67,791	256		280	7.068	4.944	2.826.135
1828	652,584	84,204	1,424	2,075,631 1,673,628	39	10.444	4,503	2,305,806
1829	519,493	97,140	568	1,073,028	28	19,053	2,520	2,212,729
1830	529,717	189,745	414 515	1.655.934	563	15,039	4,663	2,419,643
1831	557,520	185,409		1,890,321	3,037	14.512	1,916	2,605,734
1832	572,586	123,068	294 167	1,762,519	117	19,103	2.645	2,736,281
1833	844,201	107,519	982	1,713,971	75	18,770	2,176	2,733,046
1834	779,504	217,568	614	1,813,101		24,234	3,447	2,659,345
1835	661,773	156,176	483	2,126,693	Malt.	17,603	2,920	2,929,322
1836	598,756	182,867	1,016	2,274,675	4,174	25,630	2,860	3,030,293
1837	534,465	187,473	628	2,742,807	5,001	21,584	5,232	3,474,302
1838	542,583	156,467 61.675	2,331	1,904,933	2,552	11,535	1,484	2.242.841
1839	258,331	95,954	122	2,037,836	3,456	14,758	1,403	2,327,964
1840	174,440	75,568	172	2,539,380	4,935	15,907	855	2,855,525
1841	218,708	50,286	76	2,261,434	3,046	19,931	1,550	2,538,221
1842	201,998	110.449	371	2.648,033	8,643	24,329	1,192	3,206,483
1843 1844	413,466 440,153	90,655	264	2,242,300	8,153	18,580	1.091	2,801,206
1844 1845	779,113	93,095	165	2,353,985	11,154	12,745	1.644	3,251,901

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

MPORTS and EXPORTS from IRELAND to GREAT BRITAI in the years 1845 and 1846.	11 1	Exports from
CORN, in 1845. 779,113 Qrs. Wheat, at 50s. £1,942,785 93,095 Barley and Meal, 30s. 139,645 2,353,985 Oats, 20s. 2,353,985	from Great Britain.	Ireland to Freat Britain
CATTLE, IN 1846. 186,483 Black Cattle, at £16 - 2,983,726 6,363 Calves ,, 45s 14,316 259,257 Sheep ,, 40s 518,516 480,627 Pigs ,, 50s 1,202,067 Horses and Mules, no return this year; but in 1837 they amounted to 70,802£.	1805 - 4,067,717	£3,537,725 4,288,167 4,588,305
and, allowing for a small increase, we estimate them at - 80,000 Total of Agricultural produce - 9,235,034	1817 - 4.722.766	5,410,326 5,696,613 7,117,452
LINEN MANUFACTURE, 12-13ths of which is sent to Great Britain - 5,000,000 Total Value - £14,235,034	1825 - 7,048,936	8 531,355

SHIPPING.

E	NTERED INWA	RDS.	E	NTERED OUTW	ARDS.
Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Years.	Ships.	Tonnage.
In 1801	5,360	456.026	In 1801	6,816	582,033
1825 1844	8,922 10,147	741,182 1,349,273	1825 1844	10,981 16,948	922,325 1,817,756

The Irish trade since 1825 has been assimilated to the coasting-trade, and no return of the exports and imports has been made; but it will be seen that the tonnage of the shipping employed between the two countries has nearly doubled since 1825; and that the trade now amounts to nearly fifteen millions per annum, or twice that carried on with the United States.

The state of Ireland at the present time bears a strong analogy to that of England in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, when the land was overrun with beggars, and the most cruel enactments could not suppress the crime of mendicancy. By the 14th Elizabeth, cap. 5, it is declared, that

"All persons whole and mighty in body, able to labour, not having land or master, nor using any lawful merchandise, craft, or mystery, and all common labourers able in body, loitering and refusing to work for such reasonable wages as are commonly given, shall for the first offence be grievously whipped and burned through the gristle of the right ear with a hot iron of the compass of an inch about, for the second shall be deemed felons, and for the third shall suffer death as felons, without benefit of clergy."

The first law, however, which gave to the pauper a legal title to relief was the source from which have flowed nine-tenths of the improvements so favourably distinguishing this country from all others. Follow this example. Give to Ireland a sound and wholesome system of poor laws, and it will compel the landlord to reside on his estate, and dispense with the services and the tyranny of the middle man. It will also compel him to give employment to a long-neglected peasantry, by the application of capital and skill to the cultivation of the soil, and thus put an end to the worst of all evils, the sub-letting of the land, and the consequent degradation of the population.

And unless the minister, whoever he is, or may be, is powerful enough to carry out this great sovereign remedy for the social evils which afflict Ireland, he will do nothing for the salvation of the people. His feeding a whole nation on charity, however imperative as a duty, from the dire necessity of the case in the present instance, and however praiseworthy for the extent of its generosity, is calculated to leave the worst effect on the minds and habits of the people, and is, in truth, the most fearful remedy that could be applied to such a state of things, for it discloses an abyss of self-abandonment and degradation which it is fearful to contemplate.

It is the duty of the statesman to look far beyond this temporary measure of expediency, and at once to apply an efficient remedy; for, if this is not done, the agrarian outrages, which have so long been a foul stain on the national character of Ireland, may prove to have been only the forerunner, the type, the foreshadowing of some great convulsion, that, operating on those struggling for existence, will involve all classes in one common ruin.

"Better that a class should be ruined than that a nation should perish," said a writer in *The Times*, a few days ago, and we reiterate the sentiment; but better, far better, that, with improved institutions, and with protection for her productions, she should take her just rank by our side, and become a source of strength instead of weakness. Her capabilities are such, that she could increase the amount of her agricultural productions ten-fold. With great quantities of waste land unreclaimed, a fertile soil, a rapidly increasing population, noble harbours, easy of access from all parts of the island, Ireland ought to be, under good government,—what Sicily was to the Romans,—an inexhaustible storehouse of food for the people.

We have now presented a sketch of the Agricultural Interest in all its bearings, comparatively with the Manufacturing, and as an interest standing on its own individual importance. It is not necessary to repeat the exact figures here, as they will be found under the several heads of our division of the subject,—in the Tables of each of the counties given in the Appendix, and in the Summary of the whole at the conclusion of the work. But the results of this inquiry may be shortly re-stated thus:—

In the land of the United Kingdom is invested about two thousand millions of capital. It gives employment to three millions and a quarter of able-bodied persons, the mainstay and strength of our political power. Of the several classes who are dependent on those employed in the cultivation of the soil, or on the rental of the land, or on the circulation of its productions, it supports eighteen millions and three quarters, making a total of twenty-two millions in all. It pays three-fourths of the entire taxation of the country. It feeds and supports the poor, maintains the Church, is the great bulwark of the throne, and in it are embodied all the elements of national strength, wealth, order, and tranquillity.

CHAPTER V.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.

Review of the Progress of Manufactures in Great Britain and Foreign Countries since the Peace.—Locality of the Manufacturing Interest in the United Kingdom.—Its Numerical Strength.—Number of Persons employed in the most important Branches.—Number employed in Ireland.—Tendency of Mechanical Power to abridge Labour.

THE Manufacturing Interest of this country is undoubtedly one of great importance, but it derives this importance, not from any principle of strength within itself, for it is in truth the weakest of all the members of the body politic. However much we may pride ourselves on the possession of coal and minerals, recent discoveries have placed other nations on the same level in respect of these; and as for natural productions, which constitute the raw material of our factories, Britain is one of the poorest nations in the universe.

It produces neither cotton, fine wool, nor silk; and for all the improvements which have latterly been made in the manufacture of our coarse wools, we are indebted to the ingenuity of our neighbours the French, who were the first to turn the long wools of this country to so good an account. The manufacture of hardware is also dependent on the superior quality of the iron imported from Sweden.

Possessing therefore no natural advantages over other countries, and subject to the competition of nations equally ingenious, industrious, and persevering as ourselves, and from many of whom we have borrowed the most important discoveries in the mechanical arts, we must trace the rise, the progress, and the present importance of the Manufacturing Interest to other causes than that of any inherent principle of originality or stability of its own.

The principal cause, undoubtedly, is the purely adventitious one of our having been the only nation in Europe whose territory was not involved in the horrors of a desolating war; and the fact, that during the night of adversity which afflicted other countries from 1790 to 1815, we enjoyed a monopoly of the trade of the world.

If, during this period, and with these political advantages, our manufactures had made no progress, or the skill of the parties engaged in them had not developed itself, it would have been extraordinary indeed; but the assertion that the spinning-jenny and the steam-engine have been the moving powers of our fleets and armies, and the chief support of a long-continued agricultural prosperity; and the boast of Arkwright, that give him but these and he would pay the taxation of the country, however flattering to the vanity of a party, we are under the necessity of maintaining have neither the one nor the other the slightest foundation in fact.

But whatever may have been the extent of their development during this period, let it be always remembered that it was, from first to last, under a system of protection that this took place. The productions of the soil, equally with those of the loom and the spindle, were protected by duties, which in almost all instances operated as a total prohibition of any competition from abroad. Independently of this, the kingdoms of Continental Europe, continually overrun by the armies of Napoleon, could offer no resistance to our success, and the United States were in too infantine a state of both capital and mechanical knowledge to compete with us, or even to manufacture for themselves.

With the return of peace in 1815, a new order of things arose, and the angry passions of mankind gave way to an earnest desire on the part of all to cultivate the arts of peace, and we were compelled by the force of circumstances to admit as competitors those whom we had hitherto regarded and treated as enemies.

France, to whom we are indebted for the most valuable of mechanical inventions, the Jacquard loom, and the art of cotton printing, and who has far surpassed us in her discoveries of the chemical properties of things, being no longer dazzled by the false glory of conquest, sat herself down to investigate the cause of our success, and to follow our example. And well has she succeeded. Her silks have sustained their ancient excellence, and her finer woollens and cambrics have a preference, and find a market, in every quarter of the globe; and even in the article of cotton, on the manufacture of which we so much pride ourselves, her progress during the last thirty years has been equal to our own. To show the degree of rivalry, and extent of the respective efforts, of the two nations in these important branches, we give the following table of their exports and imports at the conclusion of the war, and at the last period returned.

			Imports of Raw Cotton.	Exports of Manufactured Cotton.	Exports of Woollens.	Exports of Silks.
<u> </u>			lb.	£	£	£
ENGLAND, in	1815	-	92,525,951	20,620,956	9,381,426	In 1820 - 371,755
,,	1844	-	554,196,602	25,805,348	8,204,836	1844 - 736,455
FRANCE	1815	-	36,000,000	362,451	1,610,944	1820 - 2,700,000
,,,	1844	•	132,000,000	8,440,701	3,287,522	1843 - 6,000,000

It will thus be seen, that although the import of raw cotton into France has not kept pace with that of England, yet her exports of manufactured cottons have increased ten-fold, while those of England in the same time have only increased one-fourth. The deficiency in the import of raw cotton is accounted for by the fact that an enormous amount of twist is every year smuggled from this country into France, with the connivance of the French Government.* Her exports of woollens have nearly doubled, while those of England have fallen off; and the export of silks from France has risen from three to six millions, while that of England has only struggled on from 371,755l. in 1820, to 736,455l. in 1844.

But the unkindest cut of all remains to be told; and it is one which Mr Porter says could hardly have been anticipated. Our

[•] The quantity so introduced is estimated by Messrs Villiers and Bowring at 12,000,000 lb. annually.

Government thought it "could be of no moment to the maker of machines, whether his customers reside in the United Kingdom, or in France or Germany," and therefore repealed the restrictions against the export of machinery made in England. The French Government, concluding that a drawing of any machine could be sent at a trifling expense by the post, and that their machinists were equal to our own, and that their labour required protection, instantly put on a heavy import duty, and thus rebuked the assertion made by many of our writers, that in the mechanical arts we excel all other countries.

The people of Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, and even Russia, excited by our example, have begun to develope their resources, and, benefiting by the experience of a few years, are now able to carry on a successful competition with us in every market in the world. On this subject, however, we prefer to use the language of Mr Porter himself, and therefore copy the entire passage from his volume, pages 246 and 247:-

- "A considerable impulse has been given to manufacturing industry in different parts of Germany within the last twelve years, and especially since the formation of the Prussian commercial league. In Prussia itself, many cotton spinning-mills have been erected since 1833, and large capitals have been invested in machinery. In Saxony the manufacture of hosiery has become considerable in amount, and the goods produced are so low in price that exports have been made to England in the face of a consumption duty of 10 per cent. on the value. The cotton manufacture has also been successfully undertaken in Bavaria, in Würtemberg, and in some others of the states included within the league. These attempts, however, are for the most part of such recent origin, that it is hardly possible to form any certain estimate as to their ultimate results. At present it is only through the imposition of a considerable import duty in the German states, that their cotton goods generally are able in any way to compete with English fabrics; but it is altogether impossible to say how long this state of things may continue, and it may reasonably be expected, that the German artisans will in time acquire a degree of skill and experience which, aided by the lower cost of subsistence in Germany, as compared with England, will render their rivalry formidable to Manchester and Paisley, at least in neighbouring countries, if not in more distant parts of the world.
- "It has long been the policy of the Russian government to afford protection to its own manufacturers by prohibiting the goods of other countries. At present nearly the whole amount of the exports from this kingdom to Russia, consists of cotton yarn, which is there woven into all kinds of fabrics from the coarsest fustians to fine cambrics. The establishments for this purpose are under the immediate patronage of the Russian government, and it is said that the goods produced are so good in quality as to equal those of English make, but in regard to the cost of production, the advantage is still greatly with us, and so it will probably remain so long as Russia still maintains the policy of protecting its artisans from the compe-

tition of other countries.

"In several of the cantons of Switzerland the manufacture of woven fabrics has been steadily and prosperously pursued of late years. So little of what is called protection is accorded to the Swiss manufacturer, that there are not any custom houses in the cantons from which to obtain returns of imports and exports, whereby to ascertain the comparative progress of these branches of industry. Free trade, in the fullest extent of the term, has been tried in these cantons; and although, as already observed, we are unable to bring forward an array of figures in proof of its success, we know that in spite of the disadvantages of geographical position, and notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of capital, the cotton which is obtained by a tedious and expensive land carriage is converted into fabrics which compete successfully in every market with the products of our looms; and that the silk and linen goods of Switzerland which are excluded by fiscal regulations from neighbouring countries, find customers in a wider and more profitable field on the other side of the Atlantic. If we take into account the small natural resources of the Swiss manufacturers, it may with truth be asserted that no people have made greater, or even as great, progress as they have done during the last twenty years. Switzerland has been strongly urged to join the Prussian commercial league, and by that means to secure twenty-four millions of consumers for its cheap manufactures, but satisfied with their present condition and future prospects, and jealous as to the possible effect of permitting foreigners to interfere in any way with their concerns, the cantons have hitherto declined to accept the proffered advantage."

America, too, although restrained for a time by the paucity of her numbers, spread over a great extent of territory, and naturally preferring agricultural pursuits, has been stimulated by the rapid increase in her population to turn her attention to the manufacture of that which is a natural production of her own soil.

And not only has she made wonderful progress in the manufacture of cotton goods, but the determination of Congress to increase the import duties in preference to taxing tea and coffee, to pay the expenses of the war in Mexico, is indicative of her policy to protect and foster them by all the means in her power.

In addition to this, her discoveries of coal and iron have opened up a new branch of industry to her people, which bids fair to interfere with a very important item of our exports to that country:

- "The first bar of American railroad iron was made in 1844, and an American paper now states that there are at present 16 or 18 mills, at which it is made at the rate of 120,000 tons per annum.
- "This amount is sufficient to lay 4 miles of railway per day, or 1,200 miles per year; and hence the prospect of any large exportation from Great Britain, at the prices to which our inordinate railway speculations have driven this commodity, can hardly be looked for. The Trenton ironworks (New York) alone have entered into a contract to furnish the New York and Michigan lines with 9,000 tons of rails during the current year; and the capacity of their works will enable them in addition to supply the market with 200 tons per month.

"In Pennsylvania the use of the anthracite coal, which abounds in that state, appears to have stimulated this branch of manufacture, since there are now 40 furnaces in blast—many of them of the largest class—where this kind of fuel is consumed, although in 1840 none existed in successful operation. There is one iron manufacturing company in Pennsylvania, which alone consumes 60,000 of anthracite, and 100,000 bushels of bituminous coal annually."—Extract from Times, March 9.

It is thus that every day adds to her capital and knowledge, and brings us nearer to that crisis when she will demonstrate to the men of Lancashire that mechanical power and the skill to apply it are not the exclusive birthright of an Englishman, but the common property of all mankind.

If to this we add, that should she, at the same time, discover that the operation of our free-trade system will make it more profitable to grow corn than cotton for the supply of the English market, it is not improbable that the glory of Manchester may depart, and the staple of this country be again represented by woollens, which some suppose we manufactured in the days when Cincinnatus followed his plough.

Such are the external circumstances of the manufacturing interests, in which we are at a loss to perceive one single element of strength or stability. Dependent on other countries for the raw material in nearly every instance, a war with any of these would annihilate some branches and cripple others. Competition with countries also whose taxation is not to be compared with our own must be carried on with every advantage in favour of our rivals, and as it is impossible for us to call new worlds into existence to keep pace with the multiplication of our mechanical power, it behoves us to look well to the introduction of any new system of political economy, however speciously put forward, lest it should endanger the home and colonial markets, which have hitherto been the principal customers for our own productions.

Having thus examined the external circumstances of the Manufacturing Interest, let us now inquire into the facts which relate to its internal condition.

And, first, as to its

LOCALITY.

The Manufacturing Interest of the United Kingdom is distributed as follows:—

				Engaged in Manufactures.	Dependent on Manufactures.	Total.
ppendix, " " " "	p. 46) 60 94 96 152	:		943,998 19,517 220,171 1,631 300,000	4,738,829 137,706 1,011,417 18,352 700,000	5,682,827 157,223 1,231,588 19,983 1,000,000
r	• •	•	-4.	1,485,317	6,606,304	8,091,621 .091,621
	19 17 19 19	94 94 96 95 96	94 - 96 - 152 -	94 94 95 97 - 152	Manufactures. Manufactures.	Manufactures Manufactures Manufactures Manufactures

and, so far as concerns England and Wales, it is principally located in the eight midland counties; viz.—

				Engaged in Agriculture.	Engaged in Manufactures.	Population.
Chester (see	Appendix	r. p. 46)	-	26,804	58,293	395,560
Derby	**	,,,	-	19.333	27.968	272,217
Lancaster	**	,,	-	49,567	292,129	1,667,054
Leicester	"	"	-	17,072	22,029	215,867
Nottingham	**	"	-	20,358	27,710	249,910
Stafford	99	27	-	29,120	53,249	510,504
Warwick	"	**	-	24,239	38,451	401,715
Yorkshire	"	27	-	93,159	176,249	1,591,480
				279,674	696,078	5,304,407
In all other pe	arts of Eng	land and W	ales -		247,920	-,,,
	Tot	al -	-		943,998	

The number of persons actually employed in agriculture in the above eight counties being 279,674, or 31,754 more than are employed in every branch of manufactures throughout all other parts of England and Wales, it follows that the population of these eight counties more than represents the entire Manufacturing Interest of this kingdom.

It is almost unnecessary to remark on the well-known fact, that in all other parts this interest is very thinly scattered; for instance:—

					P	ersons engaged Manufactures.
In 8 Co	unties in t	he West ther	e ar e only	-	•	61,096
" 3	**	South	,,	-	-	22,434
,, 9	,,	East	"	•	-	34,869
,, 7	21	Midland	,,	-	-	51,971
,, 4	**	North	,,	-	-	29,115

Among the most important branches of manufactures are the following: —

							Number of sons emplo	yed.
Cotton	-	(see App	endix,	p. 147)	-	-	377,662	•
Wool and W	orsted	`	,,	- ,	-	-	167,296	
Flax and Li	nen		,,		-	-	85,213	
Silk	-		"		-	-	83,773	
Hose	-		29		-	-	50,955	
Lace	-		"		-	-	35,347	
	Total o	f the Text	ile Fal	rics	_	-		800,246
Iron Manufa	ctures	-	-	-	-	-	29,496	-
Engineers	-		-	-	-	-	25,370	
Pottery, Chi	ina, and	Earthenw	are	-	-	-	24,774	
Factory Wo	rkers, m	anufacture	s not a	pecified	-	-	22,478	
Nail Makers		-	-	- -	-	•	20,311	
Brick and T	ile Mak	ers -	-	-	-	-	18,363	
Hatters and	Hat Ma	nufacture	rs -	-	-	· -	18,012	
Printers (Co	tton and	l Calico)	-	-	-	-	15,303	
Rope and C	ord Spin	ners and l	Manufe	cturers	-	-	11,319	
Straw Plait	Manufa	turers	-	-	-	-	11,217	
								196,643
All other br	anches o	f Manufac	tures	-	-	-		144,017
	T	otal of Gr	eat Bri	tain	-	-		1,140,906

We have extracted all the numbers in the list above 10,000; and there is no branch of manufactures in Great Britain giving employment to more than that number, except those we have here enumerated.

But the returns for Ireland deserve a separate and distinct notice. There are only two branches of manufactures of any importance carried on in Ireland, and these are —

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Flax and Linen (all branches) giving employment to - 135,303 persons.

Woollen and Cloth (all branches) - - - - 77,650 ,,

212,953
```

The numbers given are described as including all branches of these trades, and of course spinners and weavers, and yet the same returns give—

Spinners (branch	not specified)	-	-	•	•	•	334,201
Weavers	99	•	•	-		-	91,086
							425,287

We confess that we are utterly unable to understand this, and there is nothing in the returns which will solve the difficulty. It must therefore remain for the reader to reject or admit, as he may think proper; but for the reasons given at page 152 of the Appendix, we estimate the numbers employed in manufactures in Ireland at 300,000, making the total of the United Kingdom 1,440,906. Subject to this correction, the number of each sex would stand thus:—

					Males.	FRWALES.	TOTAL.
Great Britain Ireland -	-	:	:	•	741,872 60,000	399,034 240,000	1,140,906 300,000
Total of the	e Uni	ted King	gdom	•	791,872	639,034	1,440,906

and such is the numerical strength of the persons employed in manufactures.

DEPENDENCE.

It is unnecessary here to repeat the argument, that the incidents of the condition of our manufacturing population do not give rise to the same amount of trade and commerce as those of the agricultural, spread as it is over the entire surface of the country; but, assuming that there are the same number pro ratā of all other classes dependent on them, this will give about five to one on the number employed, and confirm the correctness of the summary of manufactures, given at page 152 in the Appendix.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Total number employed in Total number dependent of				ctures	1 ,44 0, 906 6 ,6 50,715
Total employed and depen the United Kingdom	n the n	nanufaci -	uring i	nterest •	8,091,621

That there is a tendency in all improvements in mechanical power to abridge human labour is a conclusion that some have

doubted. In 1835, the Committee on Hand-loom Weaving reported that 840,000 persons were either engaged in, or dependent on it; and these, as a separate branch, whether as regards cotton, woollen, silk, or any of the coarser fabrics, were at that time by far the most numerous of any class engaged in manufactures. the introduction of the power loom has been gradually superseding their labour, and little doubt is entertained that but a short time can elapse before all fabrics, except those of extreme fineness and of fancy patterns, will be made entirely by it. The labour of the thousands and tens of thousands of weavers who formerly lived in the villages of the west and the south, was first drawn into the large towns of the north by the application of the steam engine or mechanical power in its first stage. In course of time, one improvement has been superadded to another, until the labour of those who left these villages and sought for employment in the towns is now carried on by mechanical power alone. In fact, all improvements point but to this one conclusion, that the whole manufacturing process of any given article should be concentrated within the walls of a factory or mill, and be conducted at the least possible expense and by the smallest number of persons.

The best illustration we can give is probably that of the making of paper; a bundle of rags is put in at one end of the mill, and at the other flows out an endless length of paper ready printed and fit for use in the next five minutes. We know that screws, nails, needles, and many other articles are made by a process similar in its operation and results; and in every department of manufactures the same principle is being acted upon and carried out to the fullest extent, having for its only object to economise the use of human labour, and to increase the production of goods.

It has been asserted, that, in proportion as new machines are invented and put into operation, the same amount of human labour which they supersede is required in the making of machines, in keeping them at work, and in the manufacturing of new articles and things which would not be made, or made only on a small scale or at a dear rate, but for such new inventions. In the returns of the census there is nothing to justify such a conclusion,

either as applicable to any one branch of manufactures or the whole collectively.

We may differ as to the deductions to be made from these statistical facts, or on the principles which govern our present system of trade, but every well-wisher of his country must be desirous that the manufacturing interest should flourish, and that the productions of our mechanical skill should still continue to go forth to the uttermost ends of the earth. We have, however, a sterner duty to perform than to follow Mr M'Culloch's example, and to read a homily on the comparative moral and physical circumstances of this over other countries, much of which is illusory, and the whole of which belongs rather to history than to the present time. rapid progress which other nations are making in the manufacture of the same articles is, in our opinion, the best and most conclusive evidence that a thirty years' peace has placed us on a common level with the nations of the continent, and sufficient, at all events, to induce a suspicion that it is possible we may have overrated these moral and physical advantages, and by so doing have mistaken the shadow for the substance.

Superiority in either mechanical skill or chemical knowledge we repudiate as an absurdity. In what, then, does it consist? The French surpass us in silks, cambrics, and woollens; and the best patterns of Mr Cobden's productions are only copies of foreign designs. The untaxed Swiss are beating us in our own markets in the article of watches; and these and the Germans undersell us in foreign markets in linen and hosiery, and are making great progress in many articles of hardware.

That our inventions in the mechanical arts have been numerous and valuable no one will for an instant dispute, but the rapid communication of ideas, and the transit of commodities in the present day, makes any invention the common property of Europe in a month; and if any climax was wanting to the argument, it would be found in the permission given to export both our artisans and our machinery if required.

With these facts fully before them, and with this competition to contend with, we should hope that our manufacturers will bestir themselves, and, without any reliance on our moral and physical advantages, will, by still greater exertion, maintain their present proud position; but if the labour of our factories should fail, and the cottons of Manchester and the woollens of Leeds should meet with successful rivals in markets hitherto their own, it must be owing to some evil principle at work in our own system, which it is the duty of all who feel an interest in the welfare of this interest to detect, and correct, if possible, lest it should subvert the whole.

We therefore propose to pass in review the several articles which form the staples of the Manufacturing Interest of this country, and in so doing we shall probably not only ascertain the actual status of this interest in the body politic, but also be able to trace the degree of its dependence on the home and foreign trade for the consumption of its productions.

CHAPTER VI.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.—(Continued.)

The Manufacture of Cotton.—Review of the present Circumstances of this Trade.—Estimate of Capital invested and employed in the Manufacture.—Amount of annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Export Trade.—Number of Persons employed and dependent.—Tables of Import of Raw Cotton, and the Official and Declared Value of the Exports of Manufactured Goods from 1820 to 1846.

It is quite true that "there is nothing in the history of industry to compare with the rapid growth of the American cotton trade, except that of the manufacture in this country." Notwithstanding, however, the rapid growth, and present importance of the manufacture of cotton, an incident has just occurred which shows how slight is the tenure by which we hold possession of it, how extremely sensitive it is of anything touching the source of its supplies; and how extensive is the suffering which, under present circumstances, any failure in these inevitably creates among those dependent on it for their means of subsistence.

The manufacturers of cotton have, during the past year, been struck in their most vital part, and, like all men keenly alive to their own interests, they discern in the distance a cloud, although no bigger than a man's hand, which portends them no good. The quantity of raw cotton imported in 1845 reached the enormous amount of 721,523,712 lb., having doubled itself in the short space of ten years. An unusually low price of the raw material, and an enormous increase in the production of manufactured goods, were the natural consequences. Had the supply of raw cotton gone on increasing, the same results would have followed, and a still further

reduction in the value of both have taken place, until the rate of profit of the grower in America, and the manufacturer in England, had been estimated by the bale instead of the pound, and reduced to so small a fraction as to be scarcely discernible.

The importation of the year 1846, however, fell off to 467,748,624 lb., or to about three-fifths of the preceding year; while the export at the same time increased from 42,916,384 lb., to 65,930,704 lb.; and the same consequences that we have so often witnessed in this trade again followed: first, an advance in raw cotton, then a partial suspension of business, and working short time, and, as a matter of course, a corresponding amount of distress among the working classes.

It has been the practice of Mr Cobden and Mr Bright, and those entertaining their opinions, to assign as the primary cause of such a state of things the want of freedom of trade, the corn-laws, or the high price of food; but, as that excuse will no longer serve their purpose, the parties engaged in this trade have adopted a much more sensible course of proceeding, and, within a few days, we find that a meeting has been called in Manchester for the purpose of urging on Government the necessity of instituting an inquiry as to the extent to which the production of cotton in the East Indies could be profitably promoted.

This would seem to imply a suspicion on their part, that the supply of cotton from America at extreme low prices had reached its maximum; and it is not improbable that they have been assisted in coming to this conclusion by a consideration that the facilities for introducing the bread stuffs of the Americans into this country may induce them to prefer the cultivation of corn to cotton.

We should devoutly hope that none of these results will be realized; but it is incumbent on our manufacturers to watch the progress of the new system, lest it should produce effects which may, even in a year or two, endanger their own security. The real cause of the frequent depression in this business, we consider, has no connexion with or relation to the corn-laws, or the price of food, but may be clearly traced to our vast mechanical power, which can, with wonderful facility, exhaust a stock of raw

cotton, however large, or glut the markets of the world with an amount of manufactured goods which, under other circumstances, would have found employment for the population for a long period of time.

In 1843, Mr Bright, addressing the electors of Durham, dwelt with great pathos on the decay of trade, and the desolation of the loom and the spindle. The words were hardly spoken before the opening up of the trade with China gave an impetus to the industry of the country which has never been surpassed; and the years 1844 and 1845, with the corn-laws still unrepealed, were equal in prosperity to any in our history.

It required not, however, the gift of prophecy to foretel that after such a state of things a period of great depression would follow, for great as our prosperity may be, our mechanical power is still greater; and, as a consequence, the desolation of the loom and the spindle is the same in 1847 as when Mr Bright uttered his lamentations in 1843.

We shall now proceed to inquire into the capital embarked in the manufacture of

COTTON.

Mr M'Culloch estimates it as follows:-

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material	•		•	•	£4 ,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages					8,000,000
Capital invested in spinning mills, power and hand loo	m	, w	or	k-	
shops, warehouses, and stock on hand	•	•		•	35,000,000

That the capital employed is very large, there can be no doubt, but we consider this estimate to be much beyond the truth, and our reasons for this conclusion are the following:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material, 4,000,000l.— This sum would represent at the current prices of raw cotton for some years past about one-half the whole quantity imported in twelve months. In very speculative times, it is possible that the manufacturers may hold a larger proportion than usual, say one-half the stock on hand, the whole amount of which at any one or sixty millions' worth of goods per annum, according to the degree of fineness of the article manufactured; but this is no evidence that, with the present system of trade, a larger amount of capital than is here stated is required to effect it. As well might we consider the one thousand millions which pass through the London clearing house in the course of twelve months evidence of the amount of capital in trade, when, in fact, they have no relationship whatever to it. This large amount is merely evidence of the fact, that transactions in commerce are multiplied in proportion to the degree of briskness which prevails in trade, and which may arise equally from speculation or consumption.

On these grounds we altogether object to the estimate of Mr M'Culloch, and contend that it is not formed on any practical knowledge of the subject, we also deny that there are any official returns in existence which would justify his conclusions. well-known fact that when trade is active the manufacturers hold no permanent stock of any amount, and can hardly deliver fast enough to supply the demand. In ordinary times the productions of these mills pass into the hands of the dealer and the shipper in an incredibly short space of time; and it is only in dull times, when business is in a state of stagnation, that capitalists are compelled to hold stock. In this state of things, however, the small manufacturer, whose weekly supplies are suspended immediately, ceases to work. The larger one, to keep his machinery in order, commences working short time, and thus nearly the whole pressure of the times is thrown back on the consignee of cotton at Liverpool, with whom the raw material rests until called into activity by a revival of trade.

We have further to consider the amount of cotton goods annually produced. Mr McCulloch estimates it thus:—

Kaw material, 500,000,000 lb. at 5d	£10,000,000
Wages of 542,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 24L a year each	13,000,000
Wages of 80,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at 50L a year	4,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendance, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c }	9,000,000
Total value of every description of cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain annually }	£36,000,000

The data here given are certainly very loose and unsatisfactory, and throw but little light on a very important matter. Considering that 10,000,000l of raw cotton forms the base, and that there are very few fabrics in manufactured goods in which the increase in the value of the raw material would not be much greater than is here given, while a large proportion is worked up to every conceivable degree of fineness, we consider this estimate to be much too low; but there are so many considerations attached to this matter that any guesses of the kind on data so unsatisfactory are of very little worth. The reduced price of the raw material, the improved machinery and increased facilities of production, and the reduced rate of profit, as compared with former periods, render it next to impossible to make a comparison in point of value between the present and past times.

There is one fact, however, which admits of no dispute, and that is, that the official value fixed in 1694, and continued down to the present time, measures the quantities exported, thus:—

TEARS.	Raw Cotton entered for Home Consumption.	Official Value of Cotton Goods Exported.	As compared with 1815, ought to have been
	lb.	£	£
1815	92,525,951	22,289,645	
1820	152,829,633	22,331,079	36,000,000
1825	202,546,869	29,495,281	48,000,000
1830	269,616,640	41,050,969	64,000,000
1835	326,407,692	52,333,278	78,000,000
1840	528,142,743	73,152,251	126,000,000
1844	554,198,602	91,039,574	132,000,000
1845	721,523,712	1	

It will be seen from these figures that the quantities exported have not kept pace with the quantities of raw cotton taken for home consumption, and that, with occasional fluctuations, the deficiency has gone on increasing, and consequently the home trade must have absorbed the difference. Whatever variety of opinion may exist as to the value of the manufacture, there can be no gainsaying this, that the home trade has increased in a greater proportion than the foreign.

But it is said that this is not conclusive, inasmuch as the finer qualities of goods are retained for the home consumption; so that the

quantity exported as measured with any fixed price, and the amount of raw cotton imported, would not show the precise fact, because the heavier and coarser goods, those consuming more raw cotton, would form the principal part of our export trade. Whatever truth there may be in this, it only proves that the home trade is the most important in value as well as quantity, for it consumes goods of the most costly description, and on which a much larger amount of labour is bestowed than any other; while white and plain calico, on which it is comparatively small, constitute one half of the whole export trade of manufactured cottons.

This we consider to be clearly proved by the following comparative Table of the Exports of White or Plain and Printed or
Dyed Cottons at different periods, compared with 1820:—

Years.	White or Plain Cotton exported.	Declared Value.	Decrease in value as com- pared with 1820.	Printed or Dyed Cottons exported.	Declared Value.	Decrease in value as com- pared with 1820.
1000	Yards.	£	Per cent.	Yards.	£	Per cent.
1820	113,682,486	5,451,024		134,688,144	7,742,505	
1825	158.039,786	6,027,8 92	25	178,426,912	8,205,117	26
1830	244,799,032	6,562,397	81	199,799,466	7,557,373	50
1835	277,704,525	6,910,506	91	279,811,176	8,270,925	100
1840	433,114,273	7,803,772	170	357,517,624	8,498,448	150
1844	623,249,423	9,346,865	220	403,421,400	8,265,281	180

Again, with respect to our trade in twist, which, in 1846, amounted to 7,873,727*l*., inasmuch as Germany, Holland, and Russia, take two-thirds of the whole, it is only an evidence of the rapid progress which our rivals are making in manufacturing for themselves; and this is more clearly shown by the fact, that while in 1846 the export of manufactured goods, as compared with 1845 fell off 1,429,130*l*. the export of yarn increased 910,492*l*.

Before parting with the manufacture of cotton, we cannot help noticing certain fallacies put forward as to the amount of employment it gives, and the number of all classes it supports. Mr McCulloch has treated the statistical works of Dr Colquhoun as something nearly allied to the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments;" but we shall show that his own works recently published

are not altogether free from the same charge, and that they abound with calculations thrown off in a very ad captandum style, which will hardly bear the test of inquiry. Among others, in his account of the capital invested in the manufacture of cotton, he gives us an estimate of the wages of 542,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 241., and of 80,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c. at 50L a year each. We should look in vain for any figures in the returns of the census to corroborate this statement. The whole number of every age and sex, employed in the cotton trade, is 302,376; and if we include their proportion of those returned under the head of "Fabric not specified," it only amounts to 377,662. Of these, 259,336 are employed within the mills, and Mr Porter gives a return made to the Factory Commissioners of the payments to all the persons employed in 225 factories, averaging 10s. 6d. per week each. Considering that the labour within the mills is the most skilled of all, this is much lower than we expected; but it is admitted on all hands that the earnings of the hand-loom weaver, and most others outside the walls, do not amount to anything like this, and that their condition for years together has been one of unmitigated destitution.

The whole number of engineers in the United Kingdom is 25,804, of whom only 4,505 are resident in the county of Lancaster; and as to machine-makers, the whole number in the three kingdoms is no more than 8,513, of whom 2,058 reside in this county; and if we include the smiths, masons, and joiners, it will be very difficult to make the numbers amount to two-thirds of Mr McCulloch's estimate.

Again, Mr McCulloch states that "allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c. dependent upon those actually employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture, and in the construction, repairs, &c. of the machinery and buildings required to carry it on," the entire cotton manufacture must furnish, on the most moderate computation, subsistence for from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 persons. Where is the evidence in support of such an assertion? Certainly not in the returns of the census.

The sense in which the term subsistence is here used by Mr McCulloch is, that the wages of the persons employed do directly support this number of 1,200,000. But the returns show that the number of males above twenty years of age is only 138,112, and that all the rest are either females, or under twenty years of age; and therefore not only not heads of families, but it is very improbable that their small earnings can support any but themselves. Our estimate founded on these facts is as follows:—

138,112 Males above 20 years of age.—Heads of Families, and representing	
three each, besides themselves	414,336
Males under 20—not Heads of Families	59,171
Females above 20-in most instances the wives of the males above mentioned,	
and their families, included in the same number	104,470
Females under 20 years of age	75,909
	653,886
Add for the proportion of Females married to persons other than those in-	
cluded in the number above-mentioned, and for the mechanics and other	
artisans dependent on this branch	50,000
	703,886

Such is the number actually receiving wages or directly deriving support from the manufacture of cotton.

In this branch of the textile fabrics mechanical power has acquired a greater ascendancy than in any other. The manufacture of linens and woollens are fast approximating the same state of things, but in the article of silk the difficulty of applying machinery is found to be much greater.

Hence, in proportion to the amount of their productions, the manufacturers of cotton employ a less number of hands, and pay a smaller amount of wages, than any other interest in the kingdom;—a consideration of vast importance, when taken in reference to the employment of the population or the taxation of the country.

TABLE of the IMPORTS and Exports of RAW Corron, and also of the Manufactured Goods Exported, distinguishing YARN from other Manufactures, and giving the OFFICIAL and BRAL VALUE of each in the several years from 1820 to 1846.

	KAW COLION			•		THE COURT OF THE CHIEF	ALONIED.	
YRABS.				YABN.	ЖАЖ	MANUPACTURES.	Official Value.	Real Value.
	Імговтер.	Exported.	Millions of Pounds.	Real Value.	Millions of Yards.	Real Value.	Including Rosiery	Including Hosiery and Small Wares.
	ė	ė		क्ष		લ	St.	44
1820	151,672,655	6,024,038	23	2,826,639	248	13,193,529	22,531,079	16,516 748
1821	132,536,620	14,589,477	214	2,305,823	269	13,167,965	22,541,615	16,093.787
1822	142,387,628	18.267,786	264	2,697,582	302	13 798,607	26,911,043	17.218 724
1823	191,402,503	9,318,402	274	2,625,946	3013	12 980,644	26 544,770	16.326 604
1824	149,380,122	13 299,505	835	3,135,396	344	14,448,249	30,155,901	18,452,987
1825	228,005,291	18,204,953	32	3 206,729	3362	14,233,009	29,475,281	18.359,526
1826	177,607,401	24,474,920	45	3 491,338	267	9,866,534	25,194 270	14,093,369
1827	272 448,909	18,134,170	*	3,545.578	3654	12,947,035	33,182,898	17 637 165
1828	227,760,642	17,396,776	204	3.595,405	363	12,483,249	33,467,417	17,244 417
1829	222,767,411	30 289,115	₹19	3,976,874	405	12,516.248	37,269,432	17,535,006
1830	263,961,452	8,534,976	649	4,133 741	11,	14,119,770	41,050,969	19,428 664
1831	288,674,853	22,308 555	69	8.975,019	421+	12,163,513	89,357,075	17,257,204
1832	286,832 525	18,027,940	75\$	4,722,759	461	11,500,630	43,786,255	17,398 892
1833	303,656,837	17,363 882	705	4,704,024	496 }	12,451,060	46,337,210	18 486.400
1834	326,875,425	24,461,963	764	5.211,015	555	14,127,352	51,669,140	20,513 585
1835	363,702,963	32,779,734	88	5,706,589	5574	15,181,431	52,333,278	22,128.304
1836	406,959.057	31.739,763	88	6,120,366	6374	17,183,167	58,578,442	24,632,058
1837	407,286,783	39,722,031	103	6,955 942	531	12.727 989	51.130,290	20,597,123
1838	507,850,577	30,644,469	1145	7,431,869	069	15,554,733	64,812 528	24 147,726
1839	389 396,559	38,738,238	105	6,858,193	731	16,378,445	67,917,021	24 550.876
1840	592,488,010	38,673,229	118}	7,101,308	1904	16,302,220	78,152,251	24.668 618
1841	487,992,355	37,673 585	123	7,266,968	751	14,985,810	69 798,131	23.499,478
1842	531,750,086	45,251,302	137	7,771,464	784	12,887,220	68.684.891	21,674,598
1843	673,193,116	39,619,979	1404	7.193,971	9184	15,168,464	82,189.599	23 447 971
1844	646,111,304	47,222,541	1384	6,988,504	1046	17.612,146	91,039,574	25 805 348
1845	721,523,712	42.916,384	135	6,963,235	1001	18,029,808		26,119,331
1846	467.748.624	65.930.704		7 878 797		16 600 A78		95 600 608

CHAPTER VII.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST.—(Continued.)

- The Manufacture of Woollens.—Change of Fabric caused by the Mixture of Coarse with Fine Wools.—Numbers employed.—Change of Locality.—Capital invested.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Woollen Goods exported from 1815 to 1844.
- The Manufacture of Linen.—Distribution of the Trade.—Number of Persons employed.—Capital invested.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Imports of Flax and Exports of Linen from 1834 to 1846.
- The Manufacture of Silk.—Notice of Mr Huskisson's Alteration in Duties in 1824, and Progress of the Silk Trade since that Time.

 —Quantity imported and smuggled into this Country.—Amount of Capital invested.—Annual Productions.—Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.—Table of Imports of Raw Silk and Exports of Manufactured goods from 1820 to 1846.
- Summary of Manufactures.—The Amount of their Annual Productions.—Comparison of the Home and Foreign Trade in the Consumption and Distribution of these.

IT was customary down to the sixteenth century for our merchants to carry large quantities of English wool to Flanders, whence were brought back woollen cloths and foreign productions for our consumption. From a very early period, however, the manufacture of wool was an object of the especial protection of the Government; and, until within a few years, this production of our own soil was the great staple of the manufacturing interest.

The force of circumstances has compelled it to yield precedence to its more successful rival; and its ancient glory is somewhat obscured, not only by the competition of cotton, but by the increasing coarseness of the fabric, so that our finest woollens no longer command a preference in other countries, and even our own consumption is made up of a very inferior quality to that which prevailed in the earlier stages of its history.

This has somewhat damaged the foreign trade in fine goods, but at the same time it has opened up a wide field for mixtures of every variety, and done great service to both the foreign and the home trade in this particular branch. The caprice of fashion, in respect of these mixtures, has in this instance not only adapted itself to our necessities, but also greatly encouraged the growth of wool both at home and in our colonies. Long may it continue to prevail and to flourish.

For this great alteration in the manufacture we are, however, indebted to our neighbours the French, who were the first to discover the value of our long wools, and to adapt them to their present use. Up to 1825 the exportation of British wool was prohibited, but as soon as the French manufacturers were able to procure the combing wool of England, they produced a great variety of new stuffs, not "superior to any that we had ever produced in this country," but of a different texture, fabric, and pattern; and our manufacturers, stimulated by their example, have been able to copy, if not to improve on their discoveries.

This is sufficient to account for the fact, that since 1825, although the quantities of foreign wool imported have fluctuated greatly in particular years; yet, on the average of twenty-one years from 1824 to 1845, the consumption has not increased above sixty per cent., while the wool imported from our colonies has increased in the same period from about half a million of pounds to thirty-one millions of pounds; and, collaterally with this, wool of British growth has increased from 6d. to its former value of 1s. 4d. per lb. Some have contended that the reduction of duty on foreign wool, which took place in December, 1824, at the same time that British wool was allowed to be exported, was the principal cause of this change in the fabric; but the facts we have given do not warrant any such conclusion. The ingenuity of the French, in the first instance, and the great influx of Colorial wools at low prices, have enabled our manufacturers to produce a great variety of articles,

which have supplanted the finer fabrics made from foreign wool; and whatever increase has taken place in the consumption of foreign wool is purely ascribable to the facilities of mixing it with the coarser wools of this country. The falling off in the manufacture of superfine cloths, both of the home and foreign trade, is conclusive on this head.

As regards the amount of employment which this branch of trade gives rise to, much difference of opinion appears to exist. Dr Campbell, in his "Political Survey of Great Britain," 1774, estimated the number at 1,000,000. The manufacturers at the bar of the House of Lords in 1800, stated the number to be not less than 1,500,000. Mr Stevenson, whom Mr M'Culloch considers to be one of the few writers on statistics to whom deference is due, estimates the present number at 480,000, or perhaps 500,000, and Mr M'Culloch himself states it at 300,000. Our own estimate is that given in the returns of the Census; viz., for Great Britain, 167,296 (see Appendix, p. 147), being rather more than one-half the lowest estimate; and for Ireland, 77,650 (see Appendix, pp. 151 and 152); making together 244,946 in the United Kingdom.

That there was much exaggeration in the estimates of Dr Campbell in 1774, and the manufacturers in 1800, none can doubt; but it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the tendency of machinery to supplant human labour than the history of the woollen trade. Up nearly to the close of the war even the steamengine had made but little progress in the West of England, and the mills in operation along the Bottoms of Gloucestershire, and in the towns of Bradford, Trowbridge, Westbury, Melksham, Chippenham, and Frome, gave employment to large numbers of the population, earning good wages. What has been their condition for many years past? With very few exceptions the manufacturers in this part of the kingdom have failed, and three-fourths of the population in many towns are on the poor-rates. doubt if the whole number now employed in the woollen trade in Yorkshire is equal to that which before the introduction of this machinery found employment in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.

Mr Porter, Mr McCulloch, and many other writers, point in a tone of triumph to the increase in population, and enlargement of the towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield, when, in truth, this enlargement proceeds from no other cause than the decay of the same trades in other localities, and the concentration in large towns of the labour of the population, which had a much more fertilizing influence on society when it was spread over a greater extent of surface.

The total number of woollen and worsted mills in the United Kingdom in 1839 was returned by the Commissioners as follows:— England, 1,494; Wales, 161; Scotland, 117; Ireland, 38—total, 1810. And estimating these on the same scale as those engaged in the cotton trade, we arrive at the conclusion that the amount of capital actually employed in this branch of manufactures is as follows:—

Capital invested in 1,800 mills, producing an annual rental of about	
360,000%, which, at six per cent., would represent	£6,000,000
Capital invested in machinery, about two-thirds the value of that	
employed in the manufacture of cotton	4,500,000
Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material, and stock in	
trade, the credit on the sale of the manufactured goods being	
much longer than on cotton	4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages, for the same reason	2,000,000
Total of capital employed	£16,500,000

Mr M'Culloch and Mr Stevenson differ much in their estimate of the amount of manufactured goods annually produced; the several items are thus given by each:—

Raw material 110,000,000 lb. of British wool,	-4 1.	2d man	1%	Mr M'Culloch.	Mr Stevenson.
and 50,000,000 lb. foreign, at 2s. per lb.		. oa. per .	•	£11,875,000	6,000,000
Wages	-	-	_	7,000,000	9,600,000
Oil, dye-stuffs, soap, &c	-	•	-	1,100,000	
Profits, sums to replace, wear and tear, inter	est o	f capital,	&c.	4,025,000	2,400,000
				£24,000,000	18,000,000

Our estimate rather exceeds that of Mr M'Culloch, and the several items are differently distributed; thus—

RAW MATERIAL.				
Foreign wool, the average of twenty-one years, fro	en.			
1825 to 1845	-	34,816,000	at 2s. (id. £4,351,625
Colonial wool, average of the last five years, about	-	25,000,000	at Is.	5d. 1,875,000
British wools, according to Mr Porter -	•	145,000,000	at la	3 <i>d</i> . 9,062,500
				£15,289,125
Oil, dye-stuffs, scap, &c	-			- 1,500,000
Wages of 244,946 persons, returned in the Census,	ıt 24	l. a year -	•	- 5,878,704
Manufacturers' profits, ten per cent	-	-		- 2,266,782
Wear and tear, and interest on capital, ten per cen	t.	• •	•	- 2,266,782
Total value of manufactured goods	-		•	- £26,108,073

Having ascertained the amount of goods produced, we have further to consider in what manner they are disposed of. From the table with which this article concludes it will be seen, that with the exception of woollens mixed with cottons and stuffs, woollen or worsted, every other branch of our foreign trade has not only made no progress for the last thirty years, but has fallen off in an extraordinary degree. The export of cloths of all sorts, hitherto the most important branch of this trade, has declined from 638,369 pieces in 1815, to 161,675 in 1842, and to 317,073 in 1844. coatings and duffels have nearly disappeared from the list. Kerseymeres, which formerly were the boast of the West of England, is only one-third, and flannels about one-fourth, what they were in 1815. A glance at the table will show that the falling off has not taken place suddenly, from any failure in the supply of the raw material, or from any increase of duties discouraging the production; but, on the contrary, in the face of duties repealed, and increased facilities, the foreign demand has greatly diminished. The fact is, the manufacture of the fabrics, which now form the great bulk of our exports, namely, mixtures of cotton with wool, require no extraordinary machinery, nor any great degree of skill or ingenuity, to make them, and therefore they are made by all countries as well as ourselves.

Goods of such qualities as these are not calculated to sustain the reputation of past years, or to challenge the competition of other countries in the manufacture of woollens. Compare the progress of the French exports with that of our own, and you have a solution of our present position in this trade in an instant.

AN ACCOUNT of the QUANTITIES of BRITISH MANUFACTURED WOOLLEN GOODS EXPORTED in each Year from 1815 to 1844.

Y eare.	Cloths of all sorts.	Napped Coarings, Duffels,	Kersey- meres.	Baires of all sorts.	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannels.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woollens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery.	Sundries unenume- rated.	Total Declared Value.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Yards.	Dozens.	8	eq
1815	637.369	84,588	92,691	69,687	593,308	7,056,271	3,397,187	793,793	926,264	202,906	265,270	9,381,426
9181	467,222	90,481	91,183	50,038	585,842	3.592,331	1 934,469	820,038	764,435	119,465	182,461	7,942,768
1817	478.378	93,329	83,493	61.174	683 448	2.814,101	2,305,565	642 586	851,874	100,385	147,378	7,173,735
1818	446,872	78 525	104,468	58,578	937 944	4,621,860		1,144,330	854,848	161,217	170,497	8,140,767
1819	340,044	60,374	71,643	39,796	717,581	8,622,761		620,630	495,557	101,473	8,909	5,984,130
- 88	288,700	59.644	78,944	87,183	828.901	2,569,105	_	526,124	407 716	29,960	39,337	5,586,138
1851	375,464	69.6 27	91,402	41,610	1,022,342	3,504,851		764,922	627 800	107,779	38 986	6.462,866
1822	4:20.497	67,757	95,570	43,447	1,078,428	4,509 612			1,120,326	136,597	47.04:2	6,488,167
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	356,027	54,220	94,344	41 539	1,150,133	4.311,907	-		918,469	106,420	44,619	5,636,586
1824	407 720	51,585	108.012	47 105	1,242,403	3,105,961	1,990 041		1.393,443	113,123	43,361	6,043,051
852	384,880	45,268	126,448	47,100	1,138,808	2,959,594	2,162,534		1,793,301	106,498	45,335	6 185,648
97.8	328,559	4.8KX	86,038	36 86 <u>-</u> 2	1,125,308	2,423,120			581,517	71,922	37,223	4,966,879
18:27	371,965	21,690	123,049	47.574	1,258,667	2,518 887		_	846,768	148,117	43,559	5,245,649
1828	335,042	40,646	84,524	49,567	1,310,853	2,539.766	_	_	961,152	159,463	48,314	5 069,741
00 00 00	363,075	16.186	33,465	52,777	1,307,558	1,572,920			1,074,077	91,285	41,948	4,587,608
8	383 269	22,377	34,714	49,164	1,252.512	1,613,099			1,099,518	111,146	54,038	4,728,666
30	4:36,143	3,892	29,650	30,259	1,487,404	1.572,558			1 000,004	148,774	64,648	5,232,018
252	396,661	3,53	40,084	84,874	1,800,714	2,304,750	0,481,840		1,334,072	152,810	55,443	5,254,476
200	597,189	5,543	31,795	45,036	1,690,559	2,055,072	3,128,106		1,605,056	232,766	78,236	6,294,432
200	521,214	22,878	200	88.83	1 298,775	1821,394	2,537,772		1,723,069	173,073	75.841	5 736,870
30	619.886	20,083	29.203	47,854	1,673,069	2,067,620	3,122,341		1,778,389	207,014	110,686	6,840,511
900	720,587	22,814	019,62	45,555	1,406,000	2,190,009	4.333,876	1,008,013	1,467 927	163,182	142,533	7,639.358
188	387,787	23,605	22,930	43,477	989,140,	1,685,457	-		1,051,972	74,947	92,617	4.655,977
20 3	587,903	20,847	36 428	41,813	1.358,984	1,779,525			1,846,231	109,738	128,335	5,795,069
200	392,854	25,025	32,572	27 749	1,665 596	1,727 025	3,148,846		2,388,282	175,023	258, 79	6,271,645
1810	215,746	16:091	27,122	36,044	1,718,617	1,613,477	2 162,653	758 639	3,628,874	96,946	164,034	5,327,85
1841	213,125	11,491	22.131	37,160	2,007,366	1,820,244	2,187,329	809,315	5 015 087	135,909	163,900	5,748.673
842	161,675	x,433	22,467	24,877	1,979,492	1,619,496	1,392,591	763,762	6,950,010	137,062	152,629	5,185 045
<u>2</u>	241,160	5,273	29,263	21,130	2,443,371	1,719,699	1,765,970	747,346	11,199,975	147,507	192,966	6,790,232
<u>\$</u>	317,073	4.616	28,041	22,780	2,492,217	1 993,896	8,360,690	724,326	20,661 259	284,390	156,093	8.204.83
1845	3)7,791	4,773	24.673	23,583	2,212,906	2,405,311	2,479,478	1,006,970	23,831,017	174,061	178,995	7.693.117
918												000

From the foregoing table, it is clear, that to the extent of twothirds we are dependent on the home trade for the consumption of what is produced; and considering the very little progress we have made in the export trade, it is difficult to understand the policy that has opened the home market to the competition of the cheaper labour and finer wools of other countries.

The Linen Manufacture.

The next in importance is the manufacture of linen, which, as compared with other branches, made but little progress, until within a very few years. It is now distributed as follows:—

England and Wales.—The principal seat of this manufacture is the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the mill of Messrs Marshall, at Leeds, is not only the largest in the world, but for perfection of machinery may be said to rival every other in any branch of trade whatever. It is also carried on to a small extent in Lancashire. The whole number of persons employed is only 19,148.

Scotland.—In this country the manufacture took root much earlier, and has been prosecuted with greater success than in England. Dundee, Aberdeen, and Dunfermline, are the chief places in which it is carried on to any great extent. The whole number of persons employed is 48,600. The wages of the handloom weaver are in general very low, seldom exceeding from 5s. to 8s. per week.

Ireland.—The woollen trade of Ireland, which had made some progress, was crushed by William III, and the linen manufacture established in its stead.

Mr McCulloch appears to agree with Mr Young and Mr Wakefield, in the opinion that the extension of this manufacture in the north of Ireland, has been prejudicial rather than advantageous to that country. We quote Mr McCulloch's words that, "it certainly contributed to that morbid increase of population, and that minute division of the land, which are the bane of Ireland, and which are carried to the greatest extent where the manufacture is and was most difficult. The manufacturers too, being not only spinners and weavers, but also little farmers, had their attention

diverted from their proper business, and were neither sufficiently industrious nor inventive. As might be expected, their earnings were generally very low, and but few amongst them were ever able to emerge to a more elevated sphere. The introduction of the mill system, however, into Ireland, has nearly annihilated their former one, and the manufacture has consequently disappeared from several parts of the country, leaving those who were partially dependent on it for subsistence in a very depressed state."

We think that most of our readers will differ from these gentlemen as to the effect of the linen manufacture on the population of the north of Ireland; but as regards the operation of the mill system, as it is called, we apprehend there can be no doubt whatever, for it has had precisely the effect here described on every other branch of trade in which it has been introduced.

The number of flax and linen factories in the United Kingdom in 1839 was 415, affording employment to 12,897 males, and 30,594 females. A table at page 147 in the Appendix gives the whole number employed in 1841 thus—

England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas Scotland			•	:		19,148 48,600
Add proportion of fabric not specified						67,648 17,465
Total of Great Britain	•	•	:		•	85,213 135,303
Total of the United Kingdom						220,516

The capital invested in this business, if estimated on the same scale as that employed in the cotton manufacture, would not exceed 6,000,000*l*., or 7,000,000*l*. Dr Colquhoun makes the annual productions of the linen manufacture to amount to 15,000,000*l*.—Mr McCulloch to 10,000,000*l*. When, however, we consider that in 1824, now twenty-three years ago, the Linen Board in Ireland reported it to amount to 2,580,709*l*. 4s. 9d., and that since that period the mill system has taken root, and greatly increased the production; with the extraordinary extension of this trade in Scotland, we are inclined to think that they exceed Mr McCulloch's estimate, and may be stated thus:—

							£5,000,000 3,000,000 4,000,000
							£12,000,000

The following table will show the imports of flax, and the exportation of manufactured linens from 1834 to 1846.

FORE	GN FLAX		LINEN EX	PORTED.	•	Total declared
	ORTED.	By the Yard.	Declared Value.	Lini	EN YARN.	Value, including small Wares.
Years. 1834 1835 1836 1837 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	£ 794,272 742,765 1,511,428 933,654 1,615,905 1,216,811 1,256,322 1,338,213 1,130,312 1,422,992 1,583,328 1,146,743	Millions of Yards. 673 774 82 584 777 851 892 69 84 914	£ 2,357,991 2,893,139 3,238,031 2,068,425 2,717,979 3,292,220 3,194,827 3,200,467 2,217,373 2,615,566 2,801,600	Millions of lb. 11/2 21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4 21/4	£ 136,312 216,685 318,772 479,307 746,163 818,485 822,876 972,466 1,025,551 898,829 1,050,676 1,060,566 875,556	2,579,658 3,208,778 8,645,097 2,606,752 3,566,435 4,233,452 4,128,964 4,320,021 3,372,300 3,702,052 4,075,476 4,096,936 3,713,940

The home consumption of linen must consequently be about two-thirds of the whole quantity produced.

Mr McCulloch remarks that the exportation of yarns has been decreasing for a year or two past, from the circumstance of the French and other foreigners having greatly extended the use of spinning machinery in their own countries. A great portion of the linens exported are sent on consignment to agents in foreign countries for sale, and are sold by them on a credit of six to twelve months.

The Silk Manufacture.

The experiment of Mr Huskisson on the silk trade in 1824 is often referred to as a signal triumph of free-trade principles.

The members of the League have quoted him continually in their debates, and claimed the honourable gentleman as a disciple of their school; and Sir Robert Peel, in the late debate on the Corn Laws.

endeavoured to impress on the country the history of the experiment in justification of his removal of all protection from agriculture. A more fallacious conclusion it would be difficult to imagine. Let us, therefore, trace its history.

From 1815 to 1825 the manufacture of cotton goods had made most extraordinary strides. Not only were great improvements taking place almost daily in the fineness of the fabrics produced, but the art of printing cottons was carried to a degree of perfection hitherto unknown; and the very low price at which these could be produced enabled them not only to compete successfully with silk, but almost to extinguish the manufacture of that article altogether

With such a competition there was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the manufacturers of silk goods were in a constant state of trouble and embarrassment. But to add to these difficulties the government of that day laid on heavy import duties, not for the protection of any particular interest, but for revenue; viz., on—

Even, as Mr M'Culloch very properly remarks, "had the manufacture been otherwise in a flourishing condition, such exorbitant duties on the raw material were enough to have destroyed it." On the 8th of March, 1824, Mr Huskisson therefore proposed to reduce them as follows:—

Foreign manufactured silks were up to this time prohibited, but a taste for the costly productions of France prevailed then, as it does at this hour, among the more wealthy classes; and notwith-standing the peril and risk attending his trade at that period the smuggler evaded the Coast Guard, and found opportunities of supplying the market with any amount of goods required. And even in 1810, when the smugglers' difficulties were rendered much greater by war, the quantity of contraband silks introduced increased to

such an extent that an association was formed among the manufacturers to prevent smuggling. Again, in 1818 and 1819 the silk weavers of Spitalfields and Coventry petitioned Parliament against this illegal competition.

In this state of things, Mr Huskisson foresaw that if the silk trade was to be continued in this country, it must be relieved of those enormous duties on the raw material which absorbed the capital of the manufacturer, increased the cost of the production not only to the extent of the duty paid, but to nearly as much more in respect of the loss on the waste of so costly an article, and thus raised the cost of manufactured goods to such an extent as to place them out of the reach of any but the upper classes. These remarks apply with equal force to organzine or thrown silks, for so long as the duty on the raw material prevented manufactured silk goods from competing with muslins and cottons, protection to the throwster, high as it was, was utterly valueless.

But it is said that he threw open the trade to the competition of the foreigner at the same time, and that in consequence our manufacturers have been stimulated to greater exertion, and have succeeded in beating him. Mr Huskisson removed the prohibition, it is true, but he put on in its place a protecting duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Whether this duty has answered the purpose for which it was imposed or not is quite another thing. It certainly was intended as a protection for our silk trade to the extent of 30 per cent., but the ingenuity and address of the smugglers have triumphed over all obstacles, and, since the year 1824 they have carried on their trade with more success than ever. These persons no longer run the risk of encountering in bodily strife the opposition of the Coast Guard, but, having first made their arrangements with the officers of the Custom-house, they send their packages through the Custom-house itself, and these are delivered with all the regularity of a regular trade to houses of the first eminence in the city, whose principals have figured as free traders on the boards of Covent Garden Theatre, and in the Court of Exchequer as freebooters on the revenue. The extent to which this has been carried on is

shown in the following table, and it is incredible to suppose that it could have been done without the connivance of some of the officials of her Majesty's Government. The Commissioners of Customs are, or ought to be, men of business; and it is rather too much to conceive that the importation of one-half the silk goods for the last ten years should have been carried on in defiance of their regulations; and yet, if any reliance can be placed on the following statement, such is the fact:—

An Account of Silk on which Duties have been paid, and also of the Quantities Smuggled from France into England in the several years from 1827 to 1843.

Years,	Exported from France to England.	Entered at Custom Houses in England.	Quantity Shipped more than Entered.
1000	lb.	lb.	lb.
1827	224,880	104,040	120,840
1828	335,051	156,216	178.835
1829	211,842	115,918	95,924
1830	289,034	119,826	169,208
1831	9 03,642	149,187	154,455
1832	312,877	146,665	166,212
1833	351,085	148,196	202,889
1834	317,508	175,562	141,946
1835	298,780	168,772	130,008
1836	283,616	179,977	103,669
1837	268,164	166,723	101,441
1838	393,085	244,626	148,459
1839	505,236	255,245	249,991
1840	625,317	267,477	357,840
1841	624,269	254,120	370.149
1842	503,278	250,306	252,972
1843	484,438	276,256	208,182
•	6,332,132	3,179,112	3,152,003

It is certainly something new to tell us that the greater the quantity of French silks imported and smuggled, the more our manufacturers are stimulated to competition. If such an argument be good for anything, this stimulant ought to have operated in like manner before 1825, and the sooner the remaining protection of 15 per cent. is taken off the better.

Had the importation of French silks declined, or the trade of the smuggler become extinguished by the competition of our own manufacturers, there might have been something in the argument; but until both of these events have occurred, the extension of the manufacture in this country must be traced to its real cause, the removal of duties on the raw material which affected the production of the article and the progress of the trade.

Such is the history of the alterations proposed by Mr Huskisson, which have been the subject of much misrepresentation. His policy in respect of trade was one to which all may readily subscribe, for it was nothing more than this, that, compatibly with the protection of our home interests, every restriction ought to be removed, and every facility given to promote our intercourse with other nations.

As regards the silk trade, his first step was to abolish the book of prices, which had become to a great extent obsolete, and, where acted upon, only served to embroil both master and man; and when Macclesfield and afterwards Manchester set this book at nought, it was high time that Spitalfields should surrender what then existed to their prejudice. He at the same time relieved the manufacturers of duties on the raw material, which had become extremely onerous both to them and the consumer.

The instant, however, these revenue duties were taken off, the manufacturers began to make silks at a great reduction in price, and this has proceeded at such an extraordinary rate, that at the present moment the cheapest silks and the highest-priced cottons and muslins are of about the same value.

We certainly have not yet arrived at the point of time anticipated by Mr Huskisson when silk should prevail as an article of general wear among the humbler classes of society, but it would not much surprise us if the manufacture of cheap silks, and fabrics consisting of silk mixed with other materials, were to become a very important branch of trade, and the manufacturers of this article should for the future be able to carry on a successful competition with those of cotton, and recover much of the ground lost up to the year 1824.

Many of our leading men in and out of Parliament ascribe the improvement which has taken place in the silk manufacture solely to the removal of the prohibition against the importation of

foreign silks, and the consequent stimulus which they say has been thereby given to our manufacturers to produce articles in competition with the French. A sufficient and a much more natural cause is to be found in the removal of the duties we have referred to, which puts us on the same footing as the foreigner in all respects but one—the price of labour; and to this and to nothing else is to be attributed our success in the manufacture of silks. The substituting a duty of 30 per cent. in the place of prohibition has certainly not checked the demand for French silks, or the trade of the smuggler, but, on the contrary, has increased both, for a reference to the foregoing table will prove that these have been, up to a late period, much more extensive and thriving than ever.

The reduction of the duty to 15 per cent. will probably put an end to the smuggler's nefarious trade, and at the same time compel some of those large free-trade houses who have already received the attentions of her Majesty's Attorney-General to carry on their trade in silk goods on a more equitable and honourable footing in competition with persons in the same trade. It will also test the ability of our manufacturers to compete with those of France, and we shall rejoice at their success, inasmuch as it will pave the way for that perfect freedom of trade in manufactured goods which in 1849 is to prevail in respect of agricultural productions.

The number of silk mills in the United Kingdom, in 1839, was 291. These differ in several respects from those engaged in other branches of the textile fabrics. There are a few large establishments in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire, but the great bulk are comparatively small concerns, and spread over different parts of the kingdom. Mr Porter says that, with the exception of the preliminary branch—throwing, it has been found impracticable to apply machinery to the production of the finer kinds of silk goods. More depends, therefore, on individual effort to produce any improvement; and as the necessaries of life are much cheaper in France than England, it gives the French a decided advantage over us in this particular branch.

For these reasons, the number of persons employed in the mills

is comparatively small. In 1839 it only amounted to 10,863 males, and 23,370 females. The returns in the census for 1811 give the whole number employed in the trade as 83,773. (See Appendix, p. 147.)

The amount of capital invested does not exceed 4,000,000*l*., and the value of the goods produced may be estimated at about 10,000,000*l*.

It will be seen, on reference to the annexed Table of Imports and Exports, that our exports to all countries are more than counterbalanced by the imports from France, and that the home consumption has since 1820 amounted to 10,000,000% more than the entire production of the silk trade in this country.

A duty for the protection of an interest is as distinct from that of a duty for revenue as any two things possibly can be. For instance, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could dispense with the revenue derived from malt and spirits, he would find that the increase in the consumption would far exceed not only his most sanguine expectations, but would throw into the shade that which has taken place in the articles of coffee, silk, wool, and lard, which gentlemen so often refer to in illustration of their arguments when speaking on the subject of free trade. On the contrary, let him continue the present high duties, and open the ports to the importation of beer and spirits, and in six months every brewery and distillery in the land would be closed.

The continuance of these duties is, however, necessary to maintain the good faith and pay the consequent taxation of the country, and it would be just as absurd to suppose that the heavily-taxed grower of barley in this country could compete with the untaxed and half-civilized farmer of other countries, as to have expected that the manufacturers of silk goods in the year 1824, with such heavy duties on the raw material, could compete with either the manufacturers of cotton, or the cheaper and comparatively untaxed labour of other countries in respect of silk.

Were France to concede, what she never will concede, that our cheap cottons should compete with and extinguish her silk trade, we might perhaps be able to supply her with both silks and cottons; but as this is much too extravagant a proposition to be entertained by either the French or English people, we will only further remark that we are utterly at a loss to conceive what advantage can accrue to us in opening up so rich a preserve of native industry to the competition of the foreigner, or what this foreigner can give us as an equivalent for it; and we belong not to that party who would incur the responsibility of making such an experiment on the credulity and common sense of mankind.

IMPORTS of RAW WASTE, THROWN SILK. and EXPORTS of SILK GOODS from 1820 to 1845.

Years.	Raw and Waste.	Thrown.	Ţotal.	Exports to all Countries.
	lb.	lb.	ļb.	£
1820	1,717,682	309,953	2,027,635	871,755
1821	1,969,160	36 0, 24 8	2,329,808	374,473
1822	2,058,685	582,878	2,441,563	381,703
1823	2,104,257	363,864	2,468,121	351,409
1824	3,547,777	463,271	4,011,048	442 596
1825	8,044,416	559,642	3,604,058	296,736
1826	1,964,188	289,325	2,253,513	168,801
1827	3.759,138	454,015	4,213,153	236,344
1828	4,162.550	3 85,262	4,547.812	255,870
1829	2,719,962	172,239	2,892,201	267,931
1830	4,256 982	436,535	4,693,517	521 010
1831	8,798,090	514,240	4,312,330	578,874
1832	4,643,315	329,732	4,373,247	529,990
1833	4,493,176	268,367	4,761,548	737,404
1834	4.356,683	165,768	4.522,451	636,419
1885	5,533,880	254,578	5.788,458	972,031
1836	5,764,222	294,201	6,058,423	917,822
1837	4,387,561	211,298	4,598,859	503,673
1838	4,548,121	242,135	4,790,256	777,280
1839	4,437,301	228,643	4,665,944	868,118
1840	4,531,115	288,147	4,819,262	792 648
1841	4,490,620	266,651	4,757.171	788,894
1842	5.281,059	363,524	5,644,583	590.189
1843	5,037,784	333,602	5,371,386	667.952
1844	5,679 706	405,927	6,085,633	786,455
1845	5,816,296	511.832	6,328,128	766 405
1846	5,285,672	431,681	5,717,353	837.577

The duty of 30 per cent. received on 3,173,676 lb. of silk goods imported from 1827 to 1843 amounted to 19s. 9d. per pound. Estimating the entire quantity both duty paid and smuggled, viz. 6,332,132 lb. at the same rate (see page 87), the value of French silks imported during this period was 20,843,268L, or 10,717,186L more than the amount of all the silks exported by us to all countries.

We have thus reviewed the past and present circumstances of the four principal branches of the manufacturing interest of this country, which furnish employment to a large proportion of the whole number engaged in it. Of the others it is unnecessary to speak in detail, as the table in the Appendix, page 147, will give the several numbers, showing their individual and relative importance.

Our estimate of the whole may be shortly restated thus:-

,	Number of Persons Employed.	Capital	Amount of Annual Productions.	Home Trade.	Foreign Trade.
Cotton Manufacture: Woollen ditto	377,622	£ 24,500,000	£ 45,000,000	£ 20,000,000	£ 25,000,000
Great Britain 167,296 Ireland . 77,650	244,946	16,500,000	26,000,000	18,000,000	8,000,000
Linen					
	220,516				
Silk	83,773				700,000
Hose	50,955 35,347				1,200,000
Hardware and Cutlery, including Brass, Cop- per, Iron, Steel, 'Tin, and Pewter Manufac-					
tures		İ	18,000,000	11,000,000	7,000,000
Leather	427,747	23,000,000	13,000,000		
Printing, &c			14,000,000	13,500,000	500,000
ware, &c.			5.000.000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Jewellery, Plate, &c.			3,300,000		
Miscellaneous			35,384,292	25,000,000	
Total	1,440,906	78,000,000	187,184,292	118,600,000	58,584,292

This statement, of course, can be only a probable approximation to the annual value of the productions of the Manufacturing Interest of this country. It is, however, important, as showing the relative value of the home as compared with the foreign trade, the former being two-thirds and consequently double the latter.

To arrive at a just conclusion as to the addition which the Manufacturing Interest makes annually to the common stock of the community, it will be necessary that from this amount of 187 millions we deduct the value of the raw material used in our

manufactures, which in round numbers may be estimated at fifty millions; thus:---

_										£
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	10,000,000
Wool		-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	15,000,000
Flax	•	•	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	4,000,000
Silk	•	-	-	-	•	-	•		-	4,000 000
Dye stu	ffs, oils	, and al	l other	articles	used in	manuf	actures	-	-	5,000,000
Metals	of all k	inds	•	•	-	-	-	-		6,000,000
Coals	-	•	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000,000
				Total	•	-	-	•	-	50,000,000

This would leave 137,000,000*l*. for the labour of those employed (1,440,906), and for the support of those deriving their subsistence from or dependent on those employed (6,650,715), being together 8,091,621 persons. (See Appendix, page 152.) It also includes the manufacturer's profits, the wear and tear of machinery, and tools, and the interest of capital.

Having the assistance of machinery, the productions of this interest are of course much greater than the Agricultural, as compared with the capital and numbers employed by each, and this comes in confirmation of our conclusion as regards the degree of support which the Manufacturing Interest gives to the population.

Before we dismiss this branch of our subject, there is one fact arising out of the manufacturing system as at present carried on which requires especial notice. In the table given in this work of the value of all goods exported from 1801 to 1846, it will be seen that the real as compared with the official value has varied at different periods in a most remarkable manner; thus—

Years. Official Value.		Real Value.	Increase or Decrease on the Real as compared with the Official Value.						
	£	£							
1801	24,927,684	39,730,659	Increase, 60 per Cent						
1805	23,376,941	38,077,144	,, 65 ,,						
1810	34,061,901	48,438,680	,, 41 ,,						
1815	42,875,996	51,603,028	, 21 ,						
1820	38,395,625	86,424,652	Decrease, 6 ,,						
1825	47,166,020	38,877,388	,, 20 ,,						
1830	61,140,864	38,271,597	,, 38 ,,						
1835	78,376,731	47,372.270	,, 40 ,,						
1840	102,714,060	51,406,430	,, 50 ,,						
1846	134,385,829	59,837,660	,, 56 ,,						

Now, if we were to estimate the 134,000,000*l* exported in 1846 at the same rate as the 25,000,000*l* in 1801, the real value would be 214,000,000*l*; but, producing only about 60,000,000*l*, it would appear to prove that the articles manufactured and exported at the present time are depreciated in value to the extent of 154,000,000*l*, or, as compared with 1801, 270 per cent.; but this is not exactly so.

The reduced price of the raw material will certainly account for a portion, although a very small one, of this 154,000,000l. As we have already seen, the whole value of the raw materials used in our factories in any one year during the last twenty, would not reach to more than one-third of this amount. To what, then, are we to attribute this extraordinary fact? We answer, simply and solely to the extension of our mechanical power.

It is not that the manufacturer does not realize a profit on his goods,—the very reverse is the truth. He never was in a more palmy condition or made larger profits than during this period of apparent depreciation; but the whole system has undergone a great revolution.

In the best days of the late Sir Robert Peel it was usual to estimate profits in the cotton trade at probably twenty times the present rate; but then the quantity produced was comparatively small and wages proportionably high; whereas at the present time the manufacturers calculate their profits by the fractional parts of a farthing, and counterbalance any deficiency in the rate of profit by producing every year of their existence almost enough to cover the entire circumference of the earth.

There would be great cause for triumph at such a result, if all classes in the community shared the profits equally with the manufacturer; but, unfortunately, just in proportion as the mill owner acquires great wealth, the condition of the operative outside the walls of the mill verges to one of extreme destitution.

An acre of land, if cultivated, must pay a tithe of its productions to support the religion of the State, and an equal contribution with any other property in respect of the poor, county, and church-rates; but mechanical power may exercise its productive

faculty ad infinitum, with but a trifling reference or liability to either the one or the other. The building may be rated at 2001., 5001., or 1,0001. a year, but it has a power within it, which, as compared with landed property rated at the same amount, will produce a hundred fold as great a return: a principle in legislation as deteriorating in its operation on the masses as it is unjust to individuals.

This is rendered every year more and more apparent by the fact that periods of stagnation are more frequent than ever, and the working classes, to check the operation of this system, have now combined for a ten hours bill. They are well aware that when trade is brisk they will be able to dictate the price of labour to their masters, and that in times of depression their condition could not be worse than it is at present. It will in all probability compel the manufacturers to keep larger stocks, and to equalize the labour of their factories by a more constant employment of those engaged, and thus raise not only the scale of wages, but also the rate of profits.

It is the first blow that has been effectively struck at the overwhelming preponderance of mechanical power, but it will not be the last.

The manufacturers may "fret and chafe under the infliction," to use the language of Sir James Graham, but they will have to submit; and the time is not far distant when this hitherto irresponsible power of production will be exercised only in the proportion that it may contribute to the taxation of the country and the necessities of the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MINING INTEREST.

Its Antiquity.—Coal.—Iron.—Tin.—Lead.—Salt.—Summary of Persons employed.—Capital embarked.—Annual Productions.— Comparison of Home and Foreign Trade.

THE Mining Interest of this country is one of great antiquity, and is separate and distinct from the manufacturing, or any other. It existed for centuries before the manufacturing interest acquired any degree of importance; and, as some of our writers assure us that our present stock of coal is likely to hold out for at least 2,000 years more, it is not improbable that the mines of this country may be an inexhaustible source of wealth, long after the manufacture of the textile fabrics shall again have shifted its locality, and set out upon its travels to other countries.

Coal.—Our coal mines date from the thirteenth century; and the present annual cousumption is estimated at about 38,000,000 tons. According to Mr McCulloch, it is thus distributed:—

Tons.

Domestic consumption and small manufactures	20,000,000 1,200,000
	21,200,000
Manupactures. Tons.	
Production of pig and bar iron 9,125,000	
Cotton manufacture	
Woollen, linen, silk, &c 1,000,000	
Copper, smelting, brass manufactures 1,000,000	
Salt works	
Lime works	
Total consumed in manufactures	13,200,000
Exports.	
To Ireland 1,500,000	
To colonies and foreign parts 2,500,000	
	4 000,000
	38,400,000

The export trade is scarcely worthy of notice, and it will be seen from the above list that the quantity consumed in manufactures is only one-third. We believe this to be much over-rated; but whether the calculation be true or not, there is very little doubt that the domestic consumption as here stated is equal to one half of the whole.

Estimated at an average of 10s. per ton, the annual produce of our coal mines would amount to 19,200,000*l*, but when so large a proportion of the whole is carried coastwise, as well as by canals and railroads ramifying in all directions throughout the kingdom, we should say this estimate is much too low, and, provided the quantity stated be correct, we entertain no doubt that the cost to the consumer falls very little short of 25,000,000*l*. annually.

The number of persons returned in the census as working in coal mines was 115,883 males and 2,350 females (see Appendix, p. 163). Other considerations, however, of vast importance attach not only to the coal trade, but to the mining interest generally; and among others is the great amount of shipping it gives employment to. The north country trade alone employs 1,500 vessels, and above 15,000 seamen and boys, thus acting as an excellent nursery for seamen, and constituting a powerful arm of defence in the time of war.

Iron.—There is, it is said, authentic evidence to show that iron works were established by the Romans in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, and in other parts of the kingdom. Owing, however, to complaints of the destruction of timber for the smelting of iron, it made but little progress, until Lord Dudley, in 1619, discovered a process and obtained a patent for smelting iron ore with pit coal.

The manufacture was distributed in 1840 as follows:-

									1	urnac	PS.	Tons.
South Wales										163	producing	505,000
Staffordshire										151	• ,,	427 650
Shropshire										31	,,	82,750
Yorkshire										32	"	56,000
Derbyshire										18	,,	31,000
North Wales										15	"	26,500
Forest of Dea	n									4	"	15,500
Scotland .	•									70	"	241,000
Various, incl	udi	ing	N	ortl	ıuı	nb	erla	nd		6	"	11,000
	T	otal								490	:	,396,400
											2.	

The manufacture in Scotland, in 1846, was carried on at the rate of about 500,000 tons per annum; and assuming that the same rate of increase took place in the districts above-mentioned, the total make for the United Kingdom would be about 1,750,000 tons.

The number of persons working in the iron mines is returned in the census as 10,949 (see Appendix, page 163), and in the manufacture of iron, 30,342 (see Appendix, page 149). The latter are very properly classed as manufacturers, although closely allied to the mining interest.

Mr McCulloch estimates the annual production of iron to be worth about 14,000,000*l*., but we think this is much over-rated. In years of great excitement and railway speculation, the price is unnaturally forced up, and the production probably much increased; but at other times it is not unusual to deduct 25 or 30 per cent. from the quantities here stated for reduced make, and the prices average 25 per cent. under those on which this estimate is formed. These deductions would, in ordinary times, make the annual value about 8,000,000*l*.; and this is more in accordance with the profits returned under the income tax. The foreign trade in 1846 amounted to about 500,000 tons of all sorts, leaving for the consumption of the home trade the remaining 1,000,000 or 1,250,000 tons, being about two-thirds of the whole.

The United States of America, in 1844, took one-fifth of the whole quantity exported; but the reader will find, at page 57, a statement of their own progress in the manufacture of iron, not calculated to induce a hope that this branch of our trade with them will be either extended or continued.

Tin.—The tin mines of Cornwall are the most ancient of all. Herodotus mentions the "Cassiterides, or Tin Islands," to which the Phœnicians traded, which are generally supposed to mean those of Britain.

The number of persons actually working in the mines is very mall, only 6,101 in all. (See Appendix, page 163.) In addition to these, the manufacture of tin gives employment to 1,320 tin manufacturers (see Appendix, page 151), and 9,657 tin-plate workers, dealers, &c. (See Appendix, page 159.)

The quantity annually produced is about 4,500 tons, which at 70l. per ton amounts to 315,000l., of which the export trade takes about one-third, and the home trade two-thirds. Until 1817, the China market took about 800 tons annually, but since the restoration of the island of Borneo to the Dutch, its mines have been so productive, that they now not only supply the markets of India and China, but send a large quantity to the Continent of Europe.

Mr Porter states that, inasmuch as our production of this metal is greater than our consumption, it would be absurd to suppose that any foreign produce could enter injuriously into competition with that of our own mines. A conclusion, we submit, that the history of no one article in commerce will justify. America may send us iron, and Borneo tin, if the price of their labour is less than ours; and the price of labour is governed not only by supply and demand, but by the amount of taxation, which enters into every element of which it is composed.

Copper.—The ores of copper and tin being frequently mixed, it follows that these mines are also of a very ancient date; but it was not till the beginning of the eighteenth century, that they acquired any great degree of importance. The annual produce is thus distributed:—Cornwall, 11,000 tons; Devon, 500; other parts of England, 260; Anglesey, 750; other parts of Wales, 150; Ireland, 1,400;—total, 14,060; which, at 100l. per ton, would produce 1,406,000l. The export trade takes about one-half, and the remainder is consumed at home. The number of persons actually employed in the mines in Great Britain is 15,407; in addition to which there are copper manufacturers, 2,140; and copper-smiths, 1,319. (See Appendix, pages 155 and 148.)

Mr McCulloch estimates the numbers employed in and on the copper and tin mines at 45,000; but the numbers we have given are the only ones that appear in the returns of the census.

Lead.—The working of mines of this valuable mineral is also said to date from the time of the Romans. The total annual produce is estimated at 50,000 tons, which, at 20*l*. per ton, would be worth 1,000,000*l*. About one-fifth of this is exported, and the remainder taken for home consumption. It gives employment to 11,419 persons. (See Appendix, page 163.)

Salt.—Mr McCulloch estimates the production of our salt mines and works at 537,000 tons per annum, of which 200,000 tons are consumed at home, and 337,000 tons exported. Value, at 15s. per ton, about 400,000l.

SUMMARY of the Mining Interest of the United Kingdom.

	Number of Persons Employed.	Amount of Annual Productions.	Home Trade.	Foreign Trade.
Coal. Iron Tin (exclusive of tin) plates) Copper Lead Salt Manganese Minerals not specified.	118,283 10,949 6,101 15,407 11,419 268 275 34,269	25,000,000 8,000,000 315,000 1,406 000 1,000,000 400,000	£ 23,500,000 5,500,000 210,000 706,000 800,000 195,000	£ 1,500,000 2,500,000 105,000 700,000 200,000 2005,000

It is difficult to form any estimate of the probable amount of capital embarked in this interest, but the assessment to the Property and Income Tax in 1842-3 was as follows:—

Profits	of mines					£ 2,081,387	s. 1	d. 5
	of iron works							
"	of quarries	•	•	•	•	240,483	9	6
		,				2,872,305	16	5

which, reckoning the profits at 10 per cent., would make the capital employed in the Mining Interest amount to 28,723,000%.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SHIPPING AND COLONIAL INTERESTS. FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Notice of Commerce previous to the Rise of the Manufacturing Interest.

The Shipping Interest.—Navigation Laws.—Origin and Intention of them.—Reciprocity Treaties.—Reduction of Protective Duties on Whale Oil, and its Effect on the Whale Fisheries.—Mistake of Sir Robert Peel as to the Cause of the Advance in Value of Lard.—Coasting Trade.—Foreign Trade.—Colonial Trade.—Capital invested in Shipping.—Annual Profits.

The Colonial Interests.—The Political Importance of our Colonies.—
Opinions of Mr McCulloch and Mr Porter.—List of our Colonies.
—Shipping.—Exports.

The Foreign Trade.—Comparative Tables of the Imports and Exports of England, France, and the United States from 1801 to 1844.—Exports of Great Britain to all Countries in 1844.—Official and Declared Value of the Exports and Imports of Great Britain from 1801 to 1846.

SHIPS, COLONIES, and COMMERCE, have long been considered the outward symbols of the greatness and power of the British empire. Long before Manchester and Birmingham had emerged from comparative obscurity as towns, or acquired any degree of importance either in trade or population, our mercantile fleets had circumnavigated the world, and the enterprise of our merchants had led them to traffic at all the ports and in all the productions of the most distant countries.

Like the Venetians and the Dutch in times of old, they waited not for the labours of the spindle and the loom, but made our cities the depôts for the merchandise of the world; and, in bartering the productions of one quarter of the globe for those of another, they acquired great wealth for themselves, and at the same time extended and consolidated the power of the nation.

It was this spirit of enterprise that first gave to Britain the dominion of the seas. It was this which enabled her to plant in the Western Hemisphere the germ of a great and mighty nation that bids fair to powerfully influence, if not to control, the destinies of the world for ages yet to come. It was this which enabled a handful of merchant adventurers, who first were humble suppliants for a mercantile residence in Hindostan, to obtain and to hold possession of more than a million of square miles of the richest portion of the earth, and gave to the British Crown absolute dominion over a hundred and twenty millions of souls. It was this same spirit which planted the language, institutions, and interests of Britain in every portion of the globe, until it presents a combination of power and wealth without a parallel in the history of the world. As mainly instrumental in producing these mighty results, we must first speak of

The Shipping Interest.

The policy which governed this country in respect of its shipping for about 160 years originated with the Protectorate of Cromwell, and was afterwards perfected by the 12th Charles II, chap. 18. This act provided, that no merchandise of either Asia, Africa, or America should be imported into Great Britain in any but English built ships, navigated by an English commander, and having at least three-fourths of their crew English. Besides this exclusive right secured to British shipping, higher duties were levied on goods imported in foreign ships from Europe than if imported under the English flag.

To provide for and sustain this mighty arm of defence, which alone can render our insular position impregnable, it was also considered necessary that a well-ordered and extensive mercantile navy should co-exist, for without it that of the nation would soon be paralyzed; and not only during the late war, but in the most perilous times of our history, the recognition of this principle has done the state much service.

Were no other considerations to be attended to but that of cheapness, a nation's honour might become a matter of bargain or sale, and its independence would fall before the first aggressor. Our ancestors therefore considered a mercantile navy something more "than the mere tools with which the merchants work," as Mr Porter expresses it, and they wisely concluded that both "the means and the end of commerce" should be subservient to the security of the country.

In consequence of the Americans, immediately after obtaining their independence, having enacted navigation laws, the exact counterpart of our own, the first concession of reciprocal duties was made to them in 1815, and afterwards to nearly all nations, in virtue of the reciprocity acts passed in the 4th and 5th of George IV.

It is not within the object of the present work to discuss the political considerations which belong to such a matter, but there were many which at that time induced the Earl of Liverpool's Government to make this concession, which only, however, affected the principle of the navigation laws to a certain extent.

The preponderance of English shipping at the close of the war over that of all other nations, gave to our shipowners precedence and possession of the trade which a twenty years' war had conferred in like manner on our manufacturers, and left them little to fear on the score of competition.

Furthermore, the Americans, up to this time, had been harassed and humbled by the expenses of the war just concluded. They had made no progress in manufactures, and very little in any thing else; and it was at this conjuncture of their affairs, when our exports at that moment exceeded in value any thing they have ever done since, and our merchants and manufacturers promised to themselves a rich harvest of trade, that this concession was made to them. In fact, it was to counteract the operation of their own law, which, if the expectations of our merchants had been realised, would have affected our shipping much more seriously than our own regulations could have affected theirs.

A great depreciation in the value of British shipping, however, immediately took place, and a large portion of the capital invested in this interest at that period was wholly lost.

That our shipping has increased since is nothing very remarkable.

There has been an increase of 75 per cent. in our own population, and of 300 per cent. in that of America. The consumption and productions of our colonies have been greatly extended, and the commerce of our merchants with the South American States, and the opening of the East India and China trades have all tended to one end—the increase of our shipping. It must also be remembered that a very large proportion of our trade is carried on with countries either lying at a great distance, or having no commercial marine to compete with us, so that the actual value of the concession made to other countries by the reciprocity acts is not of the importance which some would imagine.

The only effect that we can legitimately trace to these treaties is, that they have prematurely called into existence the latent energies of other countries; and although for some years after the commencement of this reciprocity system they made little or no progress, yet they have latterly mended their pace, and in the race of competition are now in some instances enabled to beat us out of the field in respect to trades hitherto peculiarly our own. Take, for instance, that of the whale fisheries. Up to 1824 a bounty was given, but in that year discontinued. A protecting duty of 391. 18s. per tun on sperm oil was substituted from that time down to 1830, when it was reduced to 151. per tun. By the last alteration the duty is to cease altogether in 1848, and the markets of England for the sale of sperm oil to be opened to the foreigner.

The result may be told in a few words. In the year 1820 it found employment for 137 vessels, averaging about 350 tuns each, or 48,000 tons of shipping, with 4,000 men; and the annual import of sperm and black whale oil was estimated at from 500,000l. to 600,000l. The price of the article to the public during this period varied from 50l. to 70l. per tun. The protection to the English fisherman being taken away, he knew that he could no longer compete with the American, whose outfit was so much cheaper than his own, and therefore withdrew from the trade. In the year 1845 not a single ship cleared out for this fishery, and it may be said to be all but extinct. THE AMERICANS, on the other hand, have increased the number of their ships to 720, giving employment to 20,000 men.

Our colonists of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land have adopted the trade which the mother country has been compelled to abandon, and have prosecuted it with some considerable degree of success; but Great Britain is now principally supplied with spermaceti and black whale oil from the United States of America, and as a consequence the prices for many years past have ranged from 20 to 25 per cent. above those of the preceding years.

It will be in the recollection of the public, that in the debate on the Corn Laws last session, Sir Robert Peel laid great stress on the fact of lard having increased in price since the reduction of duty. Now, what is the real state of the case? The slightest inquiry of any one conversant with the trade in this article would have satisfied Sir Robert that his reduction of the duty on lard had nothing whatever to do with the advance in its value. This was solely owing to the discovery of a process for extracting oil from it, which is now used in our spinning factories to a great extent, in consequence of the extravagant price of spermaceti oil; and this would have taken place, had no reduction of the duty ever been This practice of ascribing effects to causes which have no made. relationship whatever to them, may deceive the multitude, and suit party purposes, but it is unworthy of the statesman or the politician.

The number of vessels in the British empire in 1844 consisted of 31,320, amounting to 3,637,231 tons, and giving employment to 216,350 men. From the number of times which each vessel enters and clears in the course of the year, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of accuracy what proportion in point of numbers are engaged in the coasting and the foreign trade respectively, but it will be seen that the foreign trade conducted in British vessels is about one-fourth of the whole; thus:—

ENTERED INWARDS.		Entered Outwards.	
Coasting trade 10 Foreign		Coasting trade 1 Foreign	
14	4,612,170	1.	5,547,683

Of the trade here described as foreign, more than one-third of

the whole is carried on with our colonies. The colonial shipping consists of 7,304 vessels, amounting to 592,839 tons, and employing 40,659 men. This is about one-fourth of the whole Shipping Interest of the British empire, and is altogether independent of a large amount of shipping belonging to the United Kingdom, employed in the same trade. We are not aware of any return distinguishing the entries of colonial ships from those of the United Kingdom; but it will be seen, on referring to pages 170 and 171 in the Appendix, that for the year 1844 the colonial trade gave employment to more than one-third in tonnage of the ships that entered inwards and cleared outwards during that year; thus—

	Ships.	Tonnage.	Crews.
Entered Inwards from all parts during the year Of which, from British Dependencies	19,687	3,647,463	195,728
	4.202	1,377,848	61,311
Entered Outwards for all parts during the year . Of which, for British Dependencies	19,788	3,582,22 2	212,924
	4,854	1,562,251	77,534

The capital invested in the Shipping Interest of Great Britain and her colonies may be estimated in round numbers at 10*l*. per ton, which, on 3,637,231 tons, would amount to 36,372,310*l*.; and if we average the profits at the rate of 10 per cent., it gives about 3,637,231*l*. as the aggregate annual profit derived by this all-important branch of our national industry.

Repeal or suspend the navigation laws, and give the foreigner free access to our colonial and coasting trade, and it will be something new in the history of the world, if the same degree of competition which has driven us out of the whale fisheries should not be carried into every branch of our Shipping Interest. What the equivalent may be for this very extraordinary speculation we have yet to learn.

The Colonial Interest.

When we consider the vast extent of the dependencies of Great Britain, and that they embrace every climate, and possess every natural advantage which the great Creator has bestowed on the human race, our interests would appear to be unbounded, and the space for the exertion of our population unlimited.

In the East, the West, the North, and the South, our colonies are at once the evidence of our power and our wealth, and the possession of such mighty means, and at the same time the often recurring complaints of our own people, would seem to imply either an utter disregard of their importance, or the most absolute deficiency of ability to apply them for the general benefit of the commonwealth.

Men but little acquainted with either the history or the requirements of their country, but who nevertheless have been returned to Parliament as the representatives of the people, have talked of the baneful influence of this country over her colonies, and contributed to the mischievous delusion that they are a source of weakness instead of strength, and that their mismanagement was a sufficient justification for their separation from the parent state.

It would be more easy to account for such opinions than to justify them. That many grievous errors have been committed in our colonial policy none can doubt, but more sound principles of government begin to prevail, and the time may not be far distant when our colonies will be considered and treated as integral parts of one great and mighty kingdom.

In the East we have founded an empire of great extent, and almost boundless resources. Mr Porter estimates that India alone "pours into the lap of Britain" three millions annually, but this we consider a very limited view of a very important fact. The dividends on East India Stock charged on the land revenues of India amount to 630,000*l*. per annum. The yearly revenue of India is 18,000,000*l*., and a large proportion of this is paid to natives of Great Britain employed in its government. Her trade

with us is now about 8,000,000*l*. a year. Coupling these, therefore, with the extraordinary fortunes made by individuals, and regularly transmitted home to increase our wealth and employ our artisans, we cannot help estimating the benefits which this country derives from her territorial and commercial connexion with India at not less than *ten millions* per annum.

Independently of this, the contiguity of India to the most populous nation on the face of the earth, and the means it affords us to influence and promote our interests in China, would seem to give to this acquisition a degree of importance which, either in a political or commercial sense, is incalculable.

In the West, we have also an interest not so magnificent in its commercial prospects as regards the future, but the preservation of which is probably of more political importance than our empire of the East. It would be a folly to disguise from ourselves the truth, that a great and mighty nation, an offshoot from ourselves, is fast rising to maturity, and may soon be in a condition to dispute with us the empire of the seas and the trade of the world.

The hope so beautifully expressed by the late Right Honourable George Canning, "that the mother and daughter might stand, united, a match for the world in arms," is not justified by the experience of the past, and cannot be relied upon with any degree of safety for the future, for our rival interests have on all occasions had the effect of forcing us into the most deadly contests, and that in the most perilous times of our existence.

America will belie the truth of history if, when she shall have accumulated great wealth, and the arts and sciences shall have struck their roots deep in her institutions, she fails to become aristocratic, fond of distinctions and honours, and, as a natural consequence of her progress in civilization, to clothe herself in the imperial purple, put a royal diadem on her head, and set herself down among the nations of the earth as the Queen of the Western World.

To counteract this influence, and to oppose to it a formidable barrier by raising up another nation great and powerful at her own door, even if not embued with British feelings, and sensibly alive to the value and importance of British connexion, we imagine to be a duty on this country paramount to all others.

Every encouragement should therefore be given to induce emigration in the first instance to the Canadas and our possessions in that quarter, and the emigration of our people to this or any other dependency of the British Crown, instead of being left to provide for itself, or as a matter of profit in the hands of unprincipled speculators, ought to be one of anxious solicitude on the part of the mother country. Independently of the misery and ruin which any failure necessarily entails on the poor emigrants themselves, it is sure to react on this country by preventing great numbers from adopting it as a remedy for the evils of their present condition.

If our own population therefore is excessive—if the Malthusian theory is correct, and population increases faster than food, let them go forth, but let them go, as did the Greeks and Romans of old, with their institutions, their altars, and their gods.

The facilities which steam navigation is every year placing within our reach are such as to give us a command of means for as frequent a communication with these parts as one hundred years ago existed between London and Edinburgh, and with such facilities, and such a mass of wealth, as exists at the present time in this country, there ought to be no want of employment for our people, and no complaining in our streets.

The magnificent harbour of Halifax, and the numerous other ports, by which we can always keep in check and if necessary interfere with the trade of all the Atlantic cities in America, ought to be secured and maintained at any expense whatever; for in our hands they are a guarantee of peace, while in the hands of the Americans they would be certain to lead to the subjugation of all our interests in that part of the globe.

The Sugar Islands of the West Indies are the next in importance, and whether we consider the value of their own productions, or the amount of our exports, they may be considered a mine of wealth, for the loss of which nothing would compensate us.

Our possessions at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Mediterranean,

in Australia, and the different other places set forth in the annexed list, are all so many points of offence and defence for the protection, the security, and the promotion of our interests.

Against this array of what has hitherto been considered the most important parts of our political system, the same antagonistic principle of no protection is, however, in full operation. Mr McCulloch says that "the advantages supposed peculiarly to belong to the colony trade are in a great degree imaginary." "The surplus derived from India is quite trifling indeed." "Canada is a costly and worthless possession," "and our trade a forced and factitious one." "The Canadians would be better employed in cultivating the earth than in supplying us with timber, because it interferes with our trade in the Baltic, and prevents the Russians, Prussians, Norwegians, and Swedes from taking more of our manufactures." "Our West Indian Colonies, because they supply articles on which a great revenue is raised, are only on a par with China and Virginia."

Mr Porter reiterates the same arguments in nearly the same language, and in addition says that he is at a loss for words to describe adequately our folly in supporting such a policy, and "that occasion is sometimes taken by the advocates of the protective system to point out the actual and comparative magnitude of our colonial trade in proof of the practical wisdom of their doctrine."

This is precisely the fact, and we know not what can so well represent the value of a thing as its "actual and comparative magnitude." Against Mr M'Culloch's estimate of India "as quite trifling indeed," we say that it "pours into the lap of Britain" ten millions annually. In opposition to his opinion that Canada is a costly and worthless possession, we contend that, with the facilities of steam communication, it may be made a field of profit for the exertions of our surplus population for ages yet to come, and coupled with our other possessions in that quarter, its political importance is above all price.

With a balance of trade already in favour of the Baltic, and which will be fearfully increased when, as Mr Porter anticipates, we shall have become "habitually and increasingly" importers of foreign grain, the Russians, Prussians, &c., &c., want no additional inducement to take our manufactures, nor any timber trade to rectify exchanges already so much against us.

And as to our West Indian Islands, with what degree of fairness or honesty can our connexion with these be compared to that with China and Virginia. Until very recently their ports were closed against all manufacturers but our own, and the benefits were reciprocal. Both parties prospered by their mutual dependence on each other; but what security can we have that our interests will be regarded with equal favour by countries who owe to us no allegiance. Mr M'Culloch and Mr Porter both admit that "there are grave doubts whether, after the sugar duties are equalized, our planters can sustain the competition of the planters of Cuba or Brazil, who command the services of slaves." At the best, therefore, we are only exchanging a certainty for an uncertainty. Should the prices of sugar rise in Brazil and Cuba with the increased demand for our markets and the discouragement of its growth by our own planters, it will only serve as another illustration of the free-trade principle in respect of every article on which it has been tried; and it is not only possible, but extremely probable, that we shall ruin our planters without enriching our manufacturers.

We say nothing of the contradiction implied in giving 20,000,000l. to purchase the liberty of our own slaves, and then giving encouragement to the slave-grown productions of other countries, in respect of articles we can grow in sufficient abundance for our wants. The advocates of the new light are men whose ideas take a wider range, and while they are almost unable to imagine the extent to which the prosperity of the country may be carried under the operation of the free-trade system, they are not unwilling in the furtherance of their object to sacrifice the most noble and exalted act of philanthropy ever chronicled in the history of nations, and at the same time every other consideration, national, political, and moral.

We know of no authority for the amount of British capital invested in British colonies. But when it is considered that these

dependencies embrace a vast population, and that they carry on an extensive trade not only with ourselves, but with all the world; that they give employment to more than one-third of the shipping employed in the foreign trade, and absorb one-fourth of the whole exports of the United Kingdom, their "actual and comparative importance" can be no longer matter of doubt. Some authors estimate the fee simple and annual produce at about one-half that of the United Kingdom; thus:—

			Fee Simple.	Annual Produce.
Great Britain	•	-	£ 3,769,500,000	£ 514,823,059
Dependencies in Europe -			27,115,094	2,146,198
Settlements in North America	-		62,100,466	17,620,629
Ditto in the West Indies	-		131,052,424	22,196,674
Empire in India	-	-	1,611,977,354	313,200,000
Possessions in the Indian Ocean	•	-	27,500,781	4,201,332
In Africa and its Coasts -	-	-	6,114,308	1,057,065
In Australia	-	•	7,000,000	2,100,000
		İ	5,642,360,427	877,344,957

Whether this is a close approximation to the truth or not, it is impossible to say, but at all events it is sufficient to show that the Colonial Interest is of such vast magnitude, that any event that shall separate Britain from her foreign possessions will not only lead to the dismemberment of the empire, but furnish materials to some future Gibbon for another work on the decline and fall of nations.

Of the total exports and imports of our colonies to and from all parts, there is no official account published, nor is there any separate one of the colonial produce imported into this country, from which it can be ascertained by any but the Custom-house authorities. They have, however, been estimated as follows:—

Total exports from the colonies to all parts, about Of which to Great Britain	:	:	:	£ 30,000,000 15,000,000
Total imports into the colonies from all parts, about Of which from Great Britain in 1844				26,000,000 16,903,587

LIST OF COLONIES BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Corowina	Date of	Port	LATION.	0	Date of	POPULATION.	
Colonies.	Acqui-	Whites.	Coloured.	Colonius.	Acqui- sition.	Whites.	Coloured.
EUROPE.							
Gibraltar -	1704	15,008			1	787,957	97,443,724
Malta -	1800	105,456		N.AMERICA.		,	,,
Gozo -	1800	16,472	[Canada, Lr.	1759	690,932	261
Corfu -	1814	75,334		" Upper	1759	481,888	4,167
Cephalonia-	1809	64,636		New Bruns-			-,
Zanté -	1809	40,899		wick -	1630	156,162	
SantaMaura	1810	17,450		Novia Scotia	1623	178,237	
Ithaca -	1810	10,623		Cape Breton	1758	27,000	
Cerigo -	1810	9,447		Prince Ed-			
Paxo -	1814	4,966		ward's Ild.	1763	47,033	
Heligoland -	1807	2,200		Newfoundld.	1583	74,405	
	1 1	-		Hudsn's Bay	}	,	
Asia.	1 1			Territory	1670	4,066	4,867
Bengal -	1696	25,000	40,000,000			,	_,
Agra -	1803	3,000	32,000,000			1	
Ultra Gan-	"			1			
getic ter-]	
ritory -	1825	500	1,000,000	S. AMERICA.	1	1	
Madras -	1639	10,000	15,000,000	Brit. Guiana	1		
Bombay -	1661	10,000	8,000,000	Demerara	1803	3,006	71,877
(1796			Essequibo	1803	,,,,,,	,
Ceylon {	and	9,121	1,232,704	Berbice -	1803	570	20,971
1 30,000	1815	-,	.,,	Honduras -	1650	235	7,700
Penang -	1786	500	33,000	Falkland I.			.,,,,,
Sincapore -	1819	2,000	20,000	Soledad,	l		
Dimosporo -		_,000		W.Falkld.	1765		
AUSTRALIA.			1		1.00	i	
New South			ł		ł	1	
Wales, E.	'		1		i	l i	
Australia-	1787	128,718	l	1	l	1	
Van Diemn's		,		WEST INDIA	Į	1	
Land -	1803	57,420	1	ISLANDS.	1		
Swan River.	1000	3.,	Į.	Jamaica -	1655	37,152	336,253
West Au-				TheCayman	1655	0,,102	000,200
stralia -	1829	4,350	1	Trinidad -	1797	3,621	85,707
So. Australia	1835	17,366	ļ	Tobago -	1763	306	12,894
Norfolk Ild.	1787	1,500	•	Grenada -	1783	3,804	17,190
New Zealnd.	1839	3,000	i	St Vincent -	1783	1,301	25,821
Mew Meaning.	1003	0,000		Barbadoes -	1625	15,959	
APRICA.	1 1			St Lucia -	1803	983	86,646 13,196
CapeofGood			i	Dominica -	1783	720	
Hope -	1806	68,300	98,108	St Kitt's -	1623	10,435	17,940
Mauritius -	1810	81,967	53,230	Montserrat-	1632	289	12,047
Seychelles -	1810	01,007	00,200	Antigua -	1632	1,980	6,830
St Helena -	1651	2,500	2,236	Barbuda -	1632	1,980	33,432
Ascension -	1001	2,000	ا 00عرب	Nevis -	1628	500	1,540
SierraLeone	1787	175	4,446		1650		9,500
,	1631	113	*******	Anguilla -	1000	365	3,301
The Gam.		49	i	Tortola and	1666	700	* **
bia - 🦒	and	27	i l	Virgin I	1000	730	7,000
Como Como	1816			New Provi-	1000	0.000	0.000
Cape Coast	1661			dence -	1628	2,000	6,000
Castle -				TheBahamas	1628	2,000	10,000
Acera -	1661			St George &	l '	1	
Dix Cove -				the Ber-	1011	اممما	
Annamaboe	1 200-			mudas -	1611	4,000	5,000
FernandoPo	1827				1		
Aden, Red	1				i		
Sea Mouth	1838			Total -	1	1,828,686	98,193,864
		787 057	97,443,724			-,020,000	00,100,001
	, ,	101,001	U17220,144	I			

To this must be added the population of those states in India possessing civil independence but no military force, about 30,000,000, making a total population of more than one hundred and thirty millions of souls.

The Foreign Trade.

We believe that there are not two opinions as to the great importance of the foreign trade of this country. This is derived, however, not so much from any actual profit we receive from the trade itself as from the collateral advantages which belong to it, and for which all nations fiercely compete with each other. Were we to estimate that our merchants made a profit of 10 per cent. on the amount of our exports and imports, this would not be more than about 15 millions a year. When, however, we consider the immense losses that are frequently sustained, as in 1836 with the Americans, this is certainly much above, rather than under the average of profit received from it.

This trade is, however, the means by which we annually exchange about 60 millions of the manufacturing and mineral productions of this country for those of others; and if we deduct this from the Manufacturing Interest, and consider it as represented by the foreign trade, it may be said to amount to about one-seventh of the whole trade of the country.

In another sense its importance is still much greater than any that can be estimated as a matter of profit; and so long as the principle which governs it makes this foreign trade subservient to the protection and defence of the country, its extension is an evidence of our increasing strength; but if this principle is to be surrendered, it is possible that, with a very enlarged trade carried on in the vessels of other nations, we may some day make the discovery that, by inverting the policy of our ancestors, we have sacrificed both "the means and the end of commerce."

To enable the reader to understand the full bearing of this important matter it is necessary that we direct his attention to what constitutes the foreign trade of this country, which will be found in the table on the opposite page. Following this we have given similar tables of the Import and Export trade of the three most important nations now competing with each other for the possession of it.

It will be seen from the first of these tables, that the Colonies of which Mr McCulloch and others speak so slightingly, take no inconsiderable portion of the manufactures shipped from this country, and of the cotton goods in particular, they take nearly one-half the whole quantity exported.

STATEMENT OF THE EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE YEAR 1844.

COUNTRIES.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linen.	Silk.	Sundries.	Total Exports.
COLONIES.		£	£	<u>£</u>	£	£
East India Co.'s Territories & Ceylon	4,793,192	438,643			2,410,189	7,695,66
British North American Colonies .	702,229	536,397		1	(1.709.187	8,083,47
British West Indies	637,963	78,690	217,072	109,191	{1,709,187 {1,517,752	2,451,47
Gibraltar	723,927	118,923			130,902	1,049,56
New So. Wales, Van Diemen's Land,	1.50,020	1,	1 .0,010	l	200,002	1,010,00
and Swan River	135.985	60.758	30,110	1	617,629	744,48
New Zealand and South Sea Islands .	5,033	4,886		1 /	37,593	47,51
Western Coast of Africa	195,030	7,119		49,867	256,265	458,41
Cape of Good Hope	93,730	47,333	16,346	1)	266,742	424,15
Mauritius	109,525	14,457			153,471	285,65
Malta	85,223	20,599		_	94,187	206,00
Ionian Islands	90,652	4,133		-	29,143	
St Helena	1 459			1 —		
	1,458	743	100	_	18,022	21,00
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man	53,618	51.359	22,904		961 970	389.76
and man	30,010	51,339	22,504		261,879	369,76
	7.627.565	1,384,040	560,533		7,402,961	16,975,09
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Russia	1,383,795	57,385	i	! —	687,746	2,128,92
Sweden	53,081	20,813			34,581	
Norway	64,027	22,538		l	66,259	
Denmark	46,865	1,778		_	238,036	
Prussia	12,016	1,569		_	491,799	
Germany	3,109,328	1,031,573		_	1,569,540	
Holland	1,584,161	408,761			977,845	
Belgium	387,002	220,461	52,837	_	810,951	1,471,25
France	215,065	187,890			1,577,406	
Portugal, Proper	788,181	1,000	(20,063	105,000	2,011,400	1,153,84
	38,775	186,039			195.623	56,83
,, Azores	13,741	(100,003	1) =	_ (100,020	31,73
Spain and the Balearic Islands .	13,134	K	193,811	- {		509,20
Canaries	28,318	} 85,122	3 250,011	_ <u>}</u>	235,143	46,32
Italy and the Italian Islands	1,359,525	331,996	134,485		743,234	2,569,24
Turkey and Continental Greece .						2,291,40
Morea and Greek Islands	1,992,296	85,320 3,066		_	203,172 18,014	28,20
Syria and Palestine	7,121 563,572			_		577,82
E (Down in the Mediterranes)		3,438		_	10,818	402,10
Egypt (Ports in the Mediterranean).	287,528	4,600		-	109,973	102,10
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	6,212	-		-	11.528	17,74
African Ports on the Red Sea		_	-	_	2,277	2,27
Ascension Island	104		-	_	2,100	2,20
Cape Verd Islands	692	76			1,219	1,98
Arabia	139	86	_	-	10,784	11,00
Hong Kong	1,271,790	FOT 400	=	ı –	150 600	2,305,61
China	303,857	565,428	7,882	_	156,660	,
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands of	000 004	11 100	* ***	1	70 222	976 01
the Indian Seas	283,934	11,126		_	76,717	376,91
Philippine Islands	75,427	3,272	3,218 47,420	-	10,600	92 51
Hayti	107,127	-	47,420	-	19,910	174,45
Cubs and other Foreign West Indies	405,767	77,245	275,814		240,648	999,47
United States of America	1,052,908	2,444,789			3,501,990	
Mexico	195,457	92,524	142,593)	63,521	494,09
Texas	1,759		-	11	2,147	3,90
Columbia	134,848	28,697	-	11	101,143	264,68
Brazil	1,361,658	288,924	170,296	117,594	592,660	2,413,53
States of the Rio de la Plata .	411,115	184,957			156,795	784.56
Chili	361,923	206 341			169,870	806,63
Peru	250,573	263,248	37,197		107,362	658,38
Falkland Islands	-	-	- 1		93	9
All other Places	_	-	† 39,138	110,425	-	_
Total	18,172,871	6,819,062	3,419,099	‡786,455	18,198,161	41,609,19
Total Exports to all Countries .						58,584,29

IMPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

Comparative Table of the Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise into England, France, and the United States, in each year from 1801 to 1844.

YEARS.	England.	Prance.	Ambrica.	
	£	£	£	
1801	31,786,262	16,609,167	23,200,731	
1802	29.826.210	18,597,986	15,902.777	
1808	26,622,696	17,195.986	13,462,313	
1804	27,819,552	17,616,681	17.708,333	
1805	28.561,270	19,676,230	25,125,000	
1806	26,899,658	19,073,481	26,978,416	
1807	26,734,425	15,728,104	28,869 765	
1808	26,795,540	12,804,756	11,872,916	
1809	81,750,557	11 469 964	12,375,000	
1810	89,301,612	13,466,536	17,791,666	
1811	26,510 186	11,942,464	11,125,000	
1812	26,163,481	8,319,480	16,047,916	
1818	Records destroyed by fire	10 043,420	4,584,375	
1814	83,755,264	9,558,236	2,701,041	
1815	82,987,396	7.936,648	17,808,849	
1816	27,431,604	10,462,766	32,354,729	
1817	80,834,299	13,592,010	20,574,661	
1818	36,845,182	14,276,558	25,364,583	
1819	80,776,810	12,868,931	18,155,552	
1820	32,438.650	14,525,575	15,510,416	
1821	80.792,760	15,777,694	13,038,592 17,341,988	
1822	80,500,094	17,047,168		
1828	85 798,707	14,473,129	16,162,347 16,781,043	
1824	87,552,985	18 194,464	20,070 849	
1825	44,197 482	21,344,896	17,703,016	
1826	87,686,118	22 589,144 22,632,169	16 559,180	
1827	44,887,774	24,307,172	18.439.546	
1828	45 028 805 48 981,317	24,654,136	15.519.276	
1829	46.245.241	25,533,537	14,766,025	
1880	49,713,889	20,513,022	21,498.140	
1881	44,586,741	26,114,893	21,486.140	
1832 1833	45,952 55l	27,731,0 3 0	22,524,648	
1834	49,362 811	28.807.773	26,358.610	
1835	48.911.542	30,429,067	31,228,279	
1836	57.023,867	36,223,014	39,579,174	
1887	54,787,301	82.811.718	29.372,753	
1838	61,268,320	37 482,179	23,689,042	
1839	62.004.000	37,878,857	33 769,202	
1840	67.432,964	42 091,440	22,321,149	
1841	64,877,962	44,856,969	26,655,458	
1842	65,204,729	45,681,328	20,867,101	
1848	70,093,853	47,476,966	18,596 020	
1844	85,441,555	47,717,635	22,590,632	
1840	75,281,958		1	

EXPORT TRADE OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND THE UNITED STATES.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, the PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE, of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and the United States, and of the Foreign and Colonial Produce in each year, from 1801 to 1844.

	ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.		
	Foreign and Colonial.	British and Irish Produce and Manufac- tures.		Produce, &c. of United States.	Produce of Foreign Countries,	
-	£	£	£	£	£	
1801	10 336,966	39,730,659	12,177,240	9.890,250	9,717,233	
1802	12,677,431	45,102,330	12,973,046	7,647,539	7.458,119	
1803	8,032,643	36,127,787	13.835,118	8 792,908	2,832,098	
1804	8,938,741	37,135 746	15,181,252	8,639,057	7,548,248	
1805	7,643,120	38,077,144	14,985,375	8,830,625	11,078,964	
1806	7,717,555	40,874,983	18,198,434	8,594,526	12,559,006	
1807	7,624,312	37,245,877	15,022,963	10,145 747	12,425,741	
1809	5,776,775	37,275,102	13,232,196	1,965,322	2,707,794	
1809	12,750, 358	47,371,393	13 273,824	6,542,854	4,332,818	
1810	9 ,3 57. 435	49,436,680	14.601,340	8,826,390	5,081,519	
1811	6,117,720	32 890,712	13,116,232	9,436 258	3,338,081	
1812	9,533,065	41,716.964	16 745,848	6,256,689	1,769,817	
1813	Records dest	royed by Fire.	14,170,292	5,220,031	593,301	
1814	19,365,981	45,494,219	13,842 116	1,412,978	39,243	
1815	15,748,554	51,603,028	15.908,174	9,578.000	1,381,531	
1816	13,480,780	41,657,878	18,528,842	13,496,228	3,570,532	
1817	10,292,684	41,761,132	15,791,494	14 231,979	4,032,931	
1818	10,859,817	46,603,249	17,968.261	15,386,341	4,047,227	
1819	9,904,813	35,208,321	16,619,177	10,620,174	8,992,840	
1820	10,555,912	36,424,652	18,196,727	10,767,425	4,768,339	
1821	9 629,689	36,659,630	16,190,583	9,098,310	4,446,351	
1822	9.227,589	36 9 68,964	15,406,748	10,390,433	4,642,957	
1823	8,603,904	85,458.048	15,638,177	9,824,042	5,738.254	
1824	10,204,785	38,396,300	17,621,676	10,551,979	5,278,575	
1825	9,169,494	38,877,388	26,691,764	13,946,822	6,789 717	
1826	10,076,286	31,536,723	22,420,340	11,053,273	5,112,419	
1827	9.830,728	37,181,335	24,096,071	11,275 352	4,875 653	
1828	9,946,545	36,812,756	24,396,905	10,556,181	4,498,953	
1829	10,622,402	35,842,623	24,312,746 22,906,562	11,604,206	8.470 515	
1830	8,550.437	38,271,597	24.726,796	12.387,923	4,997,391 4,173,651	
1831	10,745,071	37.164,372	27,851,285	12,766,052 13,153,639	5,008,223	
1832	11,044,869	36 450,594	30,652,652	14,649,519	4,129,736	
1833 1834	9,833,753	39,667,347	28,588 201	16,880,033	4 856,835	
1835	11,562,036	41,649,191	33,376,545	21.081.052	4.271,770	
1836	12,797,724	47,372,270	38,4,1,390	22,274,308	4,530,491	
1837	12,391,711	53,368,571	30,323,898	19,909,252	4,553,116	
1838	13,233 622	42 069,245	38,236,306	20,207,046	2,594,331	
1839	12,711,318	50,060,970 53,233,580	40 133,271	21,569,560	3,644,692	
1840	12,795,990	51,406,430	40,436,901	23,728,257	3,789.648	
1841	13,774,306 14,723 151	51,634,623	42,614,304	22,163,066	3,222,725	
1842	13,584.158	47,381,023	37,610,036	19,368,750	2,441,986	
1843	13,956,113	52,278,449	39,678,488	16,207,038	1,365,145	
1844	14,397,246	58,584,292	45,871,526	20,778,995	2,392,680	
1845	16,280,870	60,111,081	32,212,230		-,,	
1010	10,200,010	00,111,001	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

The progress which France and the United States have made, as compared with ourselves, will be seen on reference to pages 116 and 117, from which we extract the following figures, as the result of a thirty years' trade since the close of the war:—

PΛ	D'	

Average of five Years,	England.	France.	### 22,391,982 22,206,071 Nil.	
1816 to 1820 1840 to 1844	£ 31,273,309 70,510,112	£ 13,045,168 45,564,747		
Increase -	120 per cent.	250 per cent.		
	EXP	ORTS.		
1816 to 1820 1840 to 1844	40,211,045 52,256,963	17,420,900 41,242,251	12,900,429 20,448,221	
Increase -	30 per cent.	143 per cent.	621 per cent.	

The repeal of our Corn and Navigation Laws may give additional facilities to those countries to extend their operations; but the above figures, we contend, clearly demonstrate that there is nothing in their present circumstances that can make it a matter of interest with them to reciprocate or adopt a similar course of policy.

The whole of the evidence given before the Navigation Committee goes to establish the fact, that the Baltic and the United States can successfully compete with us in both the building and manning of ships; and it was elicited from S. Browning, Esq., that at "Lloyd's," first-class Americans are insured for 4s. 9d. per cent. less than English ships of the same class.

The same gentleman, in answer to other questions, said, "My opinion is, that, owing to the repeal of the Corn Laws, we shall lower the price in this country of corn and provisions so much that we shall place foreigners at a great disadvantage in competing with us." Again, "before the Navigation Laws were repealed it would be quite necessary to reduce the duty upon all materials used in the construction of ships, such as timber, copper ore, and all foreign copper sheeting for smelting, foreign ores and stamps upon marine instruments of all kinds, insurance policy and light duties."

In other words, with food at extreme low prices, and in the utter absence of all taxation, duties, and dues, our ship-builders could possibly compete with those of America and the Baltic. No doubt they could, but how the taxation of the country is to be paid, and who is to provide this food for the people at extreme low prices, so that the ship-builders may reduce the wages of the workmen to the level of other countries, are problems which neither Mr Browning nor any other witness examined by the committee has been able to solve.

Inasmuch, however, as we are neither the cheapest in point of taxation, nor consequently of food, it follows that our competition with these countries for the carrying trade will be conducted with everything in favour of our rivals.

The fact of the exports from the United States being principally cotton and other raw produce, will account for the employment of a larger proportion of her shipping than her imports; but although she has not been able to keep pace with either France or England in respect to her imports, she has, like France, far surpassed us in her export trade, which has doubled itself in amount since 1815, notwithstanding cotton has undergone a greater reduction in value than almost any other article of merchandise.

From the foregoing facts we draw the following conclusions: that France and other continental nations are carrying on a successful competition with us in manufactures; that the United States are manufacturing more extensively, or require, from the nature of their employments, less of foreign productions than other nations, or it would be evidenced by a greater increase in their imports; and consequently that neither the one nor the other has anything to give us as an equivalent for opening up the home markets of Great Britain to their competition.

We now present a table of the Official and Declared Value of the Imports and Exports of this country since 1801, in illustration of our remarks at pages 93 and 94; and whether we regard the amount of our Imports so much in excess of our Exports or the slow progress of our Exports as compared with those of France and the United States, there is in this table much that requires the investigation and serious consideration of our rulers.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATEMENT of the Amount of the Foreign and Colonial Trade of the United Kingdom, in each year from 1801 to 1846.

	Official Value.			Real or Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported.			
Years.	Imports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures	Europe.	Other Places.	TOTAL.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1801	31,786,262	10,336,966	24.927.684		_	39,730 659	
1802	29,826,210	12,677,431	25,632,549	_	l —	45,102,330	
1803	26,622,696	8,032,643	20,467,531			36.127,787	
1804	27,819,552	8,938,741	22,687,309	_		37,135,746	
1805	28,561,270	7,643,120	23,376,941	13,625,676	24,451 468	38,077,144	
1806	26,899,658	7,717,555	25,861,879	11,363 635	29.511,348	40,874,983	
1807	26,734,425	7,624,312	23,391,214	9,002,237	28,243,640	37 245,877	
1808	26,795,540	5,776 775	24,611,215	9,016.033	28,259,069	37 275,102	
1809	31.750,557	12,750,358	33,512,274	15,849,449	31,521,944	47,371,393	
1810	39,301,612	9,357,435	34,061,901	15,627.806	32,810,874	48,438,680	
1811	26 510,186	6,117,720	22,681,400	12,834,680	20,056,032	32 890 712	
1812	26,163,431	9,533,065	29,508,508			41,716,964	
1818		rds destroyed by		_			
1814	33,755,264	19,365,981	34,207,253	26,869,591	18,624.628	45,494,219	
1815	32,987,396	15,748,554	42,875,996	20,736,244	30,866,784	51.603,028	
	27,431,604	13,480,780	35,717,070	18,653,555	23,004,318	41,657,873	
1817	30,834,299	10,292,684	40,111,427	19,093,574	22,667,558	41,761,132	
1818	36,885,182	10,859,817	42,700,521	19 439,382	27,163,867	46,603,249	
	30,776,810	9,904,813	33,534,176	16,790,652	18,4 7,669	35,208 321	
	32,438,650	10,555,912	38,394,625	18,429,503	17,995,149	36,424,652	
	30,792,760	10,629,689	40,831,744	15,903,442	20,756,188	36.659,630	
	30,500,094	9,227,589	44,236,533	16,601,562	20,367,402	36,968.964	
	35,798,707	8,603,904	43,804,372	14,857,128	20,600 920	35,458,048	
	37,552,935	10,204,785	48,785,551	15,698.940	24,697,360	38,396,300	
	44,137,482	9,169,494	47,166,020	14,646,358	24,231,030	38.877.388	
	87,686,113	10.076,286 9.830,728	40.965,735	13,893,270 14,478,964	17,643,453 22,702,371	31,536,723	
	44,887,774 45,028,805	9,946,545	52,219,280 52,797,455	13,775,870	23,036,886	37,181,335	
	49,981,317	10,622,402	56,213,041	14,545,474	21,297,149	36,812 756 35,842,623	
	46,245,241	8,550,437	61,140,864	15,610,638	22,660,959	38,271,597	
	49,713.889	10,745,071	60,683,933	13,550,440	23,613,932	37,164,372	
	44,586,741	11,044,869	65,026,702	15.584.006	20,866,588	36,450,594	
	45,952,551	9,833,753	69,989,339	15,011.789	24,055,558	39,667 347	
	49,362,811	11,562,036	73,831,550	18,007,033	23,642 158	41 649 191	
	48,911,542	12,797,724	78,376.731	18,464,433	28,907,837	47,372,270	
	57,023,867	12,391.711	85,229,837	19,011,066	34.357.505	53,369.571	
1	54,787,901	13,233,622	72,548,047	19,071,303	22,999,441	42,067.245	
	61,268,320	12,711.318	92,459,231	21,711,295	28.349,675	50,060,970	
	62,004,000	12,795,990	97,402,726	20,414 520	32.819 060	53,233,580	
	67,432,964	13,774,306	102,705,060	21,491,245	29,915,185	51,406,430	
	64,377,962	14,728,151	102,187,517	22.854,540	28,780,083	47,381,023	
1342	65,204.729		100,260,101	23,909,344	23,471,679	52,278.449	
1843	70,093,353	13,956,113	117,877,278	24,971,457	27,306,992	58,54,292	
	85,441,555		131,564.503	25.621,185	29,953 107	60,111,081	
	75,281,958	16,280,870	134,599,116		1		
1846	- 1	ļ	1		ļ		

The rates by which the official value is computed were fixed in 1694, and consequently measure the quantities of all articles imported and exported. The real value is that which the merchant declares at the time of shipment. See remarks in explanation at pages 93 and 94.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUSION.

Review of the whole Subject.

THE object of the present inquiry has been to ascertain and define the sources of the greatness, power, and wealth of Britain; and it has been conducted on the assumption that a knowledge of such facts ought to form the basis of all legislation affecting the circumstances of a people.

In the execution of this task we have had to encounter assertions as vague as they are contradictory. Men holding high official situations have not hesitated, in order to give a colour to a theory, to do an injustice to a principle, and, in their zeal to work out a particular result, have confounded classes essentially distinct.

Another difficulty we have had to contend with has arisen from the fact that many of our public writers, men of enlarged minds and great powers of mental vision, both as regards the past and the future, have been apt to take in too large a breadth of the political horizon in their views, and in doing so, have not unfrequently overlooked the most important objects within reach, for something very indistinct in the extreme distance, losing sight at the same time of their relative proportions, and actually mistaking effects for causes, and causes for effects.

Thus it is we have been gravely told, that for a long agricultural prosperity we have been mainly dependent on an interest not one-third so large as the agricultural interest itself, whether we speak of numbers, capital, or annual productions; and that for the payment

of forty-six millions of taxation, the average amount annually raised by taxes from 1793 to 1815, to say nothing of 589 millions of our present debt borrowed during the same period, we are indebted to the same interest, although it has never paid more than one-fourth of this amount.

To negative these assertions, made without the slightest attempt at demonstration, we have traced, in the present work, the degree of dependence of every other class of which society is composed on one or the other of these two great interests, and pointed out the difference in their respective circumstances. Their numbers, locality, capital, and annual productions, all lead to the inevitable conclusion that the means which support twenty-two millions of the population, and which pay three-fourths of the entire taxation of the state, are drawn from the several classes in the community who are dependent on and supported by the productions of the soil of the United Kingdom.

To tell us, therefore, "that the spindle and the loom have been the moving powers of our armies and our fleets" may serve to round a period, but it is to assert that which has not the slightest foundation in fact.

To arrive at the truth in such a case we must return to first principles, although in the present enlightened and speculative age a reference to them may be considered somewhat vulgar. The simple rules of arithmetic must still decide the question, and figures continue to represent the actual and relative importance of an interest.

With men who deny the authority of figures, and who, in opposition to a demonstration however perfect, will set up some crude and ill-digested opinions of their own, it is of course useless to enter into discussion, but we nevertheless will place these on record, and rely with confidence that but a short time can elapse before their truth will be recognised and firmly established in the minds of a deliberate and thinking people.

If this, then, is the basis of our political power, it follows that the whole question resolves itself into one of taxation, and the capability of the two interests to sustain it. Exemptions from sharing this burden have been claimed on all hands. The manufacturer has

insisted on the removal of all duties on the raw material, as opposed in his opinion, to the true principles of political economy, and this has been granted to such an extent that we look in vain through the account of the revenue for any item worthy of notice representing the raw material of the manufacturing interest. Not content with their exemption in this instance, they now claim to eat the bread of foreign growth free from any tax, in the place of that which bears the whole burden of the taxation of this country, knowing full well, as Sir Robert Peel stated in 1839, that low prices of food invariably produce low wages.

"Look over the whole world, and you will find that low prices of food lead to low rates of wages, and that where there is a low rate of wages, there is a great degradation in the character of the working classes. Look at the Hindoos or the Sicilians in their respective countries: food is cheap, but the rate of wages is also extremely low, and hence there are not, in Asia or Europe, more miserable and degraded races."

The merchant and the ship-owner, as represented before the Navigation Committee by Mr Browning and Mr Houghton, put in claims for the repeal of the Navigation Laws and the removal of all duties on the materials for the building and the sailing of ships, in order that, by reducing wages, they may compete with other countries, or, failing in this, may employ foreign ships to carry their goods without regard to the ultimate security of the nation, or the sacrifice of its most important interests.

The working classes are clamorous for the reduction of indirect taxation, and complain that the hand of the government is distinctly visible in every man's dish. On every side, therefore, we have proposals for a further reduction of duties, which puts out of the question all probability that even in the hour of need we can look for any further assistance from that quarter.

To tax capital is always a doubtful and very injurious mode of proceeding; for capital is the most evanescent of all things. Make the tax both heavy and permanent, and it will seek for employment to your detriment in every portion of Europe—in every quarter of the globe.

What course, then, is open to us? It would be useless to call

on the Manufacturing Interest to pay fifty millions a year, when they have never yet paid fifteen millions. It would be equally unjust to ask the Landed Interest to continue the payment of this enormous amount when you bring in competition with their productions those of countries who pay no part of our taxation; and yet this is the course of legislation at the present time, which a fatal blindness to every principle of political justice is fast hastening to its consummation.

There is certainly one solution of the difficulty; but this is so much opposed to the prejudices of mankind, that we should look in vain for its adoption. It is this. If the foreign market is of that importance as compared with the home market (which we deny), and the cheap grain of other countries is necessary to enable our manufacturers to extend their productions, we ought to put an export duty on our manufactured articles, so that by this process either the manufacturer or the foreigner would be made to contribute their fair proportion to our national burdens.

The improvements in manufactures, by reducing the price and bringing them within the reach of larger numbers, we admit, facilitates the circulation of particular articles, and gives rise to an increased consumption. But it is contended by the manufacturers themselves that, without an abundance of food and low prices, these improvements cannot proceed. To all of this we oppose a fact within the knowledge and experience of every one, that the wonderful progress which manufactures have made in point of quantity during the last forty years, affords the best possible evidence of food having been both cheap and abundant enough to have ensured their success. To take the grain of the foreigner without reference to the taxation paid by our own, and to supply him with goods which—inasmuch as to the extent of nine-tenths they are the production of mechanical power,-supersede the labour of the people, and to the same extent, neither as regards the raw material nor the manufactured one, pay anything directly or indirectly to the taxation of the state, is not just in principle, and cannot be engrafted on our system without danger to the public interests.

Since, then, taxation is the primary cause of our not being able to compete with other countries, it will be necessary if free trade is to prevail that we revise the whole system, and by equalizing the burdens on land, to spread them, over the entire surface of society, and make all classes contribute according to the amount of their their production. To the manufacturing interest we would hold out the right hand of fellowship to forward, promote, and extend the commerce of Britain, but on the condition that they pay their just proportion of the taxation necessary to support the state and provide employment or the means of emigration for the people.

On all sides there is not a tittle of evidence that it is either the interest or intention of other countries to imitate our example and to admit us to an equality in their markets. The idea that America will take our manufactures in barter for corn is a fallacy which the painful experience of the present year too palpably exposes, and even if she would, the first year of plenty would demonstrate the absurdity of her being able to compete with the Baltic in the growth or supply of grain.

Mr Cobden may extend his missionary labours for the propagation of his free-trade principles to every capital in Europe, and be received with open arms and hospitality by the rulers of all, for the benefits he has conferred on their people by giving them access to our own markets, but the first instance of any government who has any standing in manufactures being induced by him to follow our example will afford better evidence of the value of his doctrines than all the speeches he has uttered since the commencement of his agitation for this object.

But independently of this, we contend not only that the manufacturing interest owes its present importance to the sustaining power of the agricultural, but also that its future progress is wholly dependent on the latter. The prosperity of the agricultural interest is, therefore, an essential ingredient in that of the manufacturing, and without the power of consumption which "all other classes" derive from the successful prosecution of agriculture, the foreign trade for the sale of the productions of our manufacturing industry would be but as dust in the balance.

The cultivation of the soil and its increased production is there-

fore the root and not the branch—it is the primary cause and not the effect—and the awful condition of the starving masses in Ireland, and the suffering of the working classes in the manufacturing districts, are the best illustrations of the absurdity of the converse proposition. Our armies are formed of men drawn from agricultural pursuits, and our fleets are manned by others of the same origin, and the power that has moved both the one and the other, and the spindle and the loom into the bargain, has been the successful cultivation of the soil of the United Kingdom.

In support of these conclusions, we cannot help transcribing the address of Mr Huskisson to his constituents at Chichester. It is a faithful epitome not only of his own opinions, but of those of Mr Canning, the Earl of Liverpool, and all the great men that preceded him. For soundness of judgment and vigour of intellect their administration of the affairs of this country will bear a comparison with any in the best days of English history, and this chronicle of the political principle which governed them ought to be read and understood of all men.

"The history of this country proves that cheapness produced by foreign import is the sure forerunner of scarcity; and a steady home supply is the only safe foundation of steady moderate prices. During upwards of one hundred years to 1765, when the import of foreign corn was sustained by very high duties, our own growth of corn was ample for our own consumption in ordinary seasons, redundant in abundant seasons, and in bad seasons occasioned no apprehension of, or actual want. The price of corn seldom varied more than a few shillings per quarter; if there was no inordinate gain to the farmer, there was no starvation to the consumer; prices instead of rising from year to year, gradually diminished; whereas, since 1765 the supply has been unsteady and precarious, our dependence on foreign supplies gradually increasing till the war came, when by the foreign supply being interrupted, the country became dependent on its rivals and its enemies for the food of its people. In the first eighteen years of this war, we were forced to pay sixty millions of money to nations, every one of which has, in the course of that war, been our enemy, for a scanty and inadequate supply of foreign corn; and when for this purpose we parted with all our gold and even our silver currency, combined Europe shut its ports against us, and America co-operating, first laid an embargo, and then went to war. Shall I then be deterred from using my honest endeavours in Parliament to prevent the recurrence of such sufferings? I admit that if unlimited foreign import, which the war had suspended, were now again allowed, bread might be a little, though a very little, cheaper than it now is, for a year or two; but what would follow? The small farmer would be ruined; improvement would stand still; inferior lands now producing corn would return to a state of waste; the home consumption and brisk demands for all the various articles of the retail dealer would rapidly decline, to the great injury of our towns, especially those which are not connected with manufactures or commerce: farming servants, and all the trades which depend on agriculture, would be thrown out of work, and wages would fall even more rapidly than the price of corn. The great farmers and large capitalists might for a time bear up against foreign import, and should they do so, will command extravagant prices to repay themselves; but in the mean time the poorer, but not less industrious small farmers, will have been ruined. To protect the small farmers is ultimately to protect the people.

"It is the first and paramount law of every state to provide for its own safety and defence; we will never listen to a theory which, by withdrawing protection from the colonial trade, would render insecure those possessions on which essentially depends the power of Great Britain, to retain that high station in the rank of nations which she owes to her commercial and colonial ascendancy; and least of all shall we listen to the representation of states which evince boundless jealousy of our navigation in peace, and of our maritime ascendancy in case of war; and who tell us distinctly that they are steadily looking to the ulterior object, of one day disputing with us the dominion of the seas."

A short time, we imagine, will be sufficient to demonstrate that this is the true policy of our country, for the foundation whereon the prosperity of all has been hitherto based, has been the wellbeing of that class which in all times and seasons provides food for the people.

Circumstances of a political and even a scientific character may cause the manufactures of a country to change their locality and make again the tour of the world, but agriculture is immoveably fixed to the soil, and our rulers will ever find that its prosperity constitutes one of their heaviest responsibilities.

There are, doubtless, many other considerations of great importance arising out of or affecting "the occupations of the people," but such are not within the object of the present work, and therefore we forbear to do more than cursorily touch upon them in conclusion.

The currency question, from its intricacy, would appear to have baffled all the calculations of our most experienced statesmen, and the practical results of Sir Robert Peel's measure of 1844, which was considered by its author to be a concentration of all previous experience on the subject, have only involved us in greater difficulties than ever. If, as some suppose, the presence or absence of three or four millions of the precious metals, more or less, can influence the value of our national securities to the extent of 100 millions, paralyze labour, and stop production, such a state of things necessarily implies that our statesmen must be lamentably deficient in the practical knowledge necessary to a right understanding of the true principles which ought to govern the currency.

To eradicate these evils, and take from our national dealings the

elements of mistrust and dishonesty;—to equalize taxation and make all interests in the state contribute their fair proportion to the support of its institutions;—to protect the native industry of the people by just and equitable laws, that shall yield to every man his meat in due season as the reward of his labour;—to raise the sinking artisan, by making that which has supplanted his labour minister to his wants;—to open up our vast colonial possessions to the enterprise and energy of the sons and daughters of Britain, so that they may go forth and plant in every quarter of the globe our religion, language, institutions, and interests, extending and consolidating our power, and at the same time making the country from whence they emanate to be the glory of all lands,-are doubtless among the most important duties which devolve on those entrusted with the Government of this country. To correct also the social misery which afflicts Ireland, and to raise her from her present degraded and desperate condition to one more compatible with the welfare of her people and our own security, is not less a matter of justice than one of imperious necessity.

With what degree of ability these duties have been hitherto discharged is not within our province to inquire, as we have carefully avoided all reference to political considerations except such as have incidentally and unavoidably arisen out of the subject matter of this inquiry, satisfied that whatever deficiencies experience may discover in the political principles of a minister or a party, the resources and energy of our constitution are sufficient to correct them.

To work out these great results, however, for the good of the people, and at the same time to give increased stability to existing institutions, is an object worthy of the loftiest ambition, and the minister that shall succeed in engrafting them on our political system will raise a monument to perpetuate his memory more enduring than the mightiest work of art, and in the page of history will stand out as a beacon to direct future statesmen

"To be just and fear not."

He will have based the government of a great and mighty nation on the eternal principles of truth and justice, and with such a government "the period to Britain's fame can be only the end of time." APPENDIX.



AUTHORITIES.

In the compilation of the Tables which form the Appendix to the present Work, the following authorities have been taken:-

FOR ALL MATTERS relating to the NUMBERS and OCCUPATIONS of the SEVERAL CLASSES-

The Returns of the Census of 1841.

POOR and COUNTY RATES-ENGLAND and WALES-

A Return from the Poor Law Commissioners, dated Feb. 13th, 1846, made up to Lady-day, 1845.

POOR RELIEF-SCOTLAND-

Two Returns moved for by Mr Ellice, and ordered to be printed June 20th, 1843.

POOR RATES-IRELAND The 11th Annual Report of the Poor Law Com-COUNTY CESSmissioners.

LAND TAX-ENGLAND and WALES-

A Return from the Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes, dated July 29th, 1844, made up to the 25th March, 1843.

LAND TAX-SCOTLAND-

The Act of 1797, Geo. III, cap. v, which fixes the amount for the whole kingdom at the sum given in the Summary (page 95 in the Appendix).

A Return of real Property moved for

TITHES-

PROPERTY TAX on LAND,

by Mr Villiers, and ordered to be printed March 6, 1845. on Dwelling Houses, on other Property—

HIGHWAY RATES and CHURCH RATES-

A Return relative to Local Taxation ordered to be reprinted Feb. 3, 1846, being No. 562 of 1839.

TURNPIKE TRUSTS-

A Return of the Income and Expenditure from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1843, ordered to be printed Aug. 5, 1845.

CRIMINALS -

A Return from the Secretary of State's Office, dated April 4, 1846.



	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	1,321	81	106		1458
Agricultural Labourers	10,977	1,813	59	12	12,861
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	557	40	17	-	614
	12,855	1,884	182	12	14,938
[anupactures:					
Lace Dealers	15	_	5	_	90
Lace Makers	18	j 9	1.880	695	2,602
Straw-Plait Dealers	96	l i	21	5	125
Straw-Plait Manufacturers	83	68	1,032	575	1,753
Straw Bonnet and Hat Makers	92	12	510	255	858
Miscellaneous	405	81	30	4	470
	711	116	3,478	1,523	5,828
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	6,574	876	886	169	8,505
Labourers	1,658	294	404	13	2,369
Military and Naval	45	1	1 – 1	- 1	46
Professional Persons	353	_	1 - 1	-	358
Other Educated Persons fellowing miscellaneous Pursuits -	227	14	162	11	414
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	42	8	5	- 1	50
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	88		12		95
	766	635	2,069	1,223	4,693
Persons returned as Independent	454 654	19	1,154	98	1,720
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	004	187	360	141	1,292
ENIDUE OF POPULATION:				į	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,822	21,976	21,049	22,791	67,688
Total of all other Classes	12,678	28,955	26,101	24,441	87,175

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, - 7	-	-	:	14,9 33 62,703	
Agriculture—Total	-		-		77,6 36
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	•	:	5,828 24,472	
Manupactures—Total		-	-		30,300
Total of the County				-	107,935

TAXATION.

					Pai	id by the
				Ī	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Paid excl	usively by the Lan	ided Inte	rest:	1-	£	ß
Land Tax	• • •		-		28,433	_
Tithes		-	-	1	7.182	1
Property Tax-on Land, ass	essed at		-	£377,994	11,024	1
Poor and County Rates -	he by the Manufac			£53,907	38,505	15,402
Highway Rates -		-		9,099	6.500	2,599
Church				4.426	3.162	1,264
Church				4,426 9,289	3,162 6.635	1,264 2,654
Church ,, Turnpike Trusts -	Houses, assessed	at ·		9,289	6,635	1,264 2,654 1,102
Ohanak "		at _		9,289		2,654

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £127,217

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	•
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
PRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	1,728	32	116	- 1	1,87
Agricultural Labourers	13,997	3,005	1,329	318	18,64
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	682	31	11	_	7:
	16,407	3,068	1,456	318	21.2
ANUFACTURES:					
Carpet Weavers	16	1		_	
Cotton Spinners and Weavers	8		11	4	
Hemp Manufacturers	32	5	12	1	į
Paper Makers	75	13	5	2	•
Silk Manufacture	2	I			
Silk Weavers and Workers	80	21	65	35	20
Spinners		2	85	19	10
Straw-Plait Makers	4	I	24	7	_ :
Weavers	162	12	38 46	10	22
Wool Manufacture	13	77	79	- ,	99
Misoellaneous	764				
	1,157	132	365	87	1,74
L OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	11,676	1,313	1,494	255	14 7
or Workmen }	1 '	•	1 ' 1		14,7
Labourers	3,504	443	1,147	36	5,13
Military and Naval	1,477	149	1 - 1		1,6
Professional Persons	563				56
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits		61	339 19	26	1,00
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	88 158	2	21	-,	10
Domestic Servants	2,217	1.171	5.047	3.103	18 11.5
Persons returned as Independent	1.478	49	3,104	153	4.7
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	786	508	696	434	2,42
SIDUE OF POPULATION:				İ	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,958	30,300	30,740	32,068	96,06
Total of all other Classes	25,478	33,996	42,607	36,076	138,18

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on	-	_	- 21,249 - 127,675	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			148,944
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on		-	- 1,741 - 10,462	
MANUFACTURES—Total		-		12,203
Total of the County	_			161,147

TAXATION.

				1	Pa	id by the
				-	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Potential Potent	aid exclusively by - Land, assessed	 i Inter	est : - -	£594,903	£ 40,197 29,866 17,351	£
Paid in the l	Proportion of 12-1 1-13th by the		Interes -	<i>t, and</i> £98,331	90,767	7,564

Total of Taxation of the County

£227,343

	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:			l	1	
Farmers and Graziers	2,256	40	169	-	2,465
Agricultural Labourers	15,681	2,702	841	136	18,860
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	545	20	6	1 1	572
•	18,482	2,762	516	137	21,897
Manufactures:					
Chair Makers	398	62	7	1 1	468
Lace Dealers and Makers	61	45	8,454	903	4,46
Paper Makers	274	22	29	8	333
Silk Manufacture	28	36	29	51	144
Straw-Plait Dealers and Manufacturers	51	133	689	589	1,46
Miscellaneous	818	91	38	18	965
	1,630	389	4,246	1,568	7,833
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters a	9.558	1,033	1,064	176	11.83
I Labourers	0.045	٠,,,			· ·
Military and Naval	2,345 · 236	244 13	552	23	3,21
Professional Persons	485	13	-	_	24
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	371	21	237	14	48
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	65	² 1	237		64
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	132	l _ '	13	1	7: 14:
Domestic Servants	1.830	1,248	3,702	1.870	
Persons returned as Independent	928	32	2,018	1,870	8,656 3,08
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	616	366	598	266	1,84
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,782	30,868	30,205	32,176	96,03
Total of all other Classes	19,348	33,876	38,397	34,632	96,253

- 21,897 - 92,989
- 114,886
- 7,833 - 33,264
- 41,097

Total of the County - - 155,983

TAXATION.

				Pai	d by the
			-	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Is	nterest :		-	£	£
Land Tax Tithes	-		-	46,818 16,807	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	-	-	£579,736	17,434	
Paid in the Proportion of 11-15ths by the L 4-15ths by the Manufacturer		nterest	, and		
Poor and County Rates	-	-	£94,260	69,124	25,136
Highway Rates			17,567	12,877	4,684
Church ,,	-	-	7,954	5,930	2,024
Turnpike Trusts			13,488	9,892	3,596
Property Tax-on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	-	-	211,580	5.726	444
,, on other Property ,, -			18,574	397	144

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £221,033

	MAL	ES.	FEM.	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Unuer 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Grasiers	3,136 15,990	29 2,068	176 619	239	3,341 18,916
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	612	2,000	25		661
	19.738	2,121	820	239	22,918
MANUPACTURES:					
There is no leading Branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest Number engaged in any one Branch is that of the					·
Brick and Tile Makers	196	18		_	214
Miscellaneous	479	43	63	8	588
	675	61	. 8	8	802
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	11,049	1,140	1,476	277	13,942
Labourers	2,462	244	847	25	3,578
Military and Naval	488	25			513
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Psursuits	497 581	57	328		497 943
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	58	ı "i	328		62
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	124	2	17	_	143
Domestic Servants	1,601	1,188	3,899	2,834	9,522
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,071 461	78	2,544	138	3,826
Aimspeople, rensioners, raupers, Lunaucs, and risoners	401	304	421	302	1,488
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,478	34,168	83,200	35,379	106,225
Total of all other Classes	21,820	37,207	42,735	38.977	140,739

Dependent on ,,	- 22,918 - 135,981
AGRICULTURE-Total	158,899
Engaged in Manufactures -	- 802
Dependent on ,,	- 4, 758
Manupactures—Total	5,560
Total of the County -	164,459

TAXATION.

					id by the
				LAND.	MANUPACTURER
Paid exclusively by the l	Landed Int	erest :		£	£
Land Tax	-	-	1	32,462	į.
Tithes	-			27,114	į.
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at -	-	-	£774,657	22, 594	i
			1		
			1		
Paid in the Proportion of 15-16ths b	by the Land ufacturers :	ied Inter	est, and		
1-16th by the Mans	by the Land ufacturers :	ied Inter -	est, and £93,877	88,010	5,867
1-16th by the Mans Poor and County Rates	by the Land ufacturers :	ied Inter	1	19,547	5,867 1,303
1-16th by the Mans	by the Land ufacturers: -	ied Inter	£93,877 20,850 4,823	19,547 4,52 2	1,303 301
1-16th by the Mans Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	ufacturers : - -	ied Inter	£93,877 20,850	19,547 4,522 14,212	1,303 301 947
1-16th by the Mass Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church ,,	ufacturers : - -	ied Inter	£93,877 20,850 4,823	19,547 4,522 14,212 7,308	1,303 301 947 487
1-16th by the Mans Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	ufacturers : - -	led Inter	£93,877 20,850 4,823 15,159	19,547 4,522 14,212	1,303 301 947

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - - £226,438

	MAI	LES.	PEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Parmers and Graziers	6,482	58	919		7,454
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	14,795 847	2,675 35	542 11	443	18,455 895
Certainers, Number Junett, and Plottes -					895
	22,124	2,763	1,472	445	26,804
MANUFACTURES:	8,937	5,122	0.404	0.000	00.040
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Silk Manufacture (all branches)	4,530	2,924	9,424 3,812	6,866 3,948	30,349 15,214
Weavers (all branches	2,120	760	625	589	4.044
Hatters and Hat Manufacture	1,457	194	113	47	1,811
Printers (all branches)	476	174	56	80	786
Engineers, Machine and Engine Worker	553	71	7	8	639
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	382	61	47	36	526
Salt Makers and Boilers, and Salt Proprietors - Dyers (all branches) -	472 567	20 148	18	-13	492 736
Iron Founders and Moulders	180	35	l ii l	_19	216
Nailers	170	24	1 2		196
Fustian Cutters	104	87	27	27	195
Rope and Twine Makers	148	33	5	2	188
Tanners	141	13	1	-	155
Turners (all branches)	148	38	6	. 6	193
Miscellaneous	2,029	841	145	38	2,553
_	22,409	9,990	14,284	11,610	58,293
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	26,671	4,098	3,521	781	85,021
Labourers (including miners)	11,275	1,428	1,757	84	14,544
Military and Naval	2,866 868	239	_		3,105
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,728	210	609	43	868 2,590
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	166	1 -1	14	_**	181
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	396	5	22	_	428
Domestic Servants	3,787	8,166	10,028	7,025	24,001
Persons returned as Independent	2,367	123	5,683	271	8,444
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	796	374	881	304	2,355
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1	1	1	1	1
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	4,555	71,259	68,581	74,636	219,081
Total of all other Classes	55,475	80,903	91,091	83,094	310,563
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged Engaged in Agriculture Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on					
AGRICULTURE-Total			124,625		
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on	•	58,293 212 742	,		
MANUFACTURES—Total		-14,170	271,035		İ
MARUFACTURES—IOUM	•		2/1,000		
Total of the County		•	395,660		

											Paid by the	
											LAND.	MANUFACTURER
	Paid ex	clusivel	y by i	the Lo	snded	Inte	rest:				£	8
Land Tax Tithes - Property Tax—	on Land	- l, assess	ed at	-	•	-	-	-	- - £ 9	62,857	27,476 25,561 28,083	
- •		-								- 1		1
Paid in		ortion oj 10ths bj		the by				ntere	si, and	s		
Poor and Coun	7- ty Rates	10ths by		the by				ntere	£1	13,880	84,164	79,716
Poor and Coun Highway Rate	7- ty Rates	10ths by		the by				ntere	£1	13,880 27,729	8,316	19,413
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church	7- ty Rates	10ths by		the by				ntere. -	£1	13,880 27,729 8,372	8,316 2,511	19,413 5,861
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church ,, Turnpike Trus	7- ty Rates	10 <i>ths</i> bj	y iha . - -	the by Manu	yactı - -	irers :		ntere - -	£1	13,880 27,729 8,372 41,706	8,316 2,511 12,510	19,413 5,861 29,196
Poor and Coun Highway Rate	7- ty Rates 	10ths by	y ihe . - -	the by Manu	yactı - -	irers :		ntere	£1 - 7	13,880 27,729 8,372 41,706 80,102	8,316 2,511 12,510 6,825	19,413 5,861 29,196 15,927
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church ,, Turnpike Trus	7- ty Rates	10ths by	y ihe . - -	the by Manu	ifacin - - sed :	irers :		niere - -	£1 - 7	13,880 27,729 8,372 41,706	8,316 2,511 12,510	19,413 5,861 29,196

Total of Taxation of the County

- - - £299,845

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:				1	
Farmers and Graziers	7,668 14,279	128 2,752	405 795	177	8,201 18,003
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	595	2,732	35	''s	658
Calucacia, Naiselymon, and Piolada	22.542		1.235	180	26,862
	22,542	2,905	1,235	180	20,802
MANUFACTURES:	657	301	118	146	1,222
Tin Manufacture (all branches)	05/	301		140	1,222
Engineer and Engine Workers	427	70	. 2	1	500
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	285	28	99	33	445
Ore Dressers	87	69	117	204	427
Copper Manufacture (all branches)	42 150	23 39	99 23	133 33	297 225
Clay Manufacture (all branches) Lead Manufacture (all branches)	150 41	8	23 8	33	225 54
Miscellaneous	1,174	243	363	96	1,876
	2,817	7,82	814	638	5,051
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	18,163	3,678	3,824	1,007	26,672
Labourers (including Miners)	20,270	6.134	2,402	1.519	30,325
Military and Naval	3,609	312			3,921
Professional Persons	844	<u> </u>	-		8 44
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	849	123	501 22	32	1,505
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	404 135	6 3	22	_ 1	433 162
Domestic Servants	2.658	4.141	8.159	5,214	20.172
Persons returned as Independent	2,033	76	6,768	200	9,077
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,182	847	1,495	347	3,371
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes	4,675	6,6075	68,569	73,565	212,884
Total of all other Classes	54,822	80,895	91,764	81,885	309,366

Engaged in Agriculture		-	26,862	
Dependent on	-	-	260,402	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-	——	287,264
Engaged in Manufactures -	-		5,051	
Dependent on		-	48,964	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		54,015
·				
Total of the County			_	941 970

TAXATION.

		Pa	Paid by the	
		LAND.	MANUPACTURERS	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	•	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at -	- £774,692	30,477 74,971 22,595		
Daid in the December of E Cale to the Tourist You				
Paid in the Proportion of 5-6ths by the Landed In 1-6th by the Manufacturers:	ieresi, ana			
1-6th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates	- £95,710	79,759	15,951	
1-6th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates	•	24,733	4,946	
1-6th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church ,,	- £95,710	24,733 4,471	4,946 894	
1-6th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	- £95,710 - 29, 679	24,733 4,471 17,024	4,946	
1-6th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	- £95,710 - 29,679 - 5,365	24,733 4,471 17,024 6,735	4,946 894 3,404 1,347	
1-6th by the Manufacturers : Poor and County Rates Highway Rates	- £95,710 - 29,679 - 5,365 - 20,428	24,733 4,471 17,024	4,946 894 3,404	

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £296,099

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	4,796	26	432		5.254
Agricultural Labourers	7,574	1,075	1,073	357	10,079
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	243	20	14	1	278
	12,613	1,121	1,519	358	15,611
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	1,499	433	1.075	599	3,606
Weavers (all branches)	1,511	267	216	110	2,104
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches)-	195	41	19	16	271
Printers (all branches)	188	74	1		263
Flax Manufacture (all branches) Dyers (all branches)	110	33	61	113	317
Engine and Machine Makers	195	35	5	1	236
Engineers and Engine Workers	14 130	.5	1		19
Miscellaneous	1.536	14 353	97		145
TINOU TRIPO MA	1,000		97	40	2,026
	5,378	1,255	1,475	879	8,987
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	11.591	0.404	2.636	402	** ***
or Workmen }	'	2,404		435	17,066
Labourers (including miners)	4,797	976	1,068	38	6,879
Military and Naval	1,034	184	. –	- 1	1,218
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	497	I			497
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -		78	308	18	1,203
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	132 118	8 1	7 21	1	143
Domestic Servants	2.342	1.354	5,098	3.078	140 11.872
Persons returned as Independent	1,889	45	4,539	124	6,597
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,094	353	438	253	2,138
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					•
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent)				' I	
on all Classes (2,918	33,320	83,595	35,854	105,687
•					
Total of all other Classes	27,211	38,718	47,710	39,801	153,440
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS	and the M	ANUFACTUR	ERS in the	proportion	rhich these
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged i					
respectively were to same saids, mad the maintener on gargour	_, uope			Journa 1	
Engaged in Agriculture -		15,611			
Dependent on		97,379			

Engaged in Agriculture -	-		-	15,611	
Dependent on ,,		-	-	97,379	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		112,990
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	8,987	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	56,061	
MANUFACTURES-Total	-	-			65,048
Total of the County	-		-	-	178,038

Paid : e	erlus	inelu	her th	e Li	undec	i Int	erest		
Land Tax		-	J	-		-		٠_	
Tithes -					-		-	-	### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##
Property Tax—on La	nd, a	886886	ed at	-		-		-	£ 603,724
Paid in the Propo	-5ths						ea 1	ntere	si, ana
									Ø44 00C
Poor and County Rate	es	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	£44,926
Highway Rates	e s -	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	£44,926 11,869 2,389
	es - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	11,869
Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dw	- relling			- - n.sse:	- sed	- - at	-	:	11,869 2,389 15,507 220,549
Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	- relling			- - 8886:		- at	-	:	11,869 2,389 15,507
Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dw	- relling					- at	- - -	:	11,869 2,389 15,507 220,549

Pai	Paid by the						
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.						
£	£						
3,727 10,265 17,608							
26,956 7,123 1,433 9,303 3,860 1,506	17,970 4,746 956 6,204 2,572 1,004						
81,781	33,452						

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - £115,233

	COUNTY C				CNGLAND	
	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL	
AGRICULTURE:						
Farmers and Graziers	6,182	53 1.447	756 188	122	6,991	
Agricultural Labourers	10,019 514	1,117	10	122	11,776 566	
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	317					
	16,715	1,542	954	122	19,333	
IANUFACTURES:	2,173	1.412	2.411	2,525	8,521	
Cotton Manufactures (all branches) Hose (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches)	3,689	540	1,027	530	5,786	
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	479	289	865	705	2,338	
Lace ,, (all branches)	544	165	796	447	1,952	
Weavers (all branches)	683	198	188	104	1,173	
Nail Makers	758	240	17	16	1,031	
Pot Manufacture (all branches) -	441	172	26	50	689	
Engine and Machine Makers	83	21	1 2	-,	105	
Engineers and Engine Workers	419	81 98	2	2 (50 4 51 3	
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	410 238	98	29	57	423	
Printers (Cotton and Calico)	303	114	-ĭ	il	419	
Brick and Tile Makers Glove Manufacture (all branches)	107	15	156	102	380	
Hatter and Hat Makers (all branches)	308	14	5	2	329	
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	230	51	25	14	320	
Bleachers	103	111	20	64	298	
Tape Manufacture (all branches)	110	41	66	47	264	
Factory Workers -	15	17	78	112	222	
Dyers (all branches)	152	41	11	-	204 128	
File Makers (all branches)	86	356 356	in i	74	2,369	
Miscellaneous -	1,828					
	13,159	4,117	5,838	4,854	27,968	
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters \(\)	18,222	2,638	2,821	526	23,707	
or Workmen)	1 '	.,	1 '			
Labourers (including miners)	12,173	2,353	915	86	15,477 637	
Military and Naval	568 692	69			692	
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	967	115	423	23	1,528	
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	99	1 1	10		110	
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	192	2	1 12	_	206	
Domestic Servants	2,755	2,729	5,295	4,456	15,235	
Borrows returned as Independent	1.454	37	3,541	161	5,193	
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	636	207	556	186	1,585	
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent and others dependent and others dependent are the control of the Wives, Children, and others dependent are the control of the wives.	3,582	50,615	52,288	54,061	160,546	
Total of all other Classes	41,340	58,766	65,361	59,449	224,916	
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES," between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged Engaged in Agriculture	s and the in, and depo	MANUPACT endent on, 19,333	URERS in the	e proportion t will stand	which the	
Dependent on ,, - Agriculture—Total	-	91,928	111,261			

TAXATION.

					}	P	aid by the
						LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Pai	d exclusively by	the Landed	Interest :			£	£
Land Tax - Tithes Property Tax—on L	and, assessed a	 t -	. ·	· ·	£845,681	23,403 16,896 24,665	
Paid in the F	roportion of 2-l 3-5ths by the I	iths by the La Canufacturer	inded Inte s :			22 808	40.024
Paid in the F	3-5ths by the A	iths by the Lo Canufacturer	inded Inte s: -	eresi, e -	£83,229	33,292 7,450	49,9 36
Paid in the P Poor and County Ra Highway Rates	3-5ths by the A	Sihs by the Lo Lanufacturer	inded Inte s: -		£83,229 18,627	7,450	11.177
Paid in the P Poor and County Ra Highway Rates	3-5ths by the A	oths by the La	inded Inte		£83,229 18,627 4,605		
Paid in the P Poor and County Rs Highway Rates - Church , - Turnnike Trusts	3-6ths by the A	l anufacturer - - -	• :		£83,229 18,627	7,450 1,842	11.177 2,76 3
Paid in the F Poor and County Re Highway Rates -Church ,, -Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on I	3-6ths by the A	l anufacturer - - -	• :	· :	£83,229 18,627 4,605 35,653	7,450 1,842 14,060	11.177 2,76 3 21,598

Total of Taxation of the County - - £222,631

(For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

Cage and upwards. Cage		MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
## Agricultural Labourers	ENGAGED IN	of age and	years of	of age and	years of	TOTAL
Agricultural Labourers	AGRICULTURE:					
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists						12,032
### ### ### ### #### #################	Agricultural Labourers					41,054
MANUPACTURES: Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) 986 170 486 222 1,86 Lace Manufacture (all branches) 188 99 1,068 516 1,82 1,86 1	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,351	62	22	1	1,436
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)		44,205	7,867	1,721	729	54,522
Lace Manufacture (all branches 138 99 1,068 516 1,92	Manufactures:					
Glove Makers and Glovers	Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)					
Weavers (all branches)	Lace Manufacture (all branches)					
Rope and Cord Spinners and Manufacturers						
Silk Manufacture (all branches - 63 10 186 140 398 Cotton Manufacture (all branches - 9 2 358 29 399 Tanners - 232 26 58 18 33 8pinners - 22 - 238 33 277 Coach Makers (all branches - 209 40 - 244 111 11						
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)						
Tanners —						
Paper Manufacture (all branches) -	Cotton Manufacture (all branches)				29	
Spinners	Tanners				! - !	
Coach Makers (all branches) Tinmen and Tin-plate Workers Tinmen and Tin-plate Workers Basket Makers 183 52 2 - 2 23 Basket Makers 188 22 6 1 21 Hatters and Hat Makers 173 20 20 2 21 Factory Workers 22 19 70 80 19 Bail Makers 188 34 17 Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers 8 3 1 - 17 Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers 148 3 3 1 - 15 Miscellaneous 148 3 3 3 - 15 Miscellaneous 148 3 3 3 - 15 Miscellaneous 4,845 800 3,559 1,301 10,502 LLO THER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers 7,691 705 3,248 124 11,766 Military and Naval 7,422 797 8,215 Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service 561 4 35 2 602 Parochial, Town, and Church Officers 7,692 196 14,429 656 20,355 Persons returned as Independent 6,567 6,411 18,122 10,755 41,855 Persons returned as Independent 5,062 206 14,429 656 20,355 Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes AGRICULTURES and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Manufacture - 54,522 Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - 10,505	Paper Manufacture (all branches)		26			
Timmen and Tin-plate Workers -			—	238	33	
Basket Makers	Coach makers (all branches)				-	
Hatters and Hat Makers 173 20 20 2 215 Factory Workers - 22 19 70 80 191 Sail Makers 138 34 175 Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers - 188 3 1 - 155 Miscellaneous - 148 3 3 1 - 155 Miscellaneous - 148 3 3 1 - 155 Miscellaneous - 1,110 134 164 34 1,442 LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen 7,691 705 3,248 124 11,768 Military and Naval 7,691 705 3,248 124 11,768 Military and Naval - 7,422 797 8,216 Professional Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits 1,892 189 1,099 74 3,254 Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - 561 4 35 2 602 Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - 372 3 55 - 430 Domestic Servants - 6,567 6,411 18,122 10,755 41,855 Persons returned as Independent - 6,567 6,411 18,122 10,755 41,855 Persons returned as Independent - 6,567 6,411 18,122 10,755 41,855 Persons returned as Independent - 5,062 206 14,429 656 20,355 Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners EBIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes - 83,001 112,054 153,635 119,743 468,433 ivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the Agriculture - 54,522 Dependent on , Engaged in Manufactures - 54,522 Dependent on , Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759 Agriculture - 392,759	Tinmen and Tin-plate workers				I I	
Factory Workers - 22 19 70 80 199 8ail Makers - 138 34 - 175 175 175 175 186 175 175 186 175 186 175 186						
Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers						
Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers	Factory workers			70	80	
Lime Burners and Manufacturers	Sail Makers			– .	- 1	
Miscellaneous 1,110 134 164 34 1,442 LL OTHER CLASES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	Sail Cloth and Larpaulin Makers				-	
A,845 800 3,559 1,301 10,502					I I	
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen 40,367 8,091 8,081 2,426 58,965	miscentations	1,110	134	164	34	1,772
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen A0,367 8,091 8,081 2,426 58,965		4,845	800	3,559	1,301	10,505
or Workmen Labourers Labourers						_
Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Obmestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Spersons returned as Independent Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent On all Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Tengaged in Agriculture Engaged in Agriculture AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures 7,691 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,422 797 795 7,421 7,811 7,66 7,422 7,97 7,422 7,97 7,27 7,811 7,812 7,812 7,812 7,97 7,811 7,812 7,81	Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	40,367	8,091	8,081	2,426	58,965
Military and Naval		7,691	705	3.248	124	11,768
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in Manufactures 1,892 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 189 1,099 74 3,254 602 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603 603	Military and Naval	7,422	797		_	8,219
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service		1,814	_	_	_	1,814
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers 372 3 55 - 430	Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,892	189	1,099	74	
Domestic Servants	Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -		4	35	2	602
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 2,957 9,959 2,807 2,957 9,959 2,807 2,957 9,959 2,807 2,957						430
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 2,957 959 2,807 725 7,448 ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes 83,001 112,054 153,635 119,743 468,433 ivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on ., AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures 10,505						41,855
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent so nall Classes Total of all other Classes - 83,001 112,054 153,635 119,743 468,433 ivide "All other Classes" between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Agriculture - 54,522 Dependent on , - 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total - 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total - 10,505	Persons returned as Independent	5,062	206	14,429		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes 83,001 112,054 153,635 119,743 468,433 1006 "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST and the MANUPACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - 10,505	Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	2,957	959	2,807	725	7,448
on all Classes Total of all other Classes 83,001 112,054 153,635 119,743 468,433 ivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on , - 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures 10,505						
ivide "ALL OTHER CLASES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on ., - 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total 392,759 Engaged in Manufactures 10,505		8,296	94,689	105,759	104,981	313,725
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on , 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total 447,281 Engaged in Manufactures 10,505	Total of all other Classes	83,001	112,054	153,635	119,743	468,433
Engaged in Agriculture 54,522 Dependent on , - 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total 447,281 Engaged in Manufactures - 10,505	vide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged	and the Ma	NUFACTUR	ers in the each interest	proportion will stand t	which the
Dependent on ., 392,759 AGRICULTURE—Total 447,281 Engaged in Manufactures 10,505		. •	-			
AGRICULTURE—Total - 447,281 Engaged in Manufactures - 10,505						
Engaged in Manufactures 10,505		_ 	08Z,108	447 981		
D. C. S. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.			10 505	771,201		
	D	<u>-</u>				

							Paid by the		
							Land.	MANUFACTURER	
	Paid exclu	sively by th	he Landed	Interes	t:	-	£	£	
Land Tax	-	_	-	_			77,772	_	
Tithes	_		-		-		115,509	1	
Property Tax	-on Land.	assessed a	t -	-		£1,556,180	33,721	1	
Paid in ti	he Proporti	on of 5-6th h by the M			Inte	rest, and			
	1-6t				Inte	-	189 111	36 421	
Poor and Cou	1-6 <i>t</i> nty Rates				Inte	£218,532	182,111 31,130	36,421 6,226	
Poor and Cour Highway Rat	1-6 <i>t</i> nty Rates				Inte	-	182,111 31,130 14,184	36,421 6,226 2,837	
Poor and Cour Highway Rat Church ,,	1-6 <i>t</i> nty Rates es - -				Inte	£218,532 37,356	31,130	6,226	
Poor and Cour Highway Rat	1-6 <i>t</i> nty Rates es - usts	h by the M	anufactur - -	rers : -	Inte	£218,532 37,356 17,021 75,651 766,745	31,130 14,184 63,043 18,803	6,226 2,837 12,608 3,560	
Poor and Cour Highway Rat Church ,, Turnpike Tru	1-6 <i>t</i> nty Rates es - usts	h by the M	anufactur - -	rers : -	:	£218,532 37,356 17,021 75,651	31,130 14,184 63,043	6,226 2,837 12,608	

Total of Taxation of the County -

- £605,696

	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	2,701	33	120	_	2.854
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	13,043 438	2,060 15	592 9	181	15,876 462
	16,182	2,108	721	181	19,192
MANUFACTURES:			67	57	
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	186	53	104	39	363
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - Weavers (all branches) -	139	37 30	69	17	319
Spinners	193	30	221	69	309 298
Glovers and Glove Makers	23	2	116	91	232
Rope, Twine, and Cord Spinners and Makers	100	19	75	18	212
Button Makers	2		149	54	205
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	13	9	69	68	159
Sail and Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Weavers and Makers -	84	17	35	8	144
Miscellaneous	648	100	174	39	961
	1,398	270	1079	460	3,202
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters)				421	
or Workmen	12,257	1,837	1,742	421	16,257
Labourers	3,009	412	896	65	4.382
Military and Naval	1,824	134	_ :	- 1	1,458
Professional Persons	636		_		636
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	388	46	337	25	796
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	325	4	10		339
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	91		15	2,307	100
Persons returned as Independent	1,565	837	4,821 3,969	182	9,530
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,390 818	48 326	928	302	5,589 2,374
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,330	34,828	35,687	87,337	111,182
OH all Classes 3					
Total of all other Classes	25,133	38,472	48,405	40,639	152.649

Engaged in Agriculture	-	19,192 130,823	150,015
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,,	-	3,202 21,826	
Manufactures-Total -	-		25,028
Total of the County -	-	-	175,043

TAXATION.

								Paid by the		
								LAND.	Manufacturers	
Pa	id exclusiv	ely by t	he Lan	ded In	terest :				£	
Land Tax -	-	-	-		-			32.026	~	
Fithes			-	-			1	56,971		
Property Tax—on L	and, asses	sed at					£613,507	17,893	İ	
Paid in the Pro	portion of 1-7th by	6-7ths	by the anufact	e Land turers:	led Int	ierest	, and			
Paid in the Pro	1-7th by	6-7ths	by the	e Land turers:	led Ini	lerest				
Paid in the Pro	1-7th by	6-7ths	by the anufact	e Land turers:	led Ini	terest -	£94,011	80,581	13,430	
Paid in the Pro	1-7th by	6-7ths the M	by the anufact	e Land turers: -	led Ini	lerest - -	£94,011 12,251	10,501	1,750	
Paid in the Pro	1-7th by	6-7ths the M	by the anufact -	e Land turers: - -	led Ini	lerest - - -	£94,011 12,251 8,671	10,501 7,433	1,750 1,238	
Paid in the Pro Poor and County Ra Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	1-7th by ates - 	the Mi	anufaci - -	turers : - - -	led Int	lerest - - -	£94,011 12,251 8,671 26,274	10,501 7,433 22 ,521	1,750 1,238 3,753	
Paid in the Pro Poor and County R. Highway Rates Church ,, Furnpike Trusts Property Tax—on I	1-7th by ates Owelling H	the Mo	anufaci - - assesse:	turers : - - -	led Ini	lerest - - - -	£94,011 12,251 8,671 26,274 231,204	10,501 7,433 22,521 5,780	1,750 1,238 3,753 963	
Paid in the Pro Poor and County Ra Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on I	1-7th by ates - 	the Mo	anufaci - -	turers : - - -	led Ini	lerest - - - - -	£94,011 12,251 8,671 26,274	10,501 7,433 22 ,521	1,750 1,238 3,753	

Total of Taxation of the County

£256,950

	MA.	LES.	FEM A	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	3,274	46	218		3,538
Agricultural Labourers	7,886	1,203	726	274	10,089
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	690	35	10		735
[ANUFACTURES:	11,850	1,284	954	274	14,362
	1,117	195	1 _ 1	_	1,312
Engineers and Engine Workers Engine and Machine Makers	228	93			321
	657	296	_	_ 2	955
Iron Manufacture (all branches) Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture (all branches) -	672	183	2	ĩ	858
	346	86	70	100	602
Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	521	44	23	108	596
	389	103	20	4	516
Potters and Pot Makers	303	121	20 2	ī	427
Rope and Cord Makers	341	39	1 3	ŝ	386
Brick and Tile Makers	313	63	1 .7	2	385
Carpet Makers and Weavers	815	62	'/		303 377
Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers			I -, I		
Nail and Nail Makers-	257	48	1 1		306
Sail and Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers	209	84	5	3	299
Chemist Manufacture	234	24	4		262
Factory Workers	100	29	55	61	245
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	155	15	14	6	190
Hatters and Hat Makers	103	7	17	5	132
Paper Manufacture (all branches)	192	18	16	9	285
Miscellaneous	1,472	279	193	89	2,033
	7,924	1,789	432	292	10,487
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?	25,767	6,026	2,626	323	84,742
or Workmen }		•			
Labourers	21,403	5,305	803	69	27,580
Military and Naval	4,782	472	_	_	5,254
Professional Persons	840			_	840
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,351	170	347	16	1,884
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	255	4	12	_	271
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	278	1	21	_	300
Domestic Servants	1,776	1,081	6,542	5,712	15,111
Persons returned as Independent	1,627	40	6,331	233	8,231
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	748	248	835	212	2,043
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent?	3,912	61,158	68,802	40 957	203,229
on all Classes	0,812		00,002	69,357	200,229
Total of all other Classes	62,739	74,505	86,319	75,922	9,485

	Paid by the		
ļ-	LAND.	MANUFACTURER	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax-on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 4-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-7ths by the Manufacturers:	10,444 34,262 15,714		
Poor and County Rates	63,446 11,920 3,484 17,328 7,152 11,680	47,586 8,944 2,617 12,995 5,368 8,763	

Total of Taxation of the County

£261,697

MAI	ES.	FEMA	LES.	
20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
4.575	120	415		5.110
			321	44,208
1,677	99	22	-	1,798
42,524	6.760	1,511	321	51,116
507	139	493	447	1,586
431	79	7	5	522
201	26	2	-	229
15	_	-	-	15
				117
				431
				206
				161
861	103	129	- 66	1,159
2,388	388	967	683	4,426
22,058	2,595	2,493	548	27,694
6.540	1.007	1.851	119	9,517
2,650	450	1 -	-	3,100
1,113	-	l —	_	1,113
			31	1,831
	6	13	-	286
				444
				20,256
				7,403
1,283	/33	1,081	680	3,777
1	ł	1		1
		1		1
5,566	67,255	69,043	72,152	214,016
46,202	74,096	89,067	80,072	289,437
	20 years of age and upwards. 4,575 36,272 1,677 42,524 507 431 201 15 105 8 114 146 861 2,388 22,058 6,540 2,650 1,113 925 267 407 3,478 1,915 1,283	of age and upwards. 4,575 36,272 1,677 42,524 507 431 201 26 15 105 12 8 4 114 17 146 861 103 2,388 388 22,058 6,540 1,007 2,650 4,113 925 6,540 1,113 925 89 407 7 3,478 1,915	20 years of age and upwards. 4,575	20 years of age and upwards.

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, -	_	-	51,116 266,373	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		317,489
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, -	-	-	4,426 23,064	
MANUFACTURES-Total	-	-		27,490
Total of the County -		-	-	344,979

TAXATION.

							Pai	d by the
							Land.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exc	lusively by	the L	anded I	ntere	st.		£	£
Land Tax -	- "	-	-		-		88 647	
Tithes	-		-	-			106,793	
Property Tax—on Land,	assessed a	at -	-		-	£1,289,645	37.614	1
	tion of 12-1 3th by the				Inte		100 490	16 800
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates - Church ,, - Turnpike Trusts - Property Tax—on Dwel	3th by the	Manuj - -	facturer - - -	's. - -	Inte	- £212,776 - 31,669 - 16,075 - 32,906 - 517,446	29,233 14,739 30,375 13,855	16,290 2,436 1,236 2,531 1,237
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates - Church ,,, - Turnpike Trusts - Property Tax—on Dwel	3th by the - - -	Manu) - - - - - - -	facturer - - -	's. - -	Inte	- £212,776 - 31,669 - 16,075 - 32,906	29,233 14,739 30,375 13,855	2,436 1,236 2,531

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £559,135

	MA	LES.	FEM	fales.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	d 20 years	TOTA
AGRICULTURE:				7	
Farmers and Graziers	4,577	57	319	-=	4,98
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	19,949 1,449	2,878 83	1,578	320	24,72 1,59
• •					
Manufactures:	25,975	3,018	1,950	327	31,27
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	2,192	568	2,118	654	5,53
Weavers (all branches) Hatters and Hat Manufacturers (all branches)	833	53	165	25	1,07
Engineers and Engine Workers	858 656	67 81	_49	10	98
Engine and Machine Makers	74	ÿ	2	- 1	ï
Engine Turner	1 64	60	278	384	78
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	438	83	10	307	53
Pin Manufacture (all branches)	125	30	251	118	52
Coach Makers (all branches)	323 241	40 43	3 5	1 = 1	36 28
Basket Makers	217	32	19	20	28
Tin-plate worker and Tinman Boiler Makers	221	39	14	9	28
Brick and Tile Makers	233 193	45 38	-4	- ,	27 28
Pipe Makers	70	22	109	33	28
Turners	152	28	2	-	18
Dyers	157 144	14 9	6 19	- ₁	17 17
Potters -	124	28	14	7	17
Rope and Twine Spinners	122 30	2 <u>4</u> 4	9 99	16	15 14
Lace Manufactures (all branches)	43	4	56	1 44 1	14
Tanners Glass Manufacture (all branches)	123	5	1	-	12
Paper Makers and Stainers	106 108	21 1	1 8	-4	12 12
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	16	5	48	44	ii
Miscellaneous	1,312	143	188	57	1,70
	9,176	1,496	3,478	1,433	15,58
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?	45.054	4 401	7	1.400	40.40
or Workmen }	35,956	4,421	7,633	1,428	49,43
Labourers Military and Naval	14,734 2,786	2,590 151	4,022	257	21,60 2,93
Professional Persons	1,539	-131	_	=	1,53
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	2,354	316	1,121	66	3,85
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	379 628	6 7	19 97	=	40 73
Domestic Servants	4,736	2,976	15,462	7,920	31,09
Persons returned as Independent	3,862 1,577	232 833	11,164 1,651	744 786	16,00 4,84
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:			·		
		79,512	80,838	85,421	252,08
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	6,311	19,512	00,000	1 1	•
	74,862	91,044	122,007	96,617	
on all Classes } Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST	74,862 s and the M	91,044 Anupactu	122,007	96,617	384,58
on all Classes } Total of all other Classes	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU dent on, e 31,270	122,007	96,617	384,58
on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ","	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU	122,007 RERS in th	96,617	384,58
on all Classes - } Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007	96,617	384,58
on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on Dependent on ,	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638	122,007 REES in thach interes 287,908	96,617	384,58
on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture— Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007 REES in the sch interes 287,908 143,475	96,617	384,58
on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on Dependent on ,	74,862 s and the M	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007 REES in thach interes 287,908	96,617	384,58
on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture— Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007 REES in the sch interes 287,908 143,475	96,617	384,58
on all Classes	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007 REES in the sch interes 287,908 143,475	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,58
on all Classes	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU ident on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583	122,007 RERS in the ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,53 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture— Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU Adent on, e 81,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 REES in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,53 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU Indent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 REES in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,58 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on Manufactures—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU andent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892 LAN £ 46,6	122,007 RERS in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid b	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,58 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU ANUFACTU dent on, e	122,007 RERS in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid b	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,53 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU andent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892 LAN £ 46,6	122,007 RERS in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid b	96,617 e proportion it will stand t	384,558 which the
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest: 1-3rd by the Manufacturers:	74,862 s and the Mn, and dependent of the Mn, and dependent of the Mn, and dependent of the Mn, and dependent of the Mn, and dependent of the Mn, and Mn, and Mn, and	91,044 91,044 ANUFACTU dent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 REES in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by	96,617 e proportion it will stand to will st	384,558 which the
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest: Poor and County Rates	74,862 s and the M n, and deper	91,044 ANUFACTU andent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892 LAN £ 46,6	122,007 RERS in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid b	96,617 e proportion it will stand to will st	384,58 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged if Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest 1-3rd by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates	74,862 s and the M n, and depen	91,044 ANUFACTU ANUFACTU 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 RERS in th ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by 157 157 1990 1999	96,617 e proportion it will stand to will st	384,53 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture—Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest-1-3rd by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	74,862 s and the M n, and depet ON. \$1,121,124 st, and \$194,249 29,758 12,275 62,487	91,044 ANUPACTU dent on, e 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 REES in the ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by 15. 157 190 199 100 100 139 145 158	96,617 e proportion it will stand to will st	384,53 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest: 1-3rd by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	74,862 s and the M n, and depen	91,044 ANUFACTU ANUFACTU 31,270 256,638 15,583 127,892	122,007 REES in the ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by D	96,617 e proportion it will stand to will st	384,58 which the hus:—
Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged is Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXATI Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest: 1-3rd by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	74,862 s and the M n, and depen ON. \$1,121,124 st, and \$194,249 29,758 12,275 62,487 839,689	91,044 ANUFACTU dent on, e	122,007 REES in the ach interes 287,908 143,475 431,383 Paid by 157 190 199 100 139 144 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	96,617 e proportion it will stand t y the MANUFACTUR 64,749 9,919 4,091 20,829 8,163	384,58 which the hus:—

	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
Agriculture:					
Farmers and Graziers	3,194	27	292	- 1	3,513
Agricultural Labourers	10,664	1,474	603	90	12,831
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	257	11	4		272
	14,115	1,512	899	90	16,616
Manufactures:	(
Glovers and Glove Makers	41 75	14	102	18	165
Nailers	66	13	2		92
Brick and Tile Makers	55	4	1 1		80
Weavers	- 45	5	_ 2	- 1	59 52
Tanners	47	3	1 1	_ 1	52 50
Turners	39	5	-		50 44
Miscellaneous	314	25	51	5	395
	682	73	158	24	937
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters			1 1	1	
or Workmen	8,121	1,111	937	159	10,328
Labourers	2.134	220	667	31	3.052
Military and Naval	152	i	_		158
Professional Persons	499		_	_	499
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	284	31	182	13	510
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	52		1	_	53
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	89		14	- 1	108
Domestic Servants	2,272	2,312	3,617	2,992	11,193
Persons returned as Independent	981	53	2,135	107	3,276
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	395	203	265	173	1,036
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent a on all Classes	2,135	19,557	23,208	21,222	66,122
Total of all other Classes	17.114	23,488	31,026	24,697	96,325

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total	•	:	16,616 91,184	107,800
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total		-	937 5,141	6,078
Total of the County		-	-	113,878

TAXATION.

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £629,981	£ 20,106 32,306 18,374	£
Paid in the Proportion of 18-19ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-19th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor and County Rates	20,648 3,553	2,944 691 259 1,147 197 71
	166,393	5,309

Total of Taxation of the County

£171,702

HERTFORD—County of.

	MAI	ES.	FEM.	LES.	
engaged in	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
PRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	1,628	22	130	— 1	1,780
Agricultural Labourers	14,110	8,066	297	68	17,541
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	776	38	10		824
	16,514	3,126	437	68	20,145
ANUFACTURES:		***			4.751
Straw-Plait Workers (all branches)	97	239	2,840	1,575	119
Straw-Plait Dealers	81 71	. 8	21 85	100	500
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	193	175 29	85 29	169 5	256
Paper Makers	193	29			250
Paper Stainers Brick and Tile Makers	107	17	_		124
Brick and Tile Makers	64	16			80
Coach Makers (all branches)	35	25	_	_	60
Engineers and Engine Workers	52	3	_	_	5.
Engine and Machine Maker	ī		l —	_	
Weavers	42	11	<u> </u>	1	5-
Canvas Makers and Weavers	46	5	1 -		5
Miscellaneous	449	34	37	7	52
	1,238	563	3,012	1,766	6,57
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	10,666	1.217	1,509	210	13,60
Labourers	3,689	625	879	25	5.21
Military and Naval	390	38	-0,5		42
Professional Persons	499			_	49
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits		34	365	16	91
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	110	8	8	-	12
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	141	l i	24	-	16
Domestic Servants	2,257	1,228	4,426	2,282	10,19
Persons returned as Independent	1,117	38	2,420	121	3,69
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	737	835	606	349	2,02
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,323	30,229	29,384	31,678	98,61
Total of all other Classes	22,433	33,748	39,621	34,681	130,48

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	-	-	-	20,145 98,361	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		118,506
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,,	_	-	-	6,579 32 ,122	
Manupactures—Total		-	-		38,701
Total of the County	_		_	_	157.207

TAXATION.

14411			
		Pa	id by the
		LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest;		£	£
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	- £438,225	41,783 56,136 12,781	*
Paid in the Proportion of 3-4ths by the Landed Inte 1-4th by the Manufacturers:	resi, and		
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates	- £86,281 - 11,862	64,711 8,897	21,570 2,965
Church ,,	- 9,393	7,045	2,348
Turnpike Trusts	- 21,676	16,257	5,419
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	- 340,267	7,443	2,481
,, on other Property ,, -	- 71,301	1,559	520
		216,612	35,303
Total of Taxation of the County -	•	£	251,915

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,027 6,00 4 206	22 866 13	72 183 28		1,121 7,112 247
MANUFACTURES: Brick and Tile Makers	7,237	901	283	59	8,480
Brick and the makers Paper Makers Lace Makers Coach Makers (all branches) Basket Makers Miscellaneous	175 29 3 37 24 181	27 2 - 10 4 17	14 83 — — — —	7 9 1	202 52 45 47 28 218
All other Classes: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters {	449 3,755	60 483	66 443	92	592 4,773
Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	807 184 233 103	67 - 6	282 — — — 129	- - 14	1,161 190 233 255
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	19 33 559	_ 471	2 4 1,359	1,135	21 37 3,524
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	301 179	17 100	797 165	42 57	1,157 501
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,138	11,961	11,956	12,570	37,625
Total of all other Classes	7,311	13,114	15,137	13,915	49,477

Engaged in Agriculture -	-		-	8,480	
Dependent on ,,		-	-	46,249	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		54,729
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	592	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	3,228	
Manufactures—Tot	al	-			3,820
Total of the County	-		-	-	58,549

TAXATION.

	Pai	i by the
	Land.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £312,082 Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and	£ 15,278 7,842 9,107	£ .
County Rates £36,076	33,671 5,811 2,423 8,145 1,955 483	2,405 415 172 581 140 34

Total of Taxation of the County - -

£88,462

Under 20 years of age. 57 5,502 113 5,672 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 19 18 15 5 2 14	20 years of age and upwards. 297 521 44 862 244	Under 20 years of age.	5,477 39,611 2,497 47,585 934 12 22 627 612 462 2965 212 192
5,502 113 5,672 75 1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	521 44 862 244 	8 87 76 - - 1	39,611 2,497 47,585 934 12 22 627 612 462 265 212 192
5,502 113 5,672 75 1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	521 44 862 244 	8 87 76 - - 1	39,611 2,497 47,585 934 12 22 627 612 462 265 212 192
75 113 75 13 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	244 — 4 5 8 1 8 1 — 7	8 87 76 - - 1	2,497 47,585 934 12 22 627 612 462 265 212 192
5,672 75 1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2 14	862 244 — 4 5 8 1 8 1	76 ————————————————————————————————————	934 12 22 627 612 462 265 212 192
75 1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	244 4 5 8 1 8 1 7	76 - - 1	934 12 22 627 612 462 265 212
1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15		= 1	12 22 627 612 462 265 212
1 3 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15		= 1	12 22 627 612 462 265 212
8 60 75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	5 8 1 8 1 -	l il	22 627 612 462 265 212 192
75 40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	5 8 1 8 1 -	l il	612 462 265 212 192
40 29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	8 1 8 1 -		462 265 212 192
29 9 21 8 19 18 15 2	- 1 - 7	- 8 2	265 212 192
9 21 8 19 18 15 2	- 7	= 2	212 192
21 8 19 18 15 2	- 7	= ,	192
8 19 18 15 2 14	-,	-,	
19 18 15 2 14		2	
15 2 14	- 1		140
2 14	-	- 1	139
14		-	137
	18	2	134
	2	- 1	134
10 21	– ,	- 1	120 114
6	15	-,	105
85	138	86	1,229
511	459	122	5,765
4,468	5,263	686	49,923
1 516	4 480	110	20,29
	2,200	1	20,281
	-	_	1.854
160	1,313	77	3,92
25	15	1	1,112
			36 76
			18,39
1,901	2,621	1,512	1,629 8,047
104,502	106,634	110,304	328,466
119,038	151,408	122,848	494,98
_	1.516 8,717 160 25 9 2,581 164 1,901	1.516 4,469 3,717 — 160 1,313 25 66 2,581 18,309 164 12,718 1,901 2,621 104,502 106,634	4,463 5,263 686 1,516 4,469 110 5,717 — — — 160 1,313 77 25 15 1 9 66 — 2,581 18,309 9,567 164 12,718 591 1,901 2,621 1,512

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on	-	-	- 47,585 - 441,499	
AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures -	•	-	5,765 53,488	489,084
MANUFACTURES—Total		-		59 ,2 53
Total of the County -		-	-	548,337

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at &1,327,490	£ 80,495 114,349 38,718	£
Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor and County Rates	231,481 48,230 23,290 50,424 35,593 5,373	26,685 5,404 2,911 6,303 4,449 671
Ţ	622,958	46,428
Total of Taxation of the County	- 4	669,876

				MA.	LES.	FEMA	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN				20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
RICULTURE:				1				
Farmers and Graziers		-		- 14,740	139	1,767		16,646
Agricultural Labourers	-		-	- 24,761 - 2,195	5,194 121	442 22	188	30,585
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists		-		2,185	121			2,338
				41,696	5,454	2,231	188	49,569
BUFACTURES:				45.000		45.05	04.110	
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	-		-	- 45,920 - 21,190	24,363 5,197	45,271 8,787	34,119 5,125	149,678
Weavers (all branches) Silk Manufacture (all branches)	_	-	-	- 5,748	1,427	5,209	2,949	40,299 15,33
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all b	ranch	es)		- 6,758	1,733	2,099	1,440	12,030
Printers (all branches) Cotton, Silk, &c			-	- 5,715	1,666	146	535	8,06
Factory Workers (branch not specified)		•		- 2,064 - 1,682	1,092 376	2,129	1,372	6,657 2,958
Engine and Machine Makers Engineers and Engine Workers	•	_		- 3,810	663	12	20	4,50
Dyers (all branches)	-			- 4,720	1,489	72	25	6,306
Hatters and Hat Makers		-		- 4,078	672	562	234	5,546
Spinners (branch not specified)	-			- 1,725 - 1,661	289 388	1,107 877	701 325	3,822
Fustian Manufacture (all branches) - Bleachers (branch not specified)	-	-	-	- 1,661 - 1,868	487	142	97	3,251 2,594
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	-	-		- 1,945	479	16	8	2,448
Nailers and Nail Makers -	-			1,283	504	25	13	1,82
Rope and Cord Spinners		-	_	- 1,174 - 1,153	493 223	36 35	14 8	1,717
Brick and Tile Makers - Glass Manufacture (all branches) -	-		-	- 1,153	223 268	70	29	1,419
Fiax Manufacture (all branches)	-	-		- 426	215	198	225	1,064
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen -		-		- 814	214	11	2	1,04
Coach Makers (all branches) -	-		•	- 800 - 195	181	325	317	988
Linen Manufacture (all branches) -	_	-		- 748	11 4 176	323	317	951 920
Block and Print Cutters Moulders (branch not specified)	-	-		- 637	234	1 4	i	876
Boiler Makers -	-		-	- 686	187	-	-	873
Fullers		-		- 638	170	2	_ <u>,</u> ,	810
Paper Manufacture (all branches)	-			- 388 - 75	121 45	100	68 4	671 122
,, Stainers Turners	_	-		- 601	140	3	_ *	
Turners (Brass)		-		- 2	2	_	_ !	§ 741
Knitters	-			- 58	64	339	207	668
Worsted Manufacture -		-		- 159 - 320	87 55	206 116	180 67	635 558
Small Ware Manufacture - Chair Makers	-	_		- 320 - 464	59	23	i i	547
File Cutters and Makers -	-			_ 393	149	4	_	546
Sail Makers		•		358	112	1 7	2	} 539
Sail Cloth Manufacture - Potters	-			- 56 - 413	3 87	18	- 3	521
Pin Manufacture (all branches)				_ 73	86	132	178	469
Roller Makers and Coverers -		-		_ 286	43	103	23	455
Basket Makers	-			_ 356 _ 353	60 77	18	4 2	438 436
Pattern Designers and Makers -	_	-		- 353 - 400	20	_ 4	2	420
Bobbin Makers and Turners	-	_		_ 264	133	2	4	403
Card (Machine) Makers -	-			- 187	85	47	59	378
Pipe Makers		-		- 254 986	72	30	9	368
Brass Founders and Moulders - Brass Finishers and Workers -	-			- 266 - 80	8 <u>4</u> 28	8	_	354 111
Reed Makers	-	-		_ 285	43	9	_ 2	339
Tool Makers		-		_ 221	75	4	_	300
Colour Manufacture	-			- 222 228	1	1 25	1 7	27
Fiannel Manufacture (all branches) Copper Manufacture (all branches)	_	-		- 228 - 213	10 54		_ 7	270 261
Grinders	-	-	-	_ 216	47	_1	_ 2	260
Hinge Makers	-		-	_ 143	68	_	2	213
Straw Plait Workers		-		- 14	14	112	65	20.
Hat and Band Box Makers	-			- 6 142	36	113		19: 17:
Shuttle Makers	-	-	_	_ 131	27	11	4	17
Skinners		-		- 140	80	2		17:
Fringe and Tassel Manufacture -	-		-	- 60	.6	62	38	160
Hoopers and Hoop Makers -	_	-	_	- 131 - 116	14 23	1 5	_ 2	144 144
Wire Workers Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers	•	-	-	_ 125	14	- "		139
Quilt Makers	-		-	_ 60	19	51	6	130
Soap Manufacture		-		- 124	10	1	1	130
Marble Masons	-		•	- 106 - 27	25 4	1 59	28	13
Thread Manufacture Muslin Manufacture (all branches)	_	-	_	74	13	18	28	iii
Wire Drawers	_	-	-	_ 91	18	l –	<u>-</u>	109
Gun and Pistol Makers -	-			- 94	12	1	_	10
Slate Manufacture		-		- 96	11	– ,	-	107
Bolt Makers	-	_	-	- 81 1,525	21 249	1 224	81	103 2,07
wrocelightenes		-						
				l l				292,12

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	Ì
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	128,921	21,157	21,378	4,199	175,655
Labourers	56,861	10,195	7,969	1,054	76,079
Military and Naval	9,598	1,026	_	_	10,624
Professional Persons	3,495				3,495
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	10,078	1,578	2,012	136	13,804
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	1,195	16	23		1,234
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	2,408	19	113	1	2,541
Domestic Servants	8,375	3,371	40,887	20,365	72,998
Persons returned as Independent	8,127	491	23,343	1,246	33,207
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	4,838	2,325	4,060	1,494	12,717
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	21,992	297,294	287,085	316,631	923,002
Total of all other Classes	255,888	337,472	386,870	345,126	1,325,356

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,,	_	-	49,569 192,265	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		241,834
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	292,129 1,133,091	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		1,425,220
Makel of the County				1.000.004
Total of the County -		-	-	1,667,054

TAXATION.

	Pai	id by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	19,406	ł
Tithes	39,728	i
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £1,636,416	47,728	ļ
Paid in the proportion of 1-7th by the Landed Interest, and		
6-7ths by the Manufacturers:	75 704	454 709
6-7ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates £530,490	75,784 10 559	454,706 63 318
6-7ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates £530,490 Highway Rates - 73,870	10,552	63,318
6-7ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates £530,490		
6-7ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates	10,552 3,152	63,318 18,916
6-7ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates	10,552 3,152 17,412	63,318 18,916 104,473

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £1,033,668

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Parmers and Grasiers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	3,358 11,259 604	26 1,353 38	285 133 10	25 1	3,669 12,770 653
	15,221	1,417	428	26	17,092
MANUFACTURES: Hose (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches)	8,753	1,328	2.059	775	12,915
" Woollen (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches) -	1,265	198	493	212	2,168
Lace Manufacture (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	369 768	95 86	688 72	385 64	1,537 990
Brick and Tile Makers	348	100	'î	i	450
Glovers and Glove Manufacture (all branches) -	91	6	212	130	439
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	84 59	85 25	172 174	82 77	423 335
Trimmers	144	41	4		189
Needle Makers	146	32	4	- 56	182
Factory Workers (branch not specified) Dyers (all branches)	15 151	46 11	57 10	36	174 173
Potters and Pot Manufacture (all branches)	106	25	12	4	147
Weavers (all branches)	115 36	15 5	13 1	2	145 42
Engineers and Engine Workers	99	3	_ '		102
Brace Makers (all branches)	32	8	69	27	136
Turners	108	_19	2		129 1
Basket Makers Miscellaneous	101 871	17 195	3 134	31	121 1,231
	13,662	2,340	4,180	1,847	22,029
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	14,402	2,143	2,501	479	19,525
Labourers	2,511	361	784	20	3,676
Military and Naval	506	75		-	581
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	734 531		404	-18	734 1,051
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	79	î	3		83
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	173		20	-	193
Persons returned as Independent	2,386 1,278	2,266 34	5,006 2,952	3,889 118	13,547 4,377
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	753	418	609	854	2,134
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:				,	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,285	40,956	42,685	43,919	130,845
Total of all other Classes	26,638	46,352	54,964	48,792	176,746
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS. respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged	ind the Ma	NUFACTUR	ERS in the ach interest	proportion will stand t	which these
Engaged in Agriculture		17,092 77,221			
Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total		11,221	94,313		
Engaged in Manufactures		22.029	,		
Dependent on ,, -		99,525			
Manufactures—Total			121,554		

Land Tax	-	-		-						
Tithes -			-		-		-		_	
Property Tax	on Lan	d, as	sesse:	d at		•		-		£899,063
Poor and Con		5-9th.	s by t	he M	anu	actu	rers	:	_	£109 710
Poor and Cou			s by t	he M	anu,	actu	rers	:	_	£103.718
Highway Rat	inty Rate		s by t	ne M	anu,	actu -	rers -	: -	:	£103,718 23,816
Highway Rat Church	inty Rate tes		* by t	ne M	anu, - -	actu	rers - -	: -	:	
Highway Rat Church ,, Furnpike Tru	inty Rate les - ists	• - -	•		•	<i>:</i>	<u>.</u>	; - -	:	23,816
Highway Rat	inty Rate les - ists	s - elling	- Hou		•	<i>:</i>	<u>.</u>	: - -		23,816 5,898

Pai	d by the
LAND.	Manufacturers.
£ 34,238 19,474 25,931	£
46,096 10,628 2,620 9,884 4,080 2,204	57,622 13,188 5,278 12,339 5,106 2,531
155,155	94,064

Total of Taxation of the County - - -

£249,219

	MAI	ES.	PEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	10,579 36,917	78 7.712	631 643	122	11,288 45,394
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	830	85	14	122	879
	48,326	7,825	1,288	122	57,561
Manupactures:					
Brick and Tile Makers	698	106	5	_	809
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	239 109	89	3	_	281 129
Engine and Machine Makers	74	19 6	1	_	80
Coachmakers (all branches)	120	49	_ s	_	172
Tanners	116	25	1 2 1		148
Nail Makers	115	14	- 1		129
Basket Makers	114	18	1 1		128
Weavers (branch not specified) Miscellaneous	103 810	102	154	21	108 1,087
Wiscensus	810	102	194	21	1,007
	2,498	877	170	21	3,066
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	24,240	4,126	3,135	573	32,074
Labourers	4,276	271	1,567	83	6,147
Military and Naval	2,297	108	. – 1	-	2,405
Professional Persons	1,431	121	750	46	1,431
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	814 169	121	750	20	1,731 184
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	234	8	83	-,	271
Domestic Servants	3.025	2.646	10,460	10.403	26.534
Persons returned as Independent	2,390	45	6,443	221	9,099
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,018	564	1,118	574	3,269
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	6,113	68,849	71,837	72,031	218,830
Total of all other Classes	46,002	76,736	95,355	83,882	301,975

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -		-	:	57,561 286,704	
AGRICULTURE—Total		-	-		344,265
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	:	3,066 15,271	
Manupactures—Total	٠-		-		18, 337
Total of the County	_			_	869 609

TAXATION.

												Pa	id by the	
											L	AND.	MANU	PACTURERS
	Paid ex	clusively	by t	he L	ande	d In	terest	:					_	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—	- on Land	assesse	d at	•	•	-	•	-	- £2,	340,624	4	£ 0,548 4,877 8,268	į	£
		-				_							ı	
Paid in th	ie Propor 1-	ion of 19 20th by t	}-20t/ lhe M	hs by Canu	the facts	Lane urers	ied I: :	stere	est, as	nd			j	
Poor and Coun	ty Rates	don of 19 20th by t	9-20t) ihe M	hs by Canu	the facts	Land Wrets -	ded Is	stere -	-	151,999		4,399		7,600
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church ,,	ty Rates	don of 19 20th by t	9-20ti ihe M -	hs by Canu	the facts	Lane wrers - -	ded Is : -	stere - -	-		7	6,628		4,036
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church ,, Turnpike Trus	ty Rates ts	20th by t - -	ihe M	Canu - -	facti - -	- -	ded Is : - -	stere - -		151,999 80,664 12,698 35,957	7			4,036 639
Poor and Coun Highway Rate Church ,, Turnpike Trus Property Tax	ty Rates ts on Dwel	20 <i>th by t</i> - - ling Hou	the M	Canu - -	facti - -	- -	ded Is	stere - -	£	151,999 80,664 12,698 35,957 420,978	7/ 1 3 1	6, 62 8 2,059 4,165 1, 6 65		4,036
Poor and Coun Highway Rates	ty Rates ts	20 <i>th by t</i> - - ling Hou	the M	Canu - -	facti - -	- -	ded I1 : - -	-	£	151,999 80,664 12,698 35,957	7/ 1 3 1	6, 628 2,059 4,16 5		4,036 639 1,792

Total of Taxation of the County

£480,402

•				MAI	Æ8.	FEMA	LLES.	
ENGAGED IN				20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
				,				
BICULTURE:				1,110	90			1.00
Farmers and Graziers	-	_		1,118 9,627	32 1,437	55 522	82	1,20 11,66
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	-			4,761	185	275	70	5,29
				15,506	1,654	852	152	18,16
NUFACTURES: Silk Manufacture (all branches) -	_			3,728	450	2,140	530	7,14
Weavers (branch not specified) -		-	-	3,241 3,408	369 327	1,148	203	4,96
Coach Makers (all branches) - Engineers and Engine Workers -	-		- :	2,114	299	68	8	3,81 2,41
Engine and Machine Makers -	-				22	5		22
Dyers (all branches) Hat Makers (all branches) -	_	-	_ :		102 100	85 171	13 39	1,37 1,33
Brick and Tile Makers		-	-	1,068	204	23	18	1,30
Turners	-		- :		145 14	29 1	_ 4	1, 2 3
Chair Makers	_	-		937	147	85	10	1,17
Tin-plate Workers and Tinmen -		-	. :		122 29	8 832	163	1,13
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Gun Makers (all branches) -	-	_	•	955	120	832 27	2	1,12 1,10
Paper Manufacture (all branches)	-			791	264	37	10	1,10
Glass Manufacture (all branches) - Rope and Cord Makers -	_	-	- :		79 132	33 60	6 5	86 81
Brass Finishers and Workers -		-	-	674	73	15	_	76
Brass Founders and Moulders - Lace Manufacture (all branches) -	-	_	- :		80 18	327	6 83	69 67
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, and Refiners	-	_		604	22	8	_	62
Basket Makers		-		488 229	34 20	43 240	6 35	57
Glovers and Glove Makers Wire Drawers and Workers -	-	_		356	50	18	3	52 42
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	-			381	36	5	- 1	42
Type Founders		-	. :	353 318	58 45	1 35	1 6	41 40
Copper Manufacture (all branches)	-	-		311	78	8	- "	39
Sail Makers	-			848 55	84 5	1 6	- 2	38 6
Sail Cloth and Tarpaulin Makers Trimming Makers	-	-	_ :	136	21	146	66	36
Fringe Manufacturers		-	-	160	82	109	57	35
Carpet Manufacturers Gold Beaters	-	_	- :	271 249	49 67	19	_ 2	34 32
Gold Workers (all branches) -	-			141	16	29	14	20
Japanners	_	-		244 273	31 29	39 15	_ 8	32 31
Wool Manufacture (all branches)		-	_	232	21	46	6	30
Musical Instrument Makers -	-			236 229	30 30	8 8	- 1	26 26
Ivory Turners and Workers Boiler Makers	-	•		213	45	_ "	_	25
Straw-Plait Manufacture		-	-	81 52	9 10	132 120	19 19	24 20
Brace Makers Skin Dressers	-	_		167	14	120	4	19
Pewterers	-			175	8	11		19
Willow Weavers and Workers Soap Boilers	_	-		104 176	2 0 8	49 3	20	19 18
Organ Builders		-		158	25	2	-	18
Crape Manufacturers	-			40 105	23 27	71 18	32 8	16 15
Mat Makers	-	-	- :	116	10	25	2	15
Pencil Makers		-	-	116 126	22 14	9	2	14 14
Marble Masons Horse Hair Manufacturers and Weavers	-		•	105	11	17	- 1	13
Tool Dealers and Makers -	-			109	19	2	-	18
Tanners Distillers	_	-	. :	122	14	lil	= 1	12
Hair Manufacturers and Weavers		-	_	54	8	48	14	12
Button Makers Looking Glass Makers and Silverers	-	_		85 105	11 6	21 6	_4	12 11
Lamp Makers	-	-	. :	108	5	2	_	11
Tobacco Pipe Makers	_	-	-	74 98	15 7	14 2	_ 2	10 10
Potters Floor Cloth Manufacturers	-	-	- :	85	11	î	_	9
Hot Pressers	-			81 72	15	1 1	-	9
Spring Makers Moulders (branch not specified)	-	-	. :	80	10 11	15 1	- 1	9
Founders (branch not specified) -		-	-	80	10	1 1	-	9
Lint Makers and Dealers Pen Makers and Dealers	•	_		6 57	- 6	63 23	20 1	8
Zinc Manufacturers and Workers	-	-	- :	73	12	1 1	- 1	8
Instrument Makers		-	-	68 31	9 4	7 34	- ₉	8 7
Spinners (branch not specified)	-	_		2,505	221	458	97	3,27
				35,093 _	4,445	7,839	1,558	48,43

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	195,830 53,472 13,289 10,389 21,465 2,119 5,200 31,975 22,260 8,378	21,660 5,958 868 	42,344 22,171 — 5,029 15 387 86,870 50,707 9,910	6,990 639 — 286 — 4 28,555 2,442 2,624	266,824 82,240 14,157 10,389 29,672 2,175 5,762 156,731 76,369 24,083
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	19,699	253,199	289,943	278,794	841,635
Total of all other Classes	384,076	298,251	507,376	320,334	1,510,037

The Metropolis being the representative of every other interest in the Kingdom, the same rule of dividing "ALL OTERE CLASSES" and the Taxation of the County between the AGRICULTURISTS and MANUFACTURES in the proportion which those resident in the County hear to each other will not apply in the instance of Middlesex.

We therefore adopt the result given in the Summary of the proportion which each bears to the other in the whole population of the three Kingdoms, irrespective of the Metropolis, and this gives 2-3rds to the Agriculturists, and 1-3rd to the Manufacturers:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	-	- 18,164	
Dependent on ,,		- 1,006,692	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		1,024,856
Engaged in Manufactures -		- 48,435	
Dependent on ,, -	-	- 503,345	
Manupactures—Total	-		551,780
Total of the County -			1,576,636

TAXATION.

		Pai	id by the
		LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:		£	£
Land Tax		236,249 54,698	
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	£387,861	11,312	•
Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	£758,160 33,055 94,287 74,818 9,223,475 1,724,514	505,440 22,037 62,858 49,879 179,346 33,530	252,720 11,018 31,429 24,939 89,672 16,768

£1,581,895

Total of Taxation of the County -

	MA.	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	2,268 4,472 222	56 1,172 11	278 126 2	83 	2,597 5,853 235
	6,957	1,239	406	83	8,685
Manufactures:					
Iron Manufacture (all branches) Engineers and Engine Workers Engine and Machine Makers Nail Makers	2,491 294 48 125	532 27 5 26	19 1 2		8,054 821 54 153
Tin Manufacture (all branches) Coke Burners and Dealers	120 99	23	5	2 2	150
Brick and Tile Makers	76	6 9	9	8	116 99
Weavers	66	17	-		83
Hoop Makers and Shavers	68 62	11 10	-4	- 3	79 79
Miscellaneous	426	62	40	7	535
	3,875	728	86	34	4,728
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	9,973	1,555	1,132	258	12,918
Labourers Military and Naval	13,061 914	2,739 83	710	278 —	1 6, 78 8 997
Professional Persons - Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	481		-	-,,	431
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	411 62 79	6 1 3	106 8 8		591 68 87
Domestic Servants	1.117	757	2,975	2,707	7.556
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	676	36 120	1,759 207	151 107	2,622 737
LESIDUE OF POPULATION:	203	120	207	107	131
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent and classes	2,025	23,407	26,875	25,845	78,152
Total of all other Classes	29,052	28,764	33,775	29,356	120,947

134,355

Total of the County

							1	Pai	id by the
								LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
	Paid exclu	sively by	the La	mded Is	sterest	:	1	£	£
Land Tax Tithes		٠.	-			:		9,612 18,10 3	
Property Ta	x—on Land,	assessed	at		•	-	£290,384	8,468	1
Paid in	the Proport	ion of 5-8	the by	the Las	ided I	nter es	t, and		
Poor and Co	3-8 <i>ths</i> unty Rates	ion of 5-8 by the M	the by anufac	the Las cturers:	eded I	nteres - -	£44,598	27,810 4,925	16,788 2,956
Poor and Co Highway Ra Church	3-8ths unty Rates tes -	ion of 5-8 by the M	ths by anufac	the Las ciurers: - -	eded I:	nter es - - -	£44,598 7,881 2,821	4,925 1,760	2,956 1,061
Poor and Co Highway Ra Church	3-8ths unty Rates tes -	by the M	anufa - -	cturers: - - -	· -	nter es - - - -	£44,598 7,881 2,821 14,498	4,925 1,760 9,060	2,956 1,061 5,438
Poor and Co Highway Ra Church	3-8ths unty Rates tes -	by the M ng House	anufa - -	cturers: - - -	· -	nteres	£44,598 7,881 2,821	4,925 1,760	2,956 1,061

Total of Taxation of the County - - \pounds 114,126

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	6,960	73	414	-	7 447
Agricultural Labourers	84,592	5,784	735	164	41,275
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,534	67	39	8	1,643
	43,086	5,924	1,188	167	50,365
[ANUFACTURES:					
Weavers	1,735	117	817	177	2,846
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	621	74	686	360	1,741
Brick and Tile Makers	462	59	-		521
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	352	64	20	13	449
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	289	74	1 1	- 1	364
Coach Makers (all branches)	239	54	2	- 1	295
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	21	22	88	110	241
Dyers	210	17	7	1	235
Basket Makers		23	12		228
Braziers, Brass Workers and Tinkers	171	21	— I	- 1	192
Worsted Manufacture (all branches)	134	6	33	10	183
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	31	12	87	36	166
Glovers and Glove Makers	93	6	43	14	156
Engineers and Engine Workers	114	12	-	- 1	126
Engine and Machine Makers	63	8	– .	-	71
Turners	99	24	1 1		124
Miscellaneous	1,099	164	244	75	1,582
	5,926	757	2,041	796	9,520
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters					
or Workmen	29,726	4,079	4,533	963	39,301
Labourers	5.537	760	1,929	65	8,291
Military and Naval	3,010	307			3.317
Professional Persons	1,552		_		1,552
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits		179	842	47	2,013
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	271	3	24	i i	299
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	472	7	56	i	536
Domestic Servants	3,139	1,902	10,999	7,078	23,118
Persons returned as Independent	2.556	69	7,432	301	10,858
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoner	1,594	789	1,739	718	4,840
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1	80,166	86,790	85,830	259,154
Total of all other Classes -	55,170	88,261	114,344	95,004	352,779

Engaged in Agriculture - -- 50,365

Dependent on "		-	•	296,698	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		347,063
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	9,5 20 56,081	
Manufactures—Total	-		-	•	65,601
Total of the County	_		_	-	412,664

TAXATION.

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £1,644,933	81,819 70,417 47,977	
Paid in the Proportion of 5-8ths by the Landed Interest, and		
1-6th by the Manufacturers : Poor and County Rates £228,377	190,314 21,545 12,590 12,990 14,304 2,252	38,063 4,308 2,518 2,598 2,860 450
,, on other Property ,, 32,009	454,208	50,797
Total of Taxation of the County	4	\$505,005

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	3,069	41	205	- 1	3,31
Agricultural Labourers	18,538	3,045	186	23	21,79
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	586	26	12	<u>'</u>	624
	22,193	3,112	403	23	25,731
fanupactures:					
Boot and Shoe Makers	5,237	1,215	355	214	7,02
Lace Makers	25	13	1,854	839	2,73
Weavers	235	45	17	9	30
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	198	54	16	82	30
Brick and Tile Makers	177	20	_	_	19
Mat Makers	84	20	3	- 1	10
Coach Makers (all branches)	87	12	1	-	10
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	79	9	9	3	10
Miscellaneous	780	96	101	14	99
	6,902	1,484	2,356	1,111	11,85
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	11,817	1,509	1,439	241	15,00
Labourers	2,234	213	767	14	3.22
Military and Naval	886	190			1,07
Professional Persons	694			_	69
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	448	57	336	24	86
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	98	l _''	9	_	10
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	179	1 1	. 19	_	19
Domestic Servants	1.675	1.048	4,556	3,289	10.56
Persons returned as Independent	1,084	20	2.575	109	3,78
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners		414	886	332	2,38
LESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1	I	i	1	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,423	38,542	40,907	40,852	123,72
Total of all other Classes	23,295	41,994	51,494	44.861	161,64

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on .,	-	:	25,731 110,666	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-	-		136,397
Engaged in Manufactures		_	11,853	
Dependent on ,,	-	-	50,978	
Manufactures—Total		-		62,831
Total of the County -				199,228

TAXATION.

			Paid by the		
		-	Land.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Intere	est :	-	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	•	£973,144	47,159 10,879 28,383		
Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Lande 1-3rd by the Manufacturers:	ed Intere	et, and			
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	. :	£113,725 25,055 8,612 29,984 263,516	75,817 16,704 5,742 19,990 5,124	37,908 8.351 2,870 9,994 2,561	
,, on other Property ,,		15,440	300	150	
•		. [210,098	61,834	

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £271,932

	MALES.		FEMA		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:				ļ	
Farmers and Graziers	2,817	26	222		3,06
Agricultural Labourers	10,669	1,817	883	290	13,65
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	550	57	8	-	61
ļ [*]	14,036	1,900	1,113	290	17,33
[ANUFACTURES:					
Engineers and Engine Workers	566	173	۱ ۱	_	73
Engine and Machine Makers	196	61	1 = 1		25
Turners	i			1	
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	415	144	1 _ 1		55
Glass Manufacture (all branches)	374	95	16	3	48
Lead Manufacture	253	118	5	1	37
Weavers (branch not specified)	326	iii	I _ 1	1	33
Potters and Pot Makers	244	61	17	9	38
Pottery' Painters and Printers	12	2	i		. 1
Brick and Tile Makers	212	61	2	2	2
Rope and Card Spinners and Makers	187	71	- - 4		20
Tanners	201	44			2
Hatters and Hat Makers	158	19	20	4	2
Glovers and Glove Makers	42	l i	134	15	1:
Coach Makers (all branches)	137	41	i	~	1
Paper Makers, Rulers, and Stainers	96	22	18	13	i i
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	101	79	io	14	ī
Nailers and Nail Makers	100	19			ī
Moulders (branch not specified)	58	56	I		i
Spinners	5		84	25	1
Sail, Sail Cloth, and Tarpaulin Makers	87	24		_	1
Miscellaneous	1,311	252	126	33	1,7
	5,082	1,284	438	119	6,9
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	22,369	4,485	3,119	402	80,3
Labourers	11.882	3,206	982	45	15,6
Military and Naval	3,137	282		l —	3,4
Professional Persons	747		l	l —	7
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,127	202	277	13	1,6
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	290	1	4	_	2
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	371	10	31		4
Domestic Servants	1.265	497	7.346	1 4.810	13,9
Persons returned as Independent	1,315	30	5,367	163	6,8
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	551	226	876	205	1,8
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	2,950	44,545	52,481	50,907	150,8
Total of all other Classes	45,504	53,484	70,483	56,545	226,0

17,339 161,524

each other, and the numbers engage Engaged in Agriculture

Dependent on ,,
AGRICUTURE—Total
Engaged in Manufactures

Dependent on ,,

MANUFACTURES—Total 178,863 6,923 64,492 71,415 Total of the County 250,278

TAXATION.

	Paid	hy the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	- 13,460	-
Tithes	- 58,866	1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £835,85	6	
Poor and County Rates £84,40		24,117
Highway Rates 254,40		4,424
Church 490		1,186
Turnpike Trusts 17.28		4,940
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 431,87		3,601
,, on other Property ,, 274,70		2,292
	370.041	80.500
	173,941	30,560

£204,501 Total Taxation of the County (For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

İ	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRIC LTURE:			}	İ	
Farmers and Graziers	3,444	49	294		3,787
Agricultural Labourers	12,769	2,923	220	14	15,926
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	595	34	15	1	645
	16,808	3.006	529	15	20,358
	10,000	- 5,000			
MANUFACTURES: Hose (Stocking) Manufacture (all branches)	9,383	1,550	1.809	671	13,413
Lace Manufacture (all branches)	3,528	455	2 763	1.139	7,885
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	439	197	456	332	1,424
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	164	89	206	141	600
Brick and Tile Makers	335.	87	3	- 1	425
Bleachers	231	85	5	3	324
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	241	52	10	3	306
Engineers and Engine Workers	66	41	128	69	304
Engine and Machine Makers	184	19	-	_	203
Hatters and Hat Makers	113	19			132
Brass Founders and Moulders	110	10 37	36	21	177 168
Braziers, Brass Workers, and Tinkers	. 128	29	3 3	- 1	167
Needle Makers	135 126	33			159
Turners	111	20	_	- 1	131
Coach Makers (all branches)	113	7		_ ,	126
Spinners (branch not specified)	113	1 2	109	าเ	123
Rope and Cord Makers, and Spinners	96	18	6		120
Chair Makers	93	1 19	4	_	116
Basket Makers	97	13	2	_ 1	112
Miscellaneous	971	156	135	33	1,295
	16,665	2,938	5,683	2,424	27,710
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?	17 110	0047	2070	524	
or Workmen }	17,116	2,947	3,076		23,663
Labourers	3,855	541	1,020	44	5,460
Military and Naval	1,107	63	_	_	1,170
Professional Persons	664		- 1	- <u>.</u>	664
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	740	121	420	21	1,302
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	91 218	_	1 4	_	95
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers		1.100	16 5.715	4.763	234
				4./05	13,283
Domestic Servants	1,617	1,188			4 010
Persons returned as Independent	1,617 1,325 723	1,188 22 373	3,383 589	88 238	4,818 1,923
	1,325	22	3,383	88	4,818 1,923 149,230
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,325 723 3,241	22 373 46,385	3,383 589 48,685	88 238 50,919	1,923 149,230
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640	3,383 589 48,685 62,908	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSE" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 ANUFACTU	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSE" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 (ANUFACTU andent on, e 20,358	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTREE CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on "	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 ANUFACTU	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSE" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on "AGRICULTURE—Total	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 (ANUFACTU Indent on, e. 20,358 85,486	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 [ANUFACTU ndent on, e. 20,358 85,486 27,710	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 (ANUFACTU Indent on, e. 20,358 85,486	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the ach interest,	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on "AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures	1,325 723 3,241 30,697	22 373 46,385 51,640 [ANUFACTU ndent on, e. 20,358 85,486 27,710	3,383 589 48,685 62,908 RERS in the	50,919 56,597	1,923 149,230 201,842 which these

							Pa	id by the
						1-	LAND.	Manufacturers.
	Paid exc	lusively by th	e Landed	Interest	:		£	£
Land Tax Tithes - Property Tax	on Land,	assessed at		-	•	£707,756	26,733 12,469	
Paid in	8-5	tion of 2-5ths ths by the Mo			ileres	t, and £87,770	85,108	52,662
Highway Ra					-	23,091	9,236	13,855
Church ,			-		-	4,311	1,724	2,587
Turnpike Tr	usts		_	_	-	14,959	5,982	8,977
		ng Houses, a	ssessed at		_	380,744	4,442	6,663
· ,, ·	on other 1		,,	-	-	53,867	628	943
							96,322	85,687
	Total	of Taxation	of the Cou	nty			· £	182,009

ENGAGED IN Comparison of age and compared to the procession of age and compared to the procession of age and compared to the procession of age and compared to the procession of the processi						
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists MANUFACTURES: Lace Makers Lace Makers Lace Makers Lace Makers Lace		MAI	ES.	FEM.		
Parmers and Graziers	ENGAGED IN	of age and	years of	of age and	years of	TOTAL.
MANUFACTURES: 1 3 452 108 564 Weavers (all branches) - - 297 24 11 1 333 197 Chair Makers - 128 14 4 - 146 Brick and Tile Makers - 128 14 4 - 146 Brick and Tile Makers - 120 10 3 - 133 Coachmakers (all branches) - 109 14 - - 123 Plush Manufacture - 108 13 3 - 116 Glovers and Glove Makers - 87 1 140 53 281 Glovers and Glove Makers - 87 1 140 53 281 Miscellaneous - 653 75 60 33 821	Farmers and Graziers	14,483	2,350	870		17,909
Lace Makers		17,147	2,395	1,040	207	20,789
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	Lace Makers Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture Chair Makers Brick and Tile Makers Coachmakers (all branches) Plush Manufacture Glovers and Glove Makers Miscellaneous	297 165 128 120 109 103 87 653	24 12 14 10 14 13 1	11 17 4 3 — 140 60	1 3 53 33	333 197 146 133 123 116 281 821
Total of all other Classes 23,701 35,369 41,750 37,820 138,140	Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons, following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	2,636 340 661 508 89 160 1,635 1,338 628	376 16 ——————————————————————————————————	825 — 326 6 13 4,210 2,336 578	41 — 28 — 3,012 121 368	3,878 356 661 910 98 174 9,573 3,857 1,920
	Total of all other Classes	23,701	35,369	41,750	37,820	138,140

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	•			2 0,789 22,189	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-				142,978
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,,	_	-	-	2,714 15,951	
Manufactures-Total		-			18,665
Total of the County	-		-		161,648

TAXATION.

		id by the	Pai									
Land Tax 38,127 Tithes - 22,193 Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £602,395 17,569 Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates - £91,065 79,836 11,229 Highway Rates 13,246 11,774 1,472 Church , - 6,069 5,385 674 Turnpike Trusts - 18,797 16,709 2,088 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 225,849 7,411 926 , on other Property , - 137,176 3,556 444	CTURERS	MANUPAC	LAND.									
Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - 2602,395 22,193 17,569 Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-9th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates - 291,065 79,836 11,229 11,774 1,472	£	£	£		Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:							
1-9th by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates			22,193	£602,395	-	 -	- -	at	- assessed	_ Land,	-	Tithes
Highway Rates 13,246 11,774 1,472 Church , 6,069 5,385 674 Turnpike Trusts - 18,797 16,709 2,088 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 285,849 7,411 926 , on other Property , - 187,176 3,556 444				and	nterest						d in the	Pai
Turnpike Trusts - 18,797 16,709 2,088 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 285,849 7,411 926 ,, on other Property ,, - 187,176 3,556 444	,472	1,4	11,774	13,246	-	-		-		Rates		Highway
,, on other Property ,, 137,176 3,556 444	,088	2,0	16,709	18,797	-	•		-	Wana	- Description	Trusts	Turnpike
900 700	926 444				-	•						
202,560 10,838	,838	16,8	202,560									

Total of Taxation of the County - - £219,393

	MAI	ES.	FEM.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	567	2	47	_	616
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	2,169 64	420 6	39 1	_1	2,629 71
	2,800	428	87.	1	3,316
IANUFACTURES: There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County			·		
Miscellaneous	118	7	14	15	154
•	118	7	14	15	154
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	1,423	185	165	28	1,801
Labourers Military and Naval	301 25	12	116	_ 1	430 25
Professional Persons - Other educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	90 38 7	_	50	_ ₂	90 90 8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	11 242	 165	3 564	464	14 1.435
Persons returned as Independent	112	1 42	297 121	6 31	416 259
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	420	4,230	4,339	4,27 5	13,264
Total of all other Classes	2,734	4,635	5,656	4,807	17,832
ivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST: respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged	s and the M	ANUFACTU	RERS in the	proportion st will stand	which the
Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on	٠ .	- 3,316 - 17,041			

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,,	- 3,316 - 17,041	0,357
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total	- 154 - 791	945
Total of the County -	- 2	1,302

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £130,935	5,473 3,518 3,818		
Paid in the Proportion of 21-22ndths by the Landed Interest: and 1-22ndth by the Manufacturers:			
Poor and County Rates	9,320 4,481 839 3,169 602 123	443 213 35 150 28 5	
	31,343	874	

Total of Taxation of the County -

£32,217

						MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
EN	GAGED II	T				20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:							I			
Farmers and Grazier		-		-	-	4,487	43	494	- 1	5,024
Agricultural Laboure			-		-	17,075	4,929	297	60	22,361
Gardeners, Nurserym	ien, and Fi	rista		-	-	584	23	11		618
						22,146	4,995	802	60	28,003
MANUFACTURES:										
Nail Manufacture (al	l branches)		-			846	128	222	78	1,274
Iron Manufacture (al		-		-	-	699	347	4	10	1,060
Brick and Tile Maker		•	-				68	9	18	476
Engineers and Engine Engine and Machine		. •		-	-	315	58	_	3	376
Factory Workers (bra	makers		-			38	18			51
Potters -	men nor she	сщеи)		-	-		64	109	114	817
China Painters and S	teinere	-	-				18	48	27	205
Weavers (branch not	enecified)	_	_	-			11 5	50	27	162
Thread Manufacture	(all branch	es) -	_	_			30	14	.6	157
Hatters and Hat Mal	ATE	-	_	-		20 94	30	19 12	54	128
Flax Manufacture (a		_	-	_			26	12	-22	110
Coach Makers (all br				-	- :		20 22	12	22	103
Tanners -	,	-		_		95	4	_ 2	_	102 101
Miscellaneous	-	-	-			969	175	179	88	1,411
						3,933	973	680	442	6.028
ALL OTHER CLASSES:							-			
Employed in Retail T	rade or in	Handier	aft. a	s Mas	tors >				i	
or workmen -	-	-	•	-	}	17,258	2,950	1,916	338	22,4 57
Labourers -		•	-		- ^-	9,939	2.677	994	318	13.928
Military and Naval	-	-		-	-	655	57	_		712
Professional Persons		•				744	-	-	_	744
Other educated Perso	ns tollowin	g misce	llane	ous P	ursuit		100	394	16	1,388
Persons engaged in the	e Governm	ent Civ	il Ser	rvice	-	129	_	17	1	147
Parochial, Town, and Domestic Servants	Church On	icers	-			200	1	32	_	233
Persons returned as I		-		-	-	2,096	1,133	7.636	6,616	17,481
						1,447	56	3,686	127	5,316
Almspeople, Pensione		Lunan	cs, an	a Pri	oners	708	397	636	316	2,057
RESIDUE OF POPULATION	: Chna									
Consisting of the Wive on all Classes	s, Unitaren,	and oth	ers d	epend	ent ?	3,617	42,277	48,270	46,390	140,554
OH AH CIASSES	-	•	-	-	5	3,617	,	.5,2,0	.0,000	120,007
Total of all	other Classe	s -		-	-	37,666	49,648	63,581	54,122	205,017
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASS	Es" betwee	n the A	GRIC	ULTU	RISTS	and the M	ANTIPACMITE	EBS in the	proportion	which the
respectively near to eac	in other, an	u the ni	ımbeı	rs eng	aged i	n, and deper	ndent on, ea	ch interest	will stand the	18:
	gaged in A		re	-			28,003			
De	pendent on	••	-		-		168,702			
	A	GRICUI	TURI	в—То	tal			196,705		
En	gaged in M	anufact	ures		-		6,028			
De	pendent on	,,		-			36,315			
	_ M	[anupa	CTUR	es—7	otal	-		42,343		
	т	otal of	he r			_		090.040		
		APPROPRIATE IN	440 U	VALLEY				239.048		

								P	aid by the
								LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Pa	id exclusio	ely by the	Landed	Inter	est:			£	£
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—o	- n Land, a	ssessed at		-	-	-	- £1,050,131	28,684 31,366 30,628	
			•					1	
Paid in the	Proportio 2-11th	n of 9-11ti by the M	s by the anufacti	Lande urers:	ed Int	leres	t, and		
Poor and County	2-11 <i>thi</i>	n of 9-11ti by the M	is by the anufacti	Lande urers:	ed Int	leres -	£95,684		17,396
Poor and County Highway Rates	2-11 <i>thi</i>	n of 9-11ti by the M	is by the anufacti	Lande urers: -	ed Int	leres - -	£95,684 12,362	10,116	17,396 2,246
Poor and County Highway Rates Church	2-11th	n of 9-11ti s by the M - -	is by the anufacti - -	Lande urers: -	ed Int	eres - -	£95,684 12,362 8,595	10,116 7,033	
Poor and County Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	2-11th	by the M	anufacti - - -	urera: - -	ed Ini - -	- - - -	£95,684 12,362	10,116 7,033 21,997	2,246
Poor and County Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—o	2-11th	by the M	anufacti - - -	urera: - -	ed Int - -	- - - - -	£95,684 12,362 8,595 26,885 254,353	10,116 7,033 21,997 6,070	2,246 1,562
Poor and County Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—o	2-11th	by the M	anufacti - - -	urera: - -	ed Int - -	- - - - -	£95,684 12,362 8,595 26,885	10,116 7,033 21,997 6,070	2,246 1,562 4,888

Total of Taxation of the County

£246,604

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.	
GRICULTURE:						
Farmers and Graziers	8,196	84	407	-,,	8,687	
Agricultural Labourers	26,949	5,693	1,382	314 1	34,338 1,442	
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,340	68	33		1,772	
	36,485	5,845	1,822	315	44,467	
ANUFACTURES:	614	170	1 205	707	2,856	
Glovers and Glove Makers	61 4 998	170 248	1,365 604	177	2,027	
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture	904	79	433	105	1.521	
Weavers (all branches)	92	87	451	390	1.020	
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	178	136	125	116	555	
Lace Manufacture (all branches)	263	53	120		318	
Coach Makers	203	20	1 4	5	245	
Brick and Tile Makers	210		2		245	
Tanners Brass Founders and Moulders, Braziers and Brass	205	16 32	1 *		237	
Workers, and Tinkers 5	203	2	158	62	227	
Stocking Makers	151	37	23	5	216	
Rope, Cord, and Twine Makers) "	183	29	213	
Knitters	167		16		202	
Basket Makers		19		16	173	
Spinners (branch not specified)	10	2	145	l ii l	159	
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	31	66	51	24	151	
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	87	11	29	62	144	
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	23	33	26	4	132	
Paper Makers and Stainers	107	10	11	*	131	
Tool Makers	117	14 202	825	116	2,123	
Milocettaneous	5,876	1,237	3,953	1,829	12,895	
G	- 0,070	1,207	- 3,333			
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters }	31,738	4,618	5,952	1,328	43,636	
or Workmen	1 '	1 '	1 '	258	20,474	
Labourers	13,561	2,932	3,728	200	1.546	
Military and Naval	1,428	118	-	-	1.616	
Professional Persons	1,616		1			
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1,845	189	1,013	60	3,107 280	
Parsons angegred in the Government Civil Service -	254	2	24	-	398	
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	350	2	46	0.000	29,025	
Domestic Servants	3,527	1,987	14,875	8,636	14,907	
Persons returned as Independent	3,958	163	10,340	446	5,696	
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,827	1,030	2,063	776	3,090	
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	7,536	81,283	82,999	86,117	257,935	
Total of all other Classes	67,640	92,324	121,035	97,621	378,620	
vide "ALL OTHER CLASSES," between the AGRICULTURIS: respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged	rs and the	MANUFACT endent on,	unens in th	e proportion t will stand	which the	
Engaged in Agriculture -		44,467				
Dependent on -		293,507	337,974			
AGRICULTURE—Total		19 895	201,017			

12,895 85,113 98,008 435,982 Total of the County -

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest.	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £1,715,497	69,902 59,812 50,035		
Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers.		,	
Poor and County Rates £203,622	158,374 33,471	45,248 4,418	
16.780	13,052	3,728	
Turnnika Trusta 57,288	44,558	12,730	
Property Tax-on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 1,025,297	23,243	6,640	
,, on other Property ,, 250,952	5,693	1,626	
	458,140	74,390	
Total of Taxation of the County	;	£532,530	

Total of Taxation of the County

	MA	LES.	FEM A		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age	TOTAL.
Agriculture:					
Farmers and Grasiers	3,420	47	147	-	3,614
Agricultural Labourers	24,898	4,948	514	175	80,585
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,320	61	11		1,392
	29,638	5,056	672	175	35,541
fanupactores :					
Brick and Tile Makers	834	25	4	- 1	363
Coachmakers (all branches)	206	58	2	1	267
Rope and Cord Spinners	241	18	2	2	263
Lace Makers -	86 21	8	82	3 0 59	206 203
Silk Manufacture (all branches) Paper Makers	102	9 26	114 32	39 11	203 171
Engineers and Engine Workers	138	12	oz.		150
Engine and Machine Makers	15	12			17
Tanners	118	6	_ 2		126
Miscellaneous	1,299	156	140	51	1,646
	2,560	320	378	154	3,412
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	26,241	3,186	3,896	731	34,054
Labourers	9,235	1.176	2,207	97	12,715
Military and Naval	7,158	1.082			8,240
Professional Persons	1,158		_	- 1	1,158
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous pursuits	1,864	161	790	44	2,359
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	669	5	17	-	691
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	421	8	54		478
Domestic Servants	3,692	1,589	11,403	6,014	22,698
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	2,989 3,616	161 1,208	8,175 1,510	437 874	11,762 7,208
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	,,,,,	_,500	-,		•
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent \ on all Classes	5,234	67.122	70,611	71,721	214,688
OI all Classes 5	-,				
Total of all other Classes	61,777	75,698	98,663	79,918	816,051

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, -	-	- 3 5,541 - 2 88,368	
AGRICULTURE-Total			323,909
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	•	- 3,412 - 27 ,683	
Manupactures—Total	-		31,095
Total of the County	-		855,064

TAXATION.

					Paid by the		
					LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively b	y the Landed	Interes	t :	- 1	£	£	
Land Tax	•	-		1	52,596 114,169		
Tithes - Property Tax - on Land, assessed	at -	-	•	£777,636	22,681		
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates		. :	:	£179,195 20,714	162,905 18,881 8,758	16,290 1,883 875	
Church ,, - Turnpike Trusts -		_ •	:	9,628 24,611	8,758 22,374	2,237	
Property Tax—on Dwelling House	s. assessed at		-	730,959	19.390	1,929	
" on other Property	"	•	-	152,852	4,053	405	
	•				415,762	23,619	
Total of Taxation o	f the County	,	•	_	£4	39.371	

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	- 5,791	39	685	_	6,515
Agricultural Labourers	- 17,484	3,847	194	43	21,568
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	- 989	38	10	- 1	1,037
• •	24,264	3,924	889	43	29,120
Manufactures:	21,201	- 0,021			
Pottery Manufacture (all branches)	- 7,690	3,757	3,397	2,981	17,825
Iron and Steel Manufacture (all branches) -	- 4,744	1,607	70	26	6,447
Lock and Key Smiths and Bell Hangers -	- 3,278	959	25	6	4,268
Nailers and Nail Makers	- 2,462 - 546	395	771 548	364 578	3,992 2,025
Silk Manufacture (all branches) Brick and Tile Makers	1,304	353 323	69	81	1,777
Engineers and Engine Workers	- 1,503	243	5	i	1,752
Engine and Machine Makers	- 257	48	2	-	307
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	- 193	108	481	861	1,143
Glass Manufacture (all branches)	- 678	224	25	9 3	936 729
Gun and Pistol Makers (all branches)	- 613 - 572	112	1 61	29	710
Hatters and Hat Makers	- 572 - 477	48 170	11	4	662
Moulders (branch not specified)	- 468	180	l i	3	652
Brass Founders, Braziers, and Brass Workers -	- 487	137	8	.1	633
Tin-Plate Workers and Tinmen	- 420	160	15	17	612
Screw Makers	- 291	44	87	74 85	496 474
Japanners Coach Makers (all branches)	- 207 - 397	105 72	77	1	474
Tape Manufacture (all branches)	- 222	53	132	39	446
Crate Makers	- 847	86	5	i	439
	- 284	99	6	8	397
	- 807	79	7	1	894
Platers	- 269	66	.8	27	338 310
Factory Workers (branch not specified) Boiler Makers	- 185 - 250	85 41	18		291
Weavers	- 189	18	39	- 8	254
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	- 172	37	8	- 1	217
Buckle Makers	- 147	34	27	. 8	216
File Makers	- 157 - 169	46 32	2	2	207 201
Turners	2,557	484	419	165	3,625
	31,842	10,205	6,319	4,883	53,249
ALL OTHER CLASSES:		10,200			
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	\$ 52,501	5,207	3,822	942	42,332
Labourers	26,799	6,172	1,722	224	34,917
Military and Naval	- 1,657	174	-	-	1,831 954
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuit	954 2,157	263	749	38	3,207
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	2,137	203	28	_*°	238
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	- 338	6	32	_	376
Domestic Servants	- 2,778	1,473	9,642	9,438	23,331
Persons returned as Independent	- 2,271	75	5,594	233 549	8,173 3,669
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisone	rs 1,461	611	1,048	549	3,009
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	6,719	96,964	98,988	106,436	309,107
on all Classes	3				
Total of all other Classes	- 77,702	110,948	121,625	117,860	428,135
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIS	rs and the M	ANUFACTUE	ers in the	proportion	which these
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engag	ed in, and de	pendent on,	each intere	st will stand	thus:
Engaged in Agriculture -		29,120			
Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total		151,360	180 490		
Engaged in Manufactures -	·	53,249	180,480		
Dependent on ,, -		276,775			
Manufactures-Tot	al		330,024		
Total of the County		-	510,504		
·					

TAXATION.	Pa	id by the
-	Land.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	26,140	l
Tithes	33,074	1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £1,104,150	32,204	į.
Poor and County Rates - £172,965 Highway Rates - 23,908 Church - - 6614 Turnpike Trusts - 59,027 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 818,993	62,896 8,692 4,584 21,464 8,684	110,069 15,216 8,030 37,563 15,193
on other Property ,, 518,410	203,234	195,695
Total of Taxation of the County	- £	398,929

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - (For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years	20 years	Under	TOTAL
**************************************		of age.	of age and upwards.	20 years of age.	
Farmers and Graziers	4,957	44	381		5,38
Agricultural Labourers	- 31,700	4,952	567	132	37,35
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,059	57	9		1,12
	37,716	5,053	957	132	43,85
ANUFACTURES:					
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	- 216	89	240	329	87
Brick and Tile Makers	- 350	42	5	- 1	39
Weavers (branch not specified)	- 233	29	61	9	33
Coach Makers (all branches)	- 197	58	2	_	25
Basket Makers and Sellers	- 142	14	13	6	17
Glovers and Glove Makers	- 84	8	61	7	15
Rope and Cord Spinners	125	27	2	1	15
Brass Finishers and Workers, Brass Founders, and Braziers and Tinkers	114	16	4	-	18
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	110	21	- 1	- 1	18
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	- 86	3	20	10	11
Miscellaneous	- 807	103	209	59	1,17
	2,464	400	617	421	3,90
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	21.476	2,988	2,608	598	27,67
or Workmen) ' '		1 ' 1		
Labourers	- 3,235	488	1,445	44	5,21
Military and Naval	- 1,779	148	-	-	1,92
Professional Persons	1,159		-	I	1,18
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursui		81	656	47	1,48
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	- 249	4	12		26
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	- 257	1 1 1 1	35		29
Domestic Servants	- 2,330	1,225	8,350	5,912	17,81
	2,007	76 636	5,157	259	7,41
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoner	1,332	036	1,331	602	3,90
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:	.	1			
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	4.951	63,397	65,553	66,230	200,13
on all Classes	³				200,10
Total of all other Classes	39,427	69,047	85,147	73,692	267,31

Engaged in Agriculture -	-	-	43,858	
Dependent on ,,		-	245,474	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-		289,332
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	3,902	
Dependent on ,, -	-	-	21,839	
Manufactures-Total		-		25,741
Total of the County -		-	-	315,073

	raid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax	72,499 65,714 33,469		
Paid in the Proportion of 11-12ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-12ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates 26,304 Highway Rates 26,304 Church 14,443 Turnpike Trusts 9,983 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 90,883 " on other Property " - 90,883	159,344 24,112 13,240 9,151 12,817 2,430	14,485 2,192 1,203 832 1,165 220	
l	392,776	20,097	

Total of Taxation of the County

- £412,878

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,892 15,865 3,734	27 3,140 176	111 207 118	- 70 12	2,030 19,282 4,040
	21,491	8,343	436	82	25,352
MANUFACTURES: Hatters and Hat Manufacturers Engineers and Engine Workers Engine and Machine Makers , Turners Tanners - Coach Makers (all branches) Chair Makers Paper Makers (all branches) Brick and Tile Makers Brass Finishers and Workers, Brass Founders, and Brasiers and Tinkers - Coach Makers (all branches) Brisk and Tile Makers Brass Finishers and Workers, Brass Founders, and Brasiers and Tinkers - Class Manufacture (all branches) Dyers Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen Baaket Makers	1,565 1,308 82 1 797 711 481 253 430 359 284 298 294 284 274 233	117 172 6 -73 81 69 51 62 52 57 46 31 28 29	368 1 7 8 53 26 2 4 32 7 2 14 19	89 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2,139 1,481 88 1 877 800 568 339 494 415 373 351 326 304 292
Silk Manufacture (all branches) Iron Manufacture (all branches) Potters Glovem and Glove Makers	147 202 181 86	19 21 34 5	47 2 1 93	-19 1 18	232 225 217 202
Miscellaneous	3,527	465	521	154	4,667
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	11,746	1,457	1,207	308	14,718
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workman	60,517	6,419	11,282	1,458	79,671
Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	21,852 3,599 2,386 6,939 841 1,565 6,737 7,310 2,880	2,509 518 — 903 17 9 2,625 293 2,240	7,473 ————————————————————————————————————	245 — 103 — 4 10,672 677 1,935	32,079 4,117 2,386 9,871 868 1,695 44,202 24,530 10,217
RESIDUE OF POPULATION; Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	6,906	103,137	112,024	110,905	332,972
Total of all other Classes	121,532	118,670	176,412	125,994	542,608
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total	and the Ma	NUFACTUR	ERS in the	proportion w will stand th	hich these
Total of the County		•	582,678		

			ala h	as fh				toros	• •	
	Paid e		ery U	y	. 	,,,,,,,	/-		• •	
Land Tax	•	-	-			-		•		-
Tithes -	• _	. •					•		-	
Property Tax	x-on La	nd, ass	essed	i at		-		-		£488,5
					-					
The Late Aug Ale	. D			10/2	- 	. 42	7		Testa	
Paid in th	2-1	18ths by						ıde d	Inte	•
Poor and Co	2-1 unty Ra te	18ths by						ıded	Inte	£299,7
Poor and Cor Highway Ra	2-1 unty Ra te	18ths by						ided -	Inter	£299,7 29,4
Poor and Co	2-1 unty Ra te	18ths by						ided -	Inte	£299,7 29,4 19,7
Poor and Co Highway Ra Church ,,	2-1 ounty Rate ites	18ths by						nded - -	Inter	£299,7 29,4
Poor and Cor Highway Ra	2-1 ounty Rate ites usts	1 <i>Sths b</i> g es - -	y the - -	Ма: - -	nufa - -	- - -	ers: - -	nded - -	Inter	£299,7 29,4 19,7

Total of Taxation of the County - -

Pai	d by the
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£	£
65,110 43,692 12,643	
253,608 24,810 18,251 48,191 58,276 8,560	46,110 4,620 1,521 8,760 9,686 1,556
528,141	72,253

£600,394

_			-
En	AT.	ND	

SUSSEX—County of.

37

	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	8,805	31	206	1	4,042
Agricultural Labourers	24,845	5,264	828	90	80,522
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,069	58	16	1	1,144
•	29,719	5,353	54 5	91	35,708
Manufactures:					
There is no leading branch of Manufactures carried on in this		İ	i I	- 1	
County. The largest numbers employed in any one		}	1 1		
branch are the—			1		
Brick and Tile Makers	299 147	47 28	1 1	- 1	347 . 176
Miscellaneous	1.178	129	101	20	1.428
Miscellations	1,178	125	101		1,920
	1,624	204	108	20	1,951
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	21,122	2,579	2,774	708	27,183
or Workmen }			1 ' 1	''	•
Labourers	7,243 2,498	796 282	2,052	59	10,149 2,730
Professional Persons	1.002	202			1.002
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	1.042	107	698	57	1.899
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	612	10,	ا و ا	_"	629
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	318	2	51	1	367
Domestic Servants	3,499	1,361	10,829	6.519	22,208
Persons returned as Independent	2,580	117	5,922	296	8,915
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,319	1,016	990	912	4,237
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:			1 -	1	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	4,169	59,100	56,949	62,557	182,775
Total of all other Classes	45,398	65,318	80,269	71,109	262,094

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the ACRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	-	-	35,708	
Dependent on "		-	248,51 6	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-	-		284,224
Engaged in Manufactures		-	1,951	
Dependent on ,,	-	-	13,578	
Manufactures—Total		-		15, 529
Total of the County -		-	-	299,753

TAXATION.

			1	Paid by the		
				LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the	Landed Is	nterest :	.	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at			- £855,373	58,399 88,509 24 ,948		
Paid in the Proportion of 19-20ths 1-20ths by the Man	by the Las ufacturers	nded Inte	rest, and			
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates - Church Turnpike Trusts - Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, ass , on other Property	sessed at	· ·	- £174,984 - 25,053 - 9,192 - 36,526 - 697,771 - 123,855	166,235 23,801 8,733 34,700 19,341 3,427	8,749 1,252 459 1,826 1,010	
			ļ	428,093	13,481	
Total of Taxation of the	County	-		- £4	141,574	

	7547	T T O	7777		
	MAI			ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	8,461	45	293	- <u></u>	3,799
Agricultural Labourers	15,914 1,105	3,009 46	328 5	33	19,284 1,156
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,100	70			1,150
	20,480	3,100	626	33	24,239
MANUFACTURES:					
Ribbon Manufacture (all branches)	2,914	441	2,298	611	6,264
Weavers (all branches)	1,947 2,504	326 845	1,250 32	356 7	3,879 3,388
Brass Founders and Moulders, Finishers, and Workers - Braziers and Tinkers	2,304	44	5	3	278
Button Manufacture (all branches)	1,323	432	699	459	2,913
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	419	106	1,914	464	2,903
Gun and Pistol Makers (all branches)	1,708 668	401 264	47 57	9 21	2,165 1,010
Glass Manufacture (all branches) Platers	740	146	13	3	902
Needle Manufacture (all branches)	348	138	156	88	730
Brick and Tile Makers	600	120	100	1 70	729
Japanners and Lacquerers	283 467	98 132	199 21	70 7	650 627
Wire Drawers and Workers Iron Manufacture (all branches)	438	111	~7	4	560
Founders (branch not specified)	338	174	5	_	517
Nailers and Nail Makers	302	127	64	23	516
Coach Makers (all branches)	447 384	53 24	11 38	- 4	511 450
Hatters and Hat Makers Tool Makers (all branches)	385	61	2	l il	449
Engineers and Engine Workers	387	51	5	2	445
Engine and Machine Makers, and Engine Turners -	258	45	5	1 1	304
Screw Makers	106 326	30 76	248 5	87	471 408
Spoon Makers	210	68	53	21	352
Pen (Steel) Makers	37	41	125	104	307
Dyers (all branches)	229 222	33 60	23 4	1	286 286
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen Lamp Makers	190	59	7		256
Comb Makers	197	17	13	7	234
Miscellaneous	3,759	742	804	356	5,661
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	22,357	5,265	8,118	2,711	38,451
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters (36,122	E 440	C E 9 F	1 901	40 400
or Workmen }	1 ' 1	5,448	6,535	1,391	49,496
Labourers	8,553 1,443	927 117	2,232	92	11,804
Professional Persons	1,077	117	_	_	1,560 1,077
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	2,681	358	932	60	4,031
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	193	3	13	-	209
Domestic Servants	3,089	1,578	40 10,962	8,296	661 23 ,925
Persons returned as Independent	2,267	87	6,354	268	8,976
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,289	623	1,148	439	3,499
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	4,708	73,322	76,116	79,641	233,787
on all Classes }		,			,
Total of all other Classes	62,039	82,467	104,332	90,187	339,025
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged i	and the Man, and depe	NUFACTUR ndent on, e	ERS in the p ach interest	proportion w	hich these hus:—
Engaged in Agriculture -	- :	24,239			
Dependent on ,,		131,083	165 990		
AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures	· . :	88,451	155,322		
Dependent on ,, -		207,942			
MANUFACTURES-Total			246,393		
Total of the County		-	401,715		

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	39,106	1
Tithes	32,261	i
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £905,868	26,421	1
Paid in the Proportion of 4-10ths by the Landed Interest, and 6-10ths by the Manufacturers: \$2170,412 Highway Rates - 36,353 Church - 9,824 Turnpike Trusts - 28,011 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 1,122,126 " on other Property, " 336,495	68,164 14,540 3,928 11,204 13,088 3,716	102,248 21,813 5,896 16,807 19,640 5,571

Total of Taxation of the County - - - - £384,405 (For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and unwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
Agriculture:					
Farmers and Graziers	2,293	12	178		2,478
Agricultural Labourers	3,085	708	122	60	8,975
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	103	8	2		113
	5,481	728	297	60	6,566
Manufactures:					
Weavers (all branches)	544	. 122	27	2	695
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	220	56	90	51	417
Bobbin Makers	168	98	16	2	284
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	56	37	75 55	80 33	248
Worsted Manufacture (all branches)	9 721	11 151	118	26	108 1,016
Muscellaneous	721	131	110	20	1,010
	1,718	475	381	194	2,768
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	3,541	677	686	99	5,003
Labourers	763	87	420	7	1.277
Military and Naval	76	5		_ `	81
Professional Persons	206		_	_	206
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	264	21	119	8	407
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	25	1	4	_	30
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	34	-	12	— ·	46
Domestic Servants	734	404	1,832	1,359	4,829
Persons returned as Independent	749	20	1,444	62	2,275
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	164	128	254	129	675
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:				1	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent ?	1.219	10.694	9,746	11,132	82,791
on all Classes }	1,210	.0,002	0,. 10	,	02,.01
Total of all other Classes	7,775	12,037	14.517	12,791	47,120

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on		6,566 33,147	
AGRICULTURE-Total -	-		39,713
Engaged in Manufactures		2,768 13,973	
MANUFACTURES-Total	-		16,741
Total of the County -	-	-	56,454

TAXATION.

	Pai	d by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £269,417 Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and	£ 5,030 4.999 7,857	£
2-7 the by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates 3,510 Church , 1,032 Turnpike Trusts 6,077 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 52,056	2,508 739 3,468	6,154 1,002 294 2,602 444 108

Total of Taxation of the County - - - -

£49,984

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	4,149 22,965 778 27,887	133 5,133 36 5,302	174 2,308 20 2,502	698 6	4,456 31,099 835 36,890
MANUFACTURES: Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (all branches) Silk Manufacture (all branches) Lace Makers Spinners (branch not specified) Brick and Tile Makers Miscellaneous	1,509 1,407 28 — 89 171 1,244 — 4,448	416 118 25 - 4 32 191	1,310 608 153 167 131 3 273	409 86 128 81 18 —————————————————————————————	3,644 2,219 329 248 242 206 1,819
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters } or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners Residue of Population:	14,875 6,919 442 798 584 137 317 1,869 1,665	2,137 1,096 39 100 2 848 100 658	1,917 1,121 — 445 8 35 6,329 4,031 1,828	391 116 — 25 — 4,050 200 658	19,320 9,252 481 798 1,154 147 352 13,096 5,996 4,659
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	5,448	50,284	49,427	58,227	158,381
Total of all other Classes	84,564	55,264	65,141	58,667	213,636

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,,	-	-	- 36,890 - 172,889	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			208,779
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, -	-	•	- 8,707 - 41,247	
Manufactures—Total		-		49,954
Total of the County	•		-	258,733

TAXATION.

IAAAIIUN.			
	Paid by the		
-	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax	50,98 7 78,830		
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £1,021,706	29,799	1	
Paid in the Proportion of 4-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 1 5th by the Manufacturers:			
Poor and County Rates £167,249	133,800	33,449 4,027	
Highway Rates 20,135 Church , 7,544	16,108 6,035	1,509	
Turnpike Trusts 31,331	25,065	6,266	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 291,185	6,794	1,698	
,, on other Property ,, 111,667	2,605	651	
	344,023	47,600	

Total of Taxation of the County

£391,628

	MA	LES.	FEMA	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN.	20 years	Under	20 years	Under	TOTAL.
2017114222 4111	of age and	20 years	of age and	20 years	-0
	upwards.	of age.	upwards.	of age.	
A					
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	2.991	42	323		3.356
Agricultural Labourers	13,577	2,904	1.820	942	19,243
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists -	849	64	33	4	950
· • •	17,417	3.010	2,176	948	23,549
MANUFACTURES:					20,010
Nailers and Nail Makers	3,034	871	1,482	839	6,226
Glovers and Glove Makers	642	55	898	253	1,848
Carpet and Rug Manufacture	964	329	24	109	1,426
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	908	273	3	i	1.180
Needle Manufacture (all branches)	549	166	307	140	1.162
Weavers (all branches)	927	184	12	30	1.153
Brick and Tile Makers	311	44	26	18	399
Glass Manufacture (all branches)	812	7.5	l i		388
Chain Makers	253	70	. 15	11	349
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	160	22	79	58	819
Engineers and Engine Workers	215	37	-	_	252
Engine and Machine Makers	45	4	_	-	49
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	49	17	50	54	170
Fish Hook Makers	76	87	36	11	160
Tanners	147	5	6		158
Miscellaneous	1,881	819	818	126	2,644
	10,468	2,508	8,257	1,650	17,883
ALL OTHER CLASSES:		i			
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	16,257	2,142	2,287	458	21,144
Labourers	6,506	1,146	1,289	79	9.020
Military and Naval	1,028	88			1.116
Professional Persons	648	_		- 1	648
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	931	115	517	52	1,615
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	122	-	7	1	130
Pasochial, Town, and Church Officers	210	-	23	I	233
Domestic Servants	1,727	851	4,911	3,542	11,031
Persons returned as Independent	1,469	51	8,572	139	5,231
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	681	318	642	294	1,935
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent >		40 405	ايمييا	المديية	100.005
on all Classes }	3,543	43,437	45,404	47,417	139,801
Total of all other Classes	33,122	48,148	58,652	51,982	191,904

Engaged in Agriculture		-	28,549	
Dependent on ,, -	-	-	109,074	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-	-	132,623
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	-	17,883	
Dependent on ,,		-	82,830	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		100,718
Total of the County -		-	-	233,336

TAXATION.

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	82,411	1 - 1
Tithes	28,934	1 1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £716,497	20,897	1 1
4-9ths by the Manufacturers	56,287 6,979 4,892 18,812 8,341	45,024 6,380 3,908 15,048 6,672
,, on other Property ,, 101,306	1,642	1,312
	96,953	78,344
Total of Taxation of the County	£	175,297

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
engaged in	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	4,165 13.824	89 4,110	271 324	120	4,475 18,378
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	593	26	82	2	653
• •	18,582	4,175	627	122	28,506
	10,002	4,175	021	122	20,000
MANUFACTURES: Brick and Tile Makers	355	44	۱ ۵	,	406
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	99	81	6 63	57	250
Engineer and Engine Workers	190	45.		_"	235
Engine and Machine Makers	62	16	-		78
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	147	18	2		167
Tanners	126 121	17 23	18	5	166 144
Spinners (branch not specified)	121	23	104	20	126
Hatters and Hat Makers	97	5	8	4	114
Miscellaneous	1,215	170	107	21	1,513
	2,413	370	308	108	3,199
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	16,421	2,849	2,496	832	22,098
Labourers	3,818	221	1,214	51	5,304
Military and Naval	2,981	338	<u> </u>	-	3,319
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	660 965	-	378	₁₉	660
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	273	188 8	3/8	_19	1,550 28 5
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	170	2	21		193
Domestic Servants	1,320	728	5,917	5,110	18,075
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,850	40	4,042	106	6,038
Atmspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunaucs, and Prisoners	650	232	688	147	1,717
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:				l 1	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent }	2,856	33,918	89,985	37,283	113,992
on all Classes {	2,000	30,918		01,200	110,992
Total of all other Classes	31.964	38,519	54.700	43,048	168,231

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,,		-	£23,506 148,079	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		171,585
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,,	-	:	3,199 20,152	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		23,351
Total of the East Riding	-			194,936

CITY AND AINSTY.

						MAI	LES.	FEM.		
engaged in						20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:]	
Farmers and Graziers -	-		-		-	449	4 :	42	- 1	495
Agricultural Labourers -		-		-	-	1,180	284	49	6	1,519
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	•		-		-	159	6		_	165
						1,788	294	91	6	2,179
Manupactures:										
Coach Makers (all branches) -		-		•	-	84	30	1 1	-	115
Comb Makers (all branches)	-		-		-	101	5	1 1	- 1	107
Linen Manufacture (all branches)		-		-	-	59	6	10	11	86
Brick and Tile Makers -	-		-		-	61	8	_	- 1	69
Glass Manufacture (all branches) Engineers and Engine Workers		-		-	•	52 39	8		- 1	95 40
Engineers and Engine workers Engine and Machine Makers -	-		-		-	6	9 2	_	-	40
Weavers (all branches) -	_ '	-		-	-	42	2		_	45
Braziers, Brass Workers, and Tinker	-	_	•	_	- 1	29	• •	-,	- 1	69 55 48 8 45 87
Brass Founders	-	_		-	-	- 1	_ ′	_ •		°i
Flax Manufacture		_		_	-	28	_	3	- 2	33
Miscellaneous	-		-		-	383	40	60	19	502
						885	113	76	82	1,106

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.	
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	4,297 933 230 227 310 24 37 471 389 356	788 59 18 — 50 — 1 131 9	695 210 — 86 — 9 1,681 1,155	108 1,062 43 12	5,888 1,202 248 227 453 24 47 8,845 1,596 513	
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	452	6,304	7,730	7,007	21,498	
Total of all other Classes	7,726	7,371	11,760	8,239	35,036	

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	. •	-	:	2,179 23,241	
Agriculture—Total			-		25,420
Donondont on		-	-	1,106 11,795	
Manufactures—Total	e)	-	•		12,901

Total of the City and Ainsty - - 38,321

NORTH RIDING.

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
engaged in	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	7,265	68	613	_	7,940
Agricultural Labourers	13,982	3,984	1,343	448	19,75
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	446	27	6	_	47
	21,693	4,079	1,962	448	28,17
Manupactures:					
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	462	60	24	14	56
Weavers (all branches)	418	17	7		44
Brick and Tile Makers	316	32	10	1 1	35
Potters and Pot Makers	160	50	45	48	29
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	201	22	4	4	23
Alum Works	184	31		'	21
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	114	21	16	3	15
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	69	12	24	14	ii
Tanners	88	12	i		10
Miscellaneous	972	163	222	24	1,38
	2,984	420	353	103	3,86
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?			1		
or Workmen	14,679	2,915	1,922	249	19,76
Labourers	3,386	305	857	1 8	4.55
Military and Naval	1.307	96		'	1.40
Professional Persons	711	- 50			71
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	736	- 68	810	14	1.12
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	162	8	9		1,17
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	103		22		12
Domestic Servants	1.601	1.013	6.036	5,127	13,77
Persons returned as Independent	1,962	46	4,270	l "iii .	6.38
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	526	180	654	155	1,51
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	4,332	87,180	41,668	39,362	122,54
Total of all other Classes	29,505	41.806	55,748	45,026	172,08

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 28,177
Dependent on ,, - - - 151,352

AGRICULTURE—Total - - - 3,860

Engaged in Manufactures - - - 3,860
Dependent on ,, - - - 20,733

MANUFACTURES—Total - - - 24,593

Total of the North Riding - 204,122

WEST RIDING.

	ļ	MAI	Æ8.	FEMA	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN		20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age an upwards	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
SEIGULTURE:						
Farmers and Graziers	- 1	15,327	164	1,247	_	16,738
Agricultural Labourers	- 1	24,615	4.941	613	152	30,321
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists -	-	2,038	168	33	4	2,238
	į	41,980	5,268	1,893	156	49,297
ANUFACTURES:						
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture		35,632	9,378	5,140	4,300	54,450
Worsted Manufacture (all branches)	-	5,604	2,515	5,445	5,776	19,340
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	- 1	4,306	2,510	4,570	3,940	15,326
Weavers (all branches)	-	8,634	1,526	2,795	1,612	14,567
Stuff Manufacture (all branches)	-	2,921	458	2,020	1,141	6,540
Factory Workers (branch not specified) -	-]	1,563	1,456	1,347	2,135	6,501
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	- 1	1,376	1,162 459	1,229	2,257 363	6,024
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	-	2,590	366	431	363 197	8,848
Fancy Goods Manufacture	- 1	2,572 2,457	540	854	197	3,489 3,052
Dyers (all branches)	-	2,457	712	44 81	28	2,854
Iron Manufacture (all branches)		1,653	531	20	4	2,000
Engineers and Engine Workers	:	1,596	27 2	6	19	1.898
Engine and Machine Makers	- :	891	281	13	3	1.188
Grinders	- [1,350	515	10	4	1,879
Spinners (branch not specified)	- 1	217	188	863	773	1,541
Card Makers	-	596	171	399	288	1,454
Nail Makers and Nailers		925	238	68	31	1,262
Potters	- 1	696	210	71	62	1,039
Scissor Makers	- 1	647	150	101	47	945
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	- 1	385	120	172	191	868
Brick and Tile Makers	- 1	655	159	8	_	822
Moulders (branch not specified)	- 1	496	242	1 .4		742
Haft and Scale Makers	- 1	599	105	17	2	723
Tool Makers (all branches) -	-	557	121	8	25	681 639
Wire Drawers and Workers	-	524 462	69 116	21	25	581
Fork Makers (all branches)	-	888	138	82	10	568
White Metal Smiths and Workers -		449	106	4	5	564
Carpet Manufacture (all branches)	- 1	412	91	22	12	537
Paper Manufacture (all branches)	- 1	802	124	61	20	507
Hatters and Hat Makers	- 1	390	48	44	6	488
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers -	- 1	399	66	7	9	481
Turners	- 1	383	88	6		477
Miscellaneous	-	7,124	1,513	892	482	10,011
		91,784	26,744	25,800	23,756	168,084
LL OTHER CLASSES:	. [
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Maste or Workmen	78 {	87,822	15,145	11,269	2,126	116,362
Labourers)	29,389	6.952	4,007	333	40.681
Military and Naval	- 1	4,818	307	7,007		5,125
Professional Persons	- 1	2,283		_	_	2,283
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pur	ranita	4,474	593	1,331	74	6,472
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service		388	14	16	4	422
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	- 1	846	ió	90	1	946
Domestic Servants	- 1	5,179	2,627	19,090	15,504	42,400
Persons returned as Independent	-	5,282	251	15,432	585	21,550
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Priso	ners	2,959	999	2,468	724	7,150
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1	ŀ				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others depend on all Classes	ent }	14,080	223,949	216,383	238,917	693,329
Total of all other Classes -	ا د					000 800
		157,520	250,847	270,086	258,267	936,720

> - 49,297 Engaged in Agriculture - - 212,426 Dependent on ,, -AGRICULTURE-Total

> - - 168,084 Engaged in Manufactures

- 724,294 **4** Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES-Total

> Total of the West Riding - -1,154,101

> > YORK-COUNTY OF

POPULATION.

AGRICULTURAL. MANUFACTURING. 171,585 EAST RIDING 25,420 CITY AND AINSTY NORTH RIDING 179,529 261,723 WEST RIDING -

Total of Population of the County -

1,591,480

658,257

28,351

24,593

892,378

958,223

12,901

261,723

892,378

TAXATION.

		Paid by the		
	. [LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed In Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	terest : 	£ 88,405 77,491 116,373	£	
Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Lands 3-5ths by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church		229,952 76,074 9,876 61,252	344,831 114,112 14,814 91,882	

Total of Taxation of the County -

£1,045,024

COUNTIES.	AG	RICULTU	RE.	MAN	UFACTU	RES.	TOTAL O
	Engaged in :	Dependent on:	TOTAL.	Engaged in:	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	COUNTY.
BEDFORD	14,933	62,703	77,636	5,828	24,472	30,300	107,936
BERKS	21,249	127,695	148,944	1,741	10,462	12,203	161,147
BUCKS	21,897	92,989	114,886	7,833	33,264	41,097	155,983
CAMBRIDGE	22,918	135,981	158,899	802	4,758	5,560	164,459
•CHESTER	26,804	97,821	124,625	58,293	212,742	271,035	895,660
CORNWALL	26,862	260,402	287,264	5,051	48,964	54,015	341,279
CUMBERLAND	15,611	97,379	112,990	8,987	56,061	65,048	178,038
DERBY	19,333	91,928	111,261	27,968	132,988	160,956	272,217
DEVON	54,522	392,759	447,281	10,505	75,674	86,179	533,460
DORSET	19,192	130,823	150,015	3,202	21,826	25,028	175,048
DURHAM	14,362	173,443	187,805	10,437	126,042	136,479	324,284
E88EX	51,116	266,373	317,489	4,426	23,064	27,490	844,979
GLOUCESTER	31,270	256,638	287,908	15,583	127,892	148,475	431,383
HEREFORD	16,616	91,184	107,800	937	5,141	6,078	143,878
HERTFORD	20,145	98,361	118,506	6,579	32,122	88,701	157,207
HUNTINGDON	8,480	46,249	54,729	592	3,228	8,820	58,549
KENT	47,585	441,499	489,084	5,765	53,488	59,253	548,337
LANCASTER	49,569	192,265	241,834	292,129	1,133,091	1,425,220	1,667,054
LEICESTER	17,092	77,221	94,313	22,029	99,525	121,554	215,867
LINCOLN	57,561	286,704	344,265	3,066	15,271	18,337	862,602
MIDDLESEX	18,164	1,006,692	1,024,856	48,435	503,345	551.780	1,576,636
MONMOUTH	8,685	78,314	87,029	4,723	42,603	47,326	134,355
NORFOLK	50,365	296,698	847,068	9,520	56,081	65,601	412,664
NORTHAMPTON	25,731	110,666	136,397	11,853	50,978	62,831	199,228
NORTHUMBERLAND -	17,339	161,524	178,863	6,928	64,492	71,415	250,278
NOTTINGHAM	20,358	85,486	105,844	27,710	116,356	144,066	249,910
OXFORD	20,789	122,189	142,978	2,714	15,951	18,665	161,648
RUTLAND	3,316	17.041	20,357	154	791	945	21,302
SALOP	28,003	168,702	196,705	6,028	36,315	42,343	239.048
SOMERSET	44,467	293,507	337,974	12,895	85,113	98,008	435,982
BOUTHAMPTON	35,541	288,368	323,909	3,412	27,683	81,095	355,004
STAFFORD	29,120	151,360	180,480	53,249	276,775	330,024	510,504
SUFFOLK	43,858	245,474	289,332	3,902	21,839	25,741	315,078
SURREY	25,352	478,720	504,072	14,718	63,886	78,606	582,678
SUSSEX	85,708	248,516	284,224	1,951	13,578	15,529	299,758
WARWICK	24,239	131,083	155,322	38,451	207,942	246,393	401,715
WESTMORELAND	6,556	33,147	39,713	2,768	13,973	16,741	56,454
WILTS	86,390	172,389	208,779	8,707	41,247	49,954	258,733
WORCESTER	23,549	109,074	132,623	17,883	82,830	100,713	233,386
YORK (EAST RIDING)	23,506	148,079	171,585	3,199	20,152	23,351	194,936
YORK (CITY AND AINSTY) -	2,179	23,241	25,420	1,106	11,795	12,901	38,321
YORK (NORTH RIDING) -	28,177	151,352	179,529	3,860	20,733	24,593	204,122
YORK (WEST RIDING) -	49,297	212,426	261,723	168,084	724,294	892,378	1,154,101
TRAVELLING on the night of the Census -	_		_	_	_	-	5,016
	1,157,816	8,154,495	9,312,311	943,998	4,738,829	5,682,827	15,000,154

^{*} It will be seen from the above Table that the Agricultural Interest preponderates in 35 Counties, and Divisions of Counties, and the Manufacturing Interest in 7 Counties, and 1 Division of the County of York, marked thus.*

C	OUN'	TIE	8.						Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of th County.
									B	£	£
BEDFORD -	-		-		-		-	-	104,196	23,021	127,217
BERKS -	-	-		-		-		-	216,581	10,763	227,343
BUCKS -	-		-				-	-	185,005	36,028	221,033
CAMBRIDGE -		-		-		-		-	217,423	9,015	226,438
CHESTER -	-		-		-		-	-	146,730	153,115	299,845
CORNWALL -		-		-		-		-	268,301	27,798	296,099
CUMBERLAND	-		-		-		-	-	81,781	88,452	115,233
DERBY		-		-		-		-	127,870	94,761	222,631
DEVON -	-		-		-		-	-	542,749	62,947	605,596
DORSET		-		-		-		-	235,515	21,435	256,950
DURHAM -	-		-		-		-	-	175,424	86,273	261,697
ESSEX -	•			-		-		-	525,739	24,396	550,135
GLOUCESTER -	-		-		-		-	-	337,065	108,856	445,921
HEREFORD -		-		-		-		-	166,393	5,809	171,702
HERTFORD -	-		-		-		-	-	216,612	85,303	251,915
HUNTINGDON -		-		-		-		-	84,715	8,747	88,462
KENT	-		-		-		-	-	622,953	46,423	669,376
LANCASTER -	•			-		-		-	239,546	794,122	1,033,668
LEICESTER -			-		-		-	-	155,155	94,064	249,219
LINCOLN -				-		-			465,567	14,835	480,402
MIDDLESEX -	-		_		-		-	-	1,155,349	426,546	1,581,895
MONMOUTH .						-		_	84,591	29,535	114,126
NORFOLK -	-		-				_	_	454,208	50,797	505,005
NORTHAMPTON -		-		_		-		-	210,098	61,834	271,932
NORTHUMBERLAN	D -		-				-	-	173,941	30,560	204,501
NOTTINGHAM -		-		-		-		-	96,322	85,687	182,009
OXFORD -	-		-				-	-	202,560	16,833	219,393
RUTLAND		-		-		-		-	31,343	874	32,217
SALOP -	-		-		_		-	_	218,258	28,346	246,604
SOMERSET -		-		-				-	458,140	74,390	532,530
SOUTHAMPTON	-						-	-	415,752	23,619	· ·
STAFFORD -		_		-		_		-	203,234	195,695	439,371 398,929
SUFFOLK -							_	_	392,776	20.097	
SURREY		-						_	528,141	72,253	412,873 600,394
SUSSEX -	_				_		_	-	428,093	13,481	•
WARWICK -		_				_		-	212,428	171,975	441,574
WESTMORELAND			-				_		39,380	171,975	384,405
WILTS		_							344,023	47,600	49,984
WORCESTER -	-		_				_		96,953	· ·	391,623
YORKSHIRE -		-							418.044	78,344	175,297
				-				_	210,022	626,980	1,045,024
									11,278,954	8,751,713	15,030,667

Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid by the Landed Interest - - £11,278,954 Manufacturing - 3,751,718

Total of Direct and Local Taxation of England - - 15,030,667

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					2,348
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	2,068 8,706 69	19 1,222 4	261 227 —	144	2,348 5,299 73
•	5,843	1, 245	488	144	7,720
ANUFACTURES:					
There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number employed in any one branch is					
Weavers (all branches) Smelters (branch not specified)	137 41	10 4	2		149 46
Nailers and Nail Makers Miscellanseus	27 203	11 28	1 66	1 6	40 303
	408	58	70	7	53
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	2,680	339	426	317	8,562
Labourers	1,123 3,816	135 24	_70	_ 8	1,336 410
Professional Persons	142			- 1	142 92
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	58 41	8 2	24 . 5	2 1	49
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	31 233	237	1,446	1.070	31 2.986
Persons returned as Independent	166	23/	887	82	1,094
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	137	40	501	40	718
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:				ŀ	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent en all Classes -	1,179	9,860	10,857	10,317	32,213
Total of all other Classes	6,176	10.654	14,216	11,587	42.633

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:

Engaged in Agriculture - 7,720
Dependent on ,, - 39,856

Total of the County - - - 50,899

TAXATION.

Land Tax -	-		-		-		-	-
Tithes - Property Tax—on Lane	i, assesse	d at	•	-	-	-	-	£129,063
Paid in the Proport	tion of 14 15th by ti	-15th	s by	the actu	Land rers:	ied I	nter	est, and
Poor and County Rates	•				-		_	21,476
Highway Rates	•	-		-		-	-	2,447
Highway Rates	•	-	-	-	_	-	-	1,980
Highway Rates Church ,, - Turnpike Trusts	· •	-	-		-	-	-	
Highway Rates Church ,, - Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwe	· •	- 18es,	- ass e	- - ssed	- at	-	:	1,980

Paid '	by the
LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
£ 1,535 15,114 3,764	£
20,045 2,284 1,848 5,966 405 373	1,431 163 132 426 29 40
51,334	2,221

Total of Taxation of the County - - - &53,555

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers	1,941 2,358	6 949	160 64	- 39	2,107
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	69	2	1		3,410 72
	4,368	957	225	39	5,589
MANUFACTURES: Iron Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (all branches) Coke Burners Nailers and Nail Makers Miscellaneous	414 101 56 46 225	84 11 5 5 5	-17 -8 -44	6 13 8	521 112 82 51 308
	842	136	69	27	1,074
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	3,608 4,102 221 206 126 20 40 321 382 139	636 899 43 — 13 — 185 16 41	404 270 — 31 — 5 1,700 850 175	67 147 — 3 — 1,500 57 38	4,715 5,418 264 206 173 20 45 3,706 1,305 393
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,261	9,517	11,343	10,574	32,695
Total of all other Classes	10,426	11,350	14,778	12,386	48,940

Engaged in Agriculture	-		-	-	5,589	
Dependent on ,, -		-		-	41,052	
AGRICULTURE-	Total		-	-		46,641
Engaged in Manufactures -		-		-	1,074	
Dependent on ,,	-		-	-	7,888	
Manufacture	-Tota	ıl		-		8,962
Total of the Co	unty		-			55,603

TAXATION.

	P	aid by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Tithes £139,224	2,954 12,558 4,060	
Paid in the Proportion of 5-8ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-8th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor and County Rates £24,887 Highway Rates 2,787 Church 922	20,740 2,323 762	4,147 464 153
Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 31,401 ,, on other Property ,, - 27,847	763 668	153 133
	44,834	5,05 0
Total of Taxation of the County	- £4	19,884

н

	MA	LES.	PEM A	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	3,072 3,560 50	24 1,687	371 129 1		3,467 5,478 51
	6,682	1,711	501	102	8,996
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (all branches) Spinners (branch not specified) Woollen Manufacture (all branches) Hatters and Hat Makers Miscellaneous	258 16 54 112 159	11 2 12 2 2	2 159 58 3 96	1 10 14 —	272 187 138 117 285
	599	40	318	42	999
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,740 1,384 360 213 117 38 333 534 385 222	496 102 38 — 6 1 1 678 46 19	373 105 — 18 2 4 2,339 1,699 413	49 5 - 2 - 2,314 63 11	4,658 1,596 398 213 143 41 38 5,865 2,193 665
,					
Total of all other Classes	8,796	14,390	19,409	16,176	58,771

Engaged in Dependent	Agricult	ure -	-	-	_	-	8,996 52,897	
	AGRICU	LTURE-To	tal	-		-		61,893
Engaged in		tures	-		-	-	999	
Dependent	on "			-		-	5,874	
	MANUFA	CTURES-	Cotal		-	-		6,873
	Total of	the County		-		-	-	68,766

TAXATION.

						Pai	d by the
					-	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclu	sively by the La	inded Inte	rest :			£	£
Land Tax	d, assessed at	: -	-		£159,948	1,278 13,086 4,665	-
Paid in the Propos	tion of 8-9ths t th by the Manu	- ly the Lan facturers :	ded Int	erest,	and		
Poor and County Rates		-	-		£21,947	19,620	2,327
Highway Rates -	· -	-	-	-	3,449	3,066	383
Church ,,		-			882	784	98
Turnpike Trusts -		-	-	_	2,006	1.784	222
Property Tax-on Dwe	lling Houses, a	ssessed at			23,081	599	74
,, on other	Property	**	-	-	22,298	578	
							72

Total of Taxation of the County

- £48,636

	MAI	ES.	FEM!	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	4,817	26	660	- 1	5,503
Agricultural Labourers	5,787	2,568	384	197	8,936
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	67	2	3	-	72
·	10,671	2,596	1,047	197	14,511
Manupactures:					
Weavers (all branches)	298	32	21	2	348
Copper Manufacture (all branches)	229	28	l –	- 1	257
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	58	18	26	4	106
Miscellaneous	503	75	124	10	712
	1,083	153	171	16	1,423
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	5,962	878	710	102	7,647
Labourers	2,615	425	365	24	3,429
Military and Naval	313	28			341
Professional Persons	321		l —	_	321
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	277	27	69	11 1	384
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	44	1	2		47
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	60	1	8	l I	69
Domestic Servants	559	509	3,548	3,462	8,078
Persons returned as Independent	586	72	2,807	137	3,602
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	235	105	558	133	1,031
LESIDUE OF POPULATION:	}				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,247	20,919	20,577	21,700	65,448
Total of all other Classes	13,219	22,960	28,644	25,569	90,392

Total of the County	-		-		106,326
Manufactures—Tota	ıl	-	•		9,495
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	:	1,423 8,072	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		96,831
Dependent on ,,		-	-	82,320	
Engaged in Agriculture -	-		-	14,511	

TAXATION.

							Pa	id by the
						-	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid excl	usively by	the L	ande	i Interes	et:	-	£	2
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land	- , assessed	- at	- -	•	-	- £315,761	4,148 26,177 9,209	
	on of 10-11 th by the	the by Man	y the ufacti	Landed irers:	Inte		20 700	2 020
1-11 Poor and County Rates	on of 10-11 th by the	ths by Man	y the ufacit	Landed irers:	Inte	£43,230	39,800	3,930
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates -	on of 10-11 th by the	the by Man	y the ufacit -	Landed irers: -	Inte	£43,230 7,108	6,432	646
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates - Church ,, -	on of 10-11 th by the	the by Man	y the ufacts - -	Landed irers: -	Inte	£43,230 7,108 1,288	6,432 1,171	646 117
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates - Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	th by the	Mani - -	ufacir - -	rers: - - -	:	£43,230 7,108 1,288 10,373	6,432 1,171 9,430	646 117 943
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwe	th by the	Mani	ufacir - -	rers: - - -		£43,230 7,108 1,288	6,432 1,171	646 117

Total of Taxation of the County

- £115,312

CARNARVON—COUNTY OF.

[WALES.

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	3,064 4,708 107	12 1,428 11 1,451	420 44 3 467	15 1	3,496 6,195 122 9,813
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (branch not specified) Nailers Woollen Manufacture (all branches) Miscellaneous	190 44 28 320 582	12 7 6 47	2 1 3 47	- - - 7	204 52 37 421
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursaits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	4,360 4,482 747 220 147 47 35 309 377 120	663 1,231 76 20 - 3 181 24	481 83 30 1 2 2,638 1,800 243	60 3 - 3 - 3 - 1,994 80 9	5,564 5,799 823 220 200 48 40 5,122 2,281 401
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes	1,466	15,110	16,760 22,038	16,732	50,068 70,566

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture -	-		-	9,813 65,780	
Dependent on ,,		-	-	03,700	75,593
AGRICULTURE—I OTAL	-		-		10,090
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on	-		-	714 4,786	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-	-	1,700	
Manufactures-Total	-		-		5,500
Total of the County	-		-		81,093

TAXATION.

	Pa	id by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	2,272	
Tithes -	12,318	- 1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £150,046	4,376	1 1
Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-15th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor and County Rates £29,812	27,825	1,987
Highway Rates 2,661	2,484	177
Church ,, 443	414	29
Turnpike Trusts 2,892	2,700	192
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 32,979	897	64
on other Property ,, 68,018	1,851	132
	55,137	2,581

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £57,718

	1				
	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	3,022	13	432	- 1	8,467
Agricultural Labourers	5,758	1,937	48	24	7,767
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	194	10	3	_	207
	8,977	1,960	483	24	11,441
MANUFACTURES:					
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	165	51	1	_	217
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	116	35	18	5	174
Weavers (all branches)	134	21	5	_	160
Nailors and Nail Makers	114	32	1	-	147
Engineers and Engine Workers	115	19	- 1	_	134
Engine and Machine Makers	3			21	8 661
Miscellaneous	452	93	95	21	661
	1,099	251	120	26	1,496
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					-
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	5,267	846	616	109	6,838
Labourers	3,716	684	224	15	4,636
Military and Naval	66	8	-		74
Professional Persons	223		· –	_	223
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	252	18	70	5	345
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	38	1	2	_	41
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	72	_	4		76
Domestic Servants	740	552	2,729	2,647	6,668
Persons returned as Independent -	481	31	1,374	82 77	1,968
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	201	85	568	"	931
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1	ł	1		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,093	16,777	17,779	17,477	54,126
Total of all other Classes	13,149	19,002	23,366	20,412	75,929

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on	-		-	11, 44 1 67,149	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		78,590
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on -	-	-	-	1,496 8,780	
Manufactures—Tota	al	-	-		10,276
Total of the County	-			-	86,866

TAXATION.

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	Manufacturers	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 7-8ths by the Landed Interest, and	6,717 17,966 8,293	·	
1-8th by the Manufacturers:			
Poor and County Rates - £41,827 Highway Rates - 4,365 Church - 1,603 Turnpike Trusts - 5,079 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 55,936	36,599 3,820 1,403 4,445 1,377 844	5,228 545 200 634 196 120	
Į ⁻	81,464	6,923	

Total of Taxation of the County

£88,387

	M A	MALES.		FEMALES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and unwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL	
PRICULTURE:						
Farmers and Graziers	1,499 2,742	13 822	259 18	- 4	1,771 3,586	
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	130	822 4		1	134	
Cardeners, Nuiserymen, and Profiles						
	4.371	839	277	4	5,491	
ANUFACTURES:				1	00.5	
Lead Manufacture (all branches) -	259 63	21 45	59	79	285 246	
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Engineers and Engine Workers	170	45 34	2	_'	206	
Engineers and Engine Workers	17	3	l î i	' - 1	21	
Brick and Tile Makers	121	21		_	142	
Nailers	62	2 2	2	- 8	86	
Miscellaneous	465	98	38	•	609	
	1,157	244	106	88	1,595	
LL OTHER CLASSES:						
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	3,782	559	380	71	4,795	
Labourers	4,754	807	126	14	5,70	
Military and Naval	170	12	_	_	453 170	
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	226	25	65	_ 2	31	
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	25		3		2	
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	44		3	_	4	
Domestic Servants	629	497	1,679	1,465	4,27	
Persons returned as Independent	265	16	913	58	1,25	
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	143	2	248	2	398	
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:						
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,480	13,326	13,738	13,863	42,407	
Total of all other Classes	11,959	15,244	17,155	15,475	59,83	

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	5,491 46,366	
AGRICULTURE-Total		-			51,857
Engaged in Manufactures	-		-	1,595	
Dependent on ,, -		-	-	13,467	
Manufactures—Total	-				15,062
Total of the County	-		-	-	66,919

TAXATION.

		Paid by the
	LAND.	Manupacturers.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	_ 2,246	
Tithes	9,835	1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £	193,505 5,643	
	£26,123 20,319	
Highway Rates	2,827 2,199	628
Church	723 563	
Turnpike Trusts	15,346 11,936	3,410 178
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	27,617 627	344
,, on other Property ,,	53,348 1,211	377
	54,579	10,524
Total of Taxation of the County -		£65,103

	MAI	MALES. FEMALE		LES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.	
GRICULTURE:	2,957	26	. 208			
Farmers and Graziers	4,825	1.699	89	30	3,191 6.643	
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	233	17	l ű	i	252	
Galdelless, 17 disoryment, and 17011000						
	8,015	1,742	298	31	10,086	
IANUFACTURES:						
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	2,456	518	91	66	3,126	
Copper Manufacture (all branches)	1,137 234	273 115	6 71	5 71	1,421	
Tin Manufacture (all branches)	88	29	''	''	491 117	
Engineers and Engine Workers	395	66	2	- 1	464	
Engine and Machine Makers	97	26		_ 1	123	
Weavers (all branches)	245	31	14	1	291	
Spinners (branch not specified)	- 8		150	29	187	
Nailors	148	19	8		170	
Coke Burners	123	11	1	3	138	
Potters	89	29	16	1 1	135	
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	88	9	16	6	119	
Miscellaneous	626	102	44	8	780	
	5,734	1,223	414	191	7,562	
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters }	12,076	2,193	1,689	419	16,377	
or Workmen }	14.881	3.526	795	167	19,369	
Military and Naval	1,501	225			1,726	
Professional Persons	481		-		481	
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	572	85	132	4	793	
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	\ 108	7	3		118	
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	114	1	8	-	123	
Domestic Servants	835	529	4,218	3,561	9,143	
Persons returned as Independent	808	87	2,943	233	4,071	
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	251	102	407	94	854	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,558	30,233	33,661	34,038	100,485	
Total of all other Classes	34,180	36,988	43,856	38,516	153,540	

171,188

Total of the County

	Pai	d by the
Parist conductoring to the Tambel Yelenand	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax	7,671	-
Tithes	12,351	1
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £258,470	7,538	i
Poor and County Rates - £60,057 Highway Rates - 5,715 Church - 2,115 Turnpike Trusts - 13,588 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 219,165	35,034 3,334 1,234 7,793 3,729	25,023 2,381 881 5,565 2,663
,, on other property ,, 139,762	2,378	1,698
	81,062	38,211
Total of Taxation of the County	- 1	\$119,273

	MAI	ES.	FEMALES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	2.110	11	246	_	2,367
Agricultural Labourers	2,324	856	58	24	3,262
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	46	1	1		48
	4.480	868	305	24	5,677
fanupactures :					
Weavers (all branches)	175	7	10	2	194
Spinners (branch not specified)	21	16	33	3	78
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	23	4	34	6	67 208
Miscellaneous	142	14	51	1	208
	361	41	128	12	542
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	2.045	238	310	41	2,634
or Workmen	1.479	230	88	4	1.801
Military and Naval	1,475	230		_*	171
Professional Persons	102		_		102
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	88	7	19	2	116
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	17	_	2	_	19
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	27	-	3		. 30
Domestic Servants	237	156	1,433	1,197	3,023 1,043
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	264 90	21 32	725 311	33 22	455
Aimspeople, rensioners, raupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	90	32	311	22	200
LESIDUE OF POPULATION:	i i		ı		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,103	7,225	8,110	7,281	23,719
Total of all other Classes	5,601	7,931	11,001	8,580	33,113

Engaged in Agriculture		-	5,677	
Dependent on ,,	-	-	30,228	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		35,905
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	-	542	
Dependent on ,,		-	2,885	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		3,427
Total of the County -		-	_	39,332

TAXATION.

	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £108,237	2,423 3,188 3,156	
Paid in the Proportion of 21-23rds by the Landed Interest, and 2-23rds by the Manufacturers: Poor and County Rates £17,284	15,781	1,503
Highway Rates 648	592	56
Church ,, 236	215	21
Turnpike Trusts 2 921	2,667	254
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 31,231	831	79
,, on other Property ,, - 14,197	378	36
•	29,231	1,949

Total of Taxation of the County -

£31,180

Paid by the

	MAI	LES.	ES. FEMA		. FEMALES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.		
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	3,143 4,600 74 7,817	15 1,928 3	325 81 — 406	 60 60	3,483 6,669 77		
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (branch not specified) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Flannel Manufacture Spinners (branch not specified) Miscellaneous	537 527 228 141 825	110 111 37 20 37	169 192 59 153 66	59 36 26 6 14	875 866 350 320 442 2,853		
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	3,593 1,052 157 202 155 27 62 459 391 239	500 51 15 — 14 — 328 23 148	525 154 — 31 2 8 2,024 727 413	79 9 1 2,199 36 64	4,697 1,266 172 202 201 29 65 5,010 1,177 864		
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,901	13,133	13,482	13,938	42,454		
Total of all other Classes	8,238	14,212	17,361	16,326	56,137		

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	-		:	10,229 43,902	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		54,131
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -		-	:	2,858 12,235	
MANUFACTURES-Total	•		-		15,088
Total of the County	-		-	-	69,219

TAXATION.

•	Paid by the			
	LAND.	Manufacturers		
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	•	•		
Land Tax	5,805			
Tithes	20,313	1		
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £258,067	7,526	ł		
Poor and County Rates	30,922 1,989 781 8,787 1,227 656	8,834 568 222 2,510 350 187		
	78,006	12,671		

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £90,677

	M A	LES.	FEMA		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	2,632 5,003	22 1,300	339 66	15	2,993 6,384
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	85	1,300	3	-"	93
	7,720	1,327	408	15	9,470
ANUFACTURES:					
Weavers (all branches)	126	11	_8		140
Spinners (branch not specified) Stocking Knitters		_ 1	71 40	_ 6	78 40
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	- 17	- 4	ii	_ 1	3:
Miscellaneous	243	29	29	i	30
	386	45	154	8	59
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters	5,408	946	789	147	7,29
Labourers	1,932	290	459	89	2,77
Military and Naval	864	48			91
Professional Persons	327			I	32
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	163 81	26 1	83 1	2	27- 8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	69	18	8	=	9.
Domestic Servants	745	668	3.642	2,360	7,41
Persons returned as Independent	571	56	2,399	121	3,14
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	293	107	439	104	94
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent?	1,453	16,707	18,100	18,467	54,72
en all Classes }	1,700	10,707	10,100	10,107	
Total of all other Classes	11,906	18,867	25,918	21,290	77,98

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , -		-	- 9,470 - 73,386	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			82,856
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	- 593 - 4,595	
· Manufactures—Total		-		5,188
Total of the County				88.044

TAXATION.

		1	Pa	id by the
			Land.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Inte Land Tax Tithes Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 16-17ths by the Land 1-17th by the Manufacturers:	£266,864	£ 2,902 24,438 7,788	£	
Poor and County Rates Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at	- :	£28,636 5,833 1,682 2,397 57,731	26,952 5,490 1,583 2,256 1,584 1,017	1,684 343 99 141 99

Total of Taxation of the County -

£76,534

	MAI	ES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,482 2,076 17	759 —	99 92 —		1,584 3,008 17
	3,575	762	191	81	4,609
MANUFACTURES: There is no leading branch of Manufactures carried on in this County; the largest number employed in any one branch, is— Weavers (branch not specified)	27 2 65 94	2 4 7	2 9 6		31 19 78
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,460 218 13 90 36 6 21 203 276 36	202 14 1 - 8 - 165 15 27	153 74 — 11 2 4 787 534 95	27 — — 1 — 775 20 22	1,842 306 14 90 51 8 25 1,930 845 180
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	762	4,834	4,636	5,096	15,328
Total of all other Classes	3,121	5,261	6,296	5,941	20,619

Engaged in Agriculture -		-	-	4,609	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	20,062	
AGRICULTURE—Total		-	-		24,671
Engaged in Manufactures -	-		-	128	
Dependent on ,, -		-	-	557	
Manufactures—Tota	al -		-		685
Total of the County	-		-	-	25,356

TAXATION.

									Pa	Paid by the			
									LAND.	MANUFACTURERS			
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:									£	<u>2</u>			
Land Tax - Tithes - Property Tax	n Land,	assess	- ed at	. :	•	-	-	£107,647	2,653 6,039 3,139				
									ł				
Paid in the	1-3	ion of 3 37th by	36-37 the the Ma	by the inufact	Land urers	de d I 1			10.499	959			
Paid in the	1-3	ion of S 37th by -	36-37 the the Ma	 by the inufacti	Land urers	de d Is		£13,034	12,682	352			
Paid in the Poor and County Highway Rates	1-3	ion of 3 37th by	36-37 the the Ma	by the inufacti	Land urers	de d Is		£13,034	1,927	53			
Paid in the Poor and County Highway Rates Church ,,	1-3	ion of 3 37th by - -	36-37 the the Ma	by the inufacti -	Land urers - -	de d Is :	- :	£13,034 - 1,980 - 665	1,927 647	53 18			
Paid in the Poor and County Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	Rates	37 <i>th by</i> - - - -	the Ma	inufacti - - -	urers - -	de d I1 : - -	- :	£13,034 - 1,980 - 665 - 2,187	1,927 647 2,128	53			
Paid in the Poor and County Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—o	Rates	37 <i>th by</i> - - - - ing Ho	the Ma	inufacti - - -	urers - -	de d I1		£13,034 - 1,980 - 665	1,927 647	53 18			

- - **- £30**,318

Total of Taxation of the County

WALES—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

COUNT				AGI	RICULTU	RE.	MAN	TOTAL OF			
	ID	3.			Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in:	Dependent on :	Total.	COUNTY.
ANGLESEA -				-	7,720	39,856	47,576	5 3 8	2,777	3,215	50,891
BRECON	-		-	-	5,589	41,052	46,641	1,074	7,888	8,962	55,603
CARDIGAN -		-		-	8,996	52,897	61,893	999	5,874	6,873	68,766
CARMARTHEN	-		-	•	14,511	82,320	96,831	1,423	8,072	9,495	106,326
CARNARVON		-		-	9,813	65,780	75,598	714	4,786	5,500	81,093
DENBIGH	-		-	•	11,441	67,149	78,59 9	1,496	8,780	10,276	88,866
FLINT -		-		-	,5, 4 91	46,366	51,857	1,595	13,467	15,062	66,919
GLAMORGAN	-		-	-	10,086	87,750	97,836	7,562	65,790	73,852	171,188
Merioneth		-		-	5,677	30,228	35,905	542	2,885	3,427	39,332
MONTGOMERY	•		-	-	10,229	43,902	54,131	2,853	12,285	15,088	69,219
PEMBROKE		-		-	9,470	73,386	82,855	593	4,595	5,188	88,044
RADNOR	•		•	•	4,609	20,062	24,671	128	557	685	25,356
					103,632	650,748	754,380	19,517	137,706	157,223	911,608

Total of the Agricultural Interest - - - 734,380 , Manufacturing Interest - - - 157,223

Total of the Principality - - 911,608

WALES-SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

	COUNTIES.						Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of th County.				
											£	£	£
ANGLESEA		-		-		-		-		-	51,334	2,221	53,555
BRECON	-		-		-		-		-		44,834	5,050	49,884
CARDIGAN		-		-		-		-		-	45,460	3,176	48,636
CARMARTHE	N		-		-		-		•	-	108,424	6,888	115,312
CARNARVON		-		-		-		-		-	85,137	2,581	57,718
DENBIGH	-		-		-		-		-	-	81,464	6,923	88,387
FLINT -		-		-		-		-		-	54,579	10,524	65,103
GLAMORGAN	-		-		-		-		-	-	81,062	38,211	119,278
MERIONETH		-		-		-		-		-	29,231	1,949	31,180
MONTGOMER	Y		-		-		-		-	-	78,006	12,671	90,677
PEMBROKE		-		-		-		-	;	-	74,105	2,429	76,534
RADNOR	-		-		-		•		-	•	29,820	498	30,318
											783,456	98,121	826,577
Total	of	Direc	ct an	d Lo	cal	Taxa	tion	paid	Ъy		733,456	93,121 £733,45 - 93,12	6
Total	of	Direc	ct an	d Lo	cal	Taxa	tion	of V	7ales			- €826,57	- 7 -

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	8,052	39	586	- 1	8,677
Agricultural Labourers	9,134	5,896	517	427	15,974
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	496	77			573
	17,682	6,012	1,103	427	25,224
Manupactures:					
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	875	275	549	876	2,075
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Flax Manufacture (all branches)	252 314	78 284	608 430	512 386	1,445 1.414
Stocking Knitters and Weavers	12	1	1,290	27	1,330
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	293	87	221	204	805
Spinners (branch not specified)	2	2	832	89	425
Weavers (branch not specified)	273	34	71	29	407
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	81	36	98	105	815
Rope, Cord, and Twine Manufacture (all branches)	115 10	91 15	16 80	112	224 223
Lint Manufacture (all branches) Comb Makers (all branches)	58	127	14	118 21	223 220
Carpet Manufacture (all branches)	142	34	l io l		186
Paper Manufacture (all branches)	73	12	58	30	173
Iron Founders and Moulders	118	35	-	- 1	158
Engineers and Engine Workers	99	41	-	-	140
Engine and Machine Makers Miscellaneous	31 803	8 248	209	73	39 1,333
	3,551	1,403	3,981	1,972	10,907
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	12,838	2,236	1,752	204	17,030
Labourers	2,865	170	407	17	8,559
Military and Naval	1,936	324	-	- 1	2,260
Professional Persons	735 776				785
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	229	148	235 16	12	1,171 246
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - Parochial, Town, and Church Officers -	155	il	10	_	163
Domestic Servants	838	496	7,727	5,650	14.711
Persons returned as Independent	1,027	47	5,593	170	6,837
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	660	88	1,112	87	1,947
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:		ļ		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	2,466	33,042	36,178	35,911	107,597

	Paid by the			
,	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.		
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£		
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £423,388	(See Summary.) 12,348			
Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers:				
Poor Relief £17,471 Highway Rates, Church ,, No Return.	12,481	4,990		
Turnpike Trusts,) Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 145,365 ,, on other Property ,, 37,049	3,029 772	1,210 · 308		
	28,630	6,508		
Total of Taxation of the County	- £35,	138		

	MAI	LES.	FEM.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	3,811 5,951 111	28 2,097 6	707 364 2	 110 	4,546 8,522 119
	9,873	2,131	1,073	110	13,187
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Spinners - Miscellaneous ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	554 109 1 356	13 — 37 — 50	64 7 142 50 263	-3 -12 1 	634 116 155 444 1,349
or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	3,953 1,313 1,841 236 326 166 68 625 319 428	405 135 188 — 44 4 — 523 23 18	446 92 35 5 1 2,827 1,006 588	41 5 - 3 - 2,096 53 7	4,845 1,548 2,029 236 408 175 69 6,071 1,401 1,039
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,163	20,969	20,033	20,852	65,017
Total of all other Classes	12,436	22,309	25,033	23,057	82,835

Engaged in Agriculture - - - - 13,187
Dependent on ,, - - 75,148

AGRICULTURE—Total - - 1,349
Dependent on ,, - - - 7,687

MANUFACTURES—Total - - 7,687

Total of the County - - 97,371

TAXATION.

	Paid by the		
	LAND. M	MANUFACTURERS	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£		
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £232,441	(See Summary.) 6,779		
Paid in the Proportion of 9-10ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-10th by the Manufacturers: Poor Relief £3,139 Highway Rates, Church , Turnpike Trusts, Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 25,361 ,, on other Property ,, - 4,471	2,826 666 117	75 30 416	

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £10,804

ļ	MAI	ES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:	2,839	28	101		9.000
Farmers and Graziers	5,665	1.869	161 234	61	3,028
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	284	1,009	234	_6,	7,829 303
Galuctiers, Nuiserymen, and Pionis	8,788			61	
Manupactures:	0,700	1,911	400		11,160
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	5,201	1,633	1,377	664	8,875
Weavers (all branches)	1,403	504	89	78	2,074
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers	6	4	1,207	498	1,715
Muslin Manufacture (all branches)	144	46	58	22	270
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	346	74	110	67	597
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	434	85	23	8	550
Carpet and Rug Manufacture (all branches)	4 31	60	18	6	515
Printers (Cotton, Carpet, and Muslin)	263	90	8	5	361
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	46	28	100	84	258
Spinners (branch not specified) Engineers and Engine Workers	2	-	198	37	237
Engineers and Engine Workers	160	44			204
Engine and Machine Makers			I	- .	7
Bleachers	119	29	26	4	178
Brick and Tile Makers	104	50	5	8	162
Thread Manufacture (all branches)	31	6	91	32	160
Nailers and Nail Makers	123	12			188
Stocking Makers and Knitters	55	-	68	2	125
Snuff Box Maker	107	5	10	1 .1 1	128
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	63 747	4	32	17	116
Miscellaneous		176	116	35	1,074
	9,792	2,850	3,531	1,563	17,736
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ? or Workmen	9,155	1,919	3,411	916	15,40
Labourers	4,917	859	400	13	
Military and Naval	841	177	1 -100	10	6,18
Professional Persons	459	l <u></u> '''	_		1,018
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	476	72	81	_ 5	634
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	80	1 📆	_"	'	8
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	78		1 3	1 1	8
Domestic Servants	839	511	4.071	3.059	8,48
Persons returned as Independent	672	16	1,746	76	2,51
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	262	50	867	41	72
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:			1		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,018	32,258	81,170	34,439	99,88
Total of all other Classes	19,797	35,864	41,249	38,550	135,46
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in	and the h	ANUFACTU	REES in the	proportion will stand	which the
Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on		11,160 52,816			
AGRICULTURE-Total		15.500	68,476		
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	17,786			
Dependent on MANUFACTURES-Total -		83,144	100 000		
MANUFACTURES—TOTAL			100,880		
Total of the County	. .	-	164,356		
TATAT	ION.		10-23	by the	- 1
TAXAT	ION.	<u></u>	Faliq		
TAXAT	ION.	L	AND.	MANUFACT	TURERS.
TAXAT. Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	ION.	L		`	TURERS.
	ION.		AND.	MANUFACT	rurers.

	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £390,277	(See Summary.) 11,383	
Paid in the Proportion of 2-5ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-5ths by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £11,639 Highway Rates, Church No Return.	4,656	6,983
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 86,429 on other Property ,, - 54,612	1,008 636	1,512 856
	17,683	9,351
Total of Taxation of the County (For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining		7,034

	MAI	LES.	FEMALES.			
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.			TOTAL.	
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	2,301 2,562 87 4,950	10 1,824 16	242 303 — 545	236	2,553 4,925 103	
	1,950	1,850	343	236	7,581	
MANUFACTURES: Spinners (branch not specified)	15 3 159	 8 22	176 3 79	- ⁷	183 164 261	
	312	30	258	8	608	
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	2,807 485 928 196 141 57 33 191 238 197	425 12 114 — 30 1 — 118 14 9	375 116 — — 89 5 1 1,727 1,288 349	21 -2 - 1 - 1,679 41 18	3,628 615 1,042 196 261 63 34 3,715 1,581 578	
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,003	9,150	9,971	9,658	29,782	
Total of all other Classes	6,276	9,873	13,921	11,420	41,490	

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	-		-	7,581 38,410	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		45,991
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -		-	:	608 3,080	
Manupactures-Total		4			3,688
Total of the County	-		-		49,679

TAXATION.

						Paid	by the
						LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £110,608						& (See Summary.) 3,226	£
Paid in the F	Proportion of 12-13 1-13th by the			i Inter	est, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates, Church ,, Turnpike Trusts,	No Return.	•	•	-	£2,372	2,190	182
Property Tax-on	Dwelling Houses, other Property	assessed at	•		- 8,402 - 5,327	227 133	18 12

Total of Taxation of the County - - £5,988

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Grasiers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	560 3,443 80 4,083	1,117 13 1,139	10 623 — 633	318 — 318	579 5,501 93 6,173
MANUFACTURES: Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Linen Manufacture Paper Makers Woollen Manufacture Weavers (branch not specified) Miscellaneous	88 78 37 21 32 82	13 2 2 7 - 16	22 	- 5 7 6 18	128 80 69 46 32 145
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	20 22 258 170	517 30 42 — 15 2 — 148 6	309 49 — 38 2 1 1,253 542 203	25	3,108 439 336 135 158 24 23 2,424 734 340
ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	313	6,144	6,835	6,752	20,044
Total of all other Classes	4,055	6,909	9,232	7,569	27,765

TAXATION.		
	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £237,041	(See Summary.) 6,913	
Paid in the Proportion of 12-13ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-13th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £6,428	5,934	494
Highway Rates Church ,, No Return. Turnpike Trusts		
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 16,743 ,, on other Property ,, - 384		37 175
	13,308	706
Total of Taxation of the County -	- £1	4,014

•	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	592 442	1 291	19 16		612
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	40	3	-10	15	764 43
	1,074	295	35	15	1,419
Manupactures:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	120 79	69 2	100 11	68 19	357 111
Weavers (branch not specified) Spinners (branch not specified)	_′″	*	38	ا "ـ ا	38 38
Miscellaneous	84	11	8	1	99
	283	82	152	88	605
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	891	131	` 195	26	1,248
Labourers	127	7	22	- 1	156
Military and Naval	460 67	38	_	-	498 67
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	63	21	-,	-,	92
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	28		'	1	28
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	7	_	_	-	7
Domestic Servants	68	61	613	347	1,089
Persons returned as Independent	136	8	360	12	511
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	42	1	24	-	67
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	[
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent } on all Classes	337	2,943	3,558	3,120	9,958
Total of all other Classes	2,226	3,205	4,779	3,506	13,716

-		-	1,419	
	-	-	9,617	
-				11,036
	-	-	605	
-		-	4,099	
۱ -				4,704
-		-	_	15,740
	۱ -	I -	· · · -	9,617 605 4,099

TAXATION.

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £20,597	£ (See Summary.)	£
Paid in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-7ths by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £567 Highway Rates Church , No Return. Turnpike Trusts	405	162
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 9,835 ,, on other Property ,, - 728	206 15	80 6
	1,226	248
Total of Taxation of the County	- £1,	,474

,	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	1,768 1,610 33	3 1,012 2	144 397 1	— 145 1	1,915 8,164 87
	3,411	1,017	542	146	5,116
MANUFACTURES: Hemp Spinners Spinners (branch not specified) Net Makers and Weavers Weavers (branch not specified) Rope and Cord Makers Miscellaneous	2 57 31 58		150 99 51 1 —	1 3 15 —	151 102 69 61 60 69
	148	35	810	19	512
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	2,150 813 1,004 56 112 32 21 136 98 167	324 34 51 — 19 — 102 7	156 71 — 19 2 1 1,006 527 154	24 4 8 691 16	2,654 422 1,055 56 153 34 22 1,935 648 323
RESIDUR OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	757	7,149	7,927	7,580	28,413
Total of all other Classes	4,846	7,688	9,863	8,318	30.715

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	. -	-	-	5,116 27,921	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		83,037
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	•	-	512 2,794	
Manufactures—Total	-		-		3,306
Total of the County -		_			36,343

TAXATION.

								Paid	by the
								LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Pai	d exclusiv	ely by the	Landed Ir	iterest:				£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—or	Land, as	sessed at		• •	-	- £	57,981	(See Summary.) 1,691	
			_						
Paid in the P			s by the La nufacturer		teres	t, and	i		
Poor Relief Church Rates Highway Rates Turnpike Trusts	No Re	turn.	•	-	-	-	£658	598	59
Property Tax—or	Dwelling other Pr		assessed a	.t	-		6,870 1,721	163 46	18 4
								2,498	81

Total of Taxation of the County

- - £2,579

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	118 581 46	6 166 8	7 12 1	12 	126 771 55
	740	180	20	12	952
MANUFACTURES: Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Engineers and Engine Workers Cotton Weaver Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture - Miscellaneous	559 67 55 84 254	183 19 9 20 82	86 1 36	120 — 4 — 20	948 86 69 54 392
	969	313	123	144	1,549
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen -	1,180	242	156	. 17	1,595
Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons	1,032 106 56	191 1		16 	1,274 107 56
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	88 30 14 65 72 19	17 - 35 1	9 293 311 13	 281 4	114 30 14 674 387
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	207	3,830	4,212	4,120	12,369
Total of all other Classes	2,869	4,317	5,029	4,439	16,654

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on	-	_	-	95 2 6,339	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		7,291
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	1,549 10,315	
Manufactures—Total		-	-		11,864
Total of the County	_		_		10 155

TAXATION.

					Paid	by the
					LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
P	aid exclusively by ti	he Landed Is	nterest :		£	£
Land Tax	Land, assessed at	-		- £35,249	(See Summary.) 1,028	_
Paid in the	Proportion of 2-5ths 3-5ths by the M			rest, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church				rest, and - £1,061	424	637
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on	3-5ths by the M	anufacturers -		•	424 88 116	637 133 177

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £2,603

	MA.	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:			1		
Parmers and Graziers	500	2	19	_	521
Agricultural Labourers	1,468	367	81	25	1,941
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	128	9	2	2	141
	2,096	378	102	27	2,603
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	805	641	710	903	3,059
Printers (Calico and Cotton)	1,024	651	119	352	2,146
Weavers (all branches)	360	247	176	263	1,046
Paper Makers	36 78	. 14	46	34 23	130
Dyers (all branches)	83	24 25	1 4	23	129 108
Miscellaneous	456	151	130	62	799
	2.842	1,758	1,185	1,637	7,417
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	2,898	578	459	65	4,000
Labourers	2,392	312	93	20	2,817
Military and Naval	434	20	-	_	454
Professional Persons	154		-	_	154
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits		40	24	1	240
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	37	1	6	_	11
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	46	-	. 	— I	46
Domestic Servants	259	156	1,228	737	2,380
Persons returned as Independent	190	11	638	13	852
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	53	_	47	-	100
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	310	7,418	7,725	7,741	23,189
Total of all other Classes	6,948	8,581	10,220	8,577	34,276

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	2,603 8,905	
AGRICULTURE-Total		-	-		11,508
Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	7,417 2 5,371	
Manufactures—Total			-		32,788
Total of the County	-			-	44,296

TAXATION.

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax	(See Summary.) 2,101		
Paid in the Proportion of 1-4th by the Landed Interest, and 3-4ths by the Manufacturers:			
Poor Relief Highway Rates, Church Trust, No Return.	709	2,128	
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 61,321 ,, on other Property ,, - 7,390	447 54	1,341 161	
	3,311	3,680	
Total of Taxation of the County	- £6,:	941	

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	MAI	LES.	PEMA		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGBICULTURE: Parmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,708 4,650 139 6,497	17 1,632 22 1,671	138 1,786 — 1,869	901 — 901	1,858 8,919 161 10,938
MANUFACTURES: Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Stocking Makers - Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Woollen Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - Muslin Flowerers Miscellaneous -	727 253 257 134 408	177 89 37 32 1 57	193 30 4 36 98 77	92 3 21 76 5	1,189 375 298 223 175 547
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	4,425 1,075 177 252 316 42 63 329 384 255	998 128 18 — 43 — 169 9	871 294 — 80 8 4 1,938 1,267 464	133 23 — 6 — 1,276 23 15	6,422 1,515 195 252 445 50 67 3,712 1,683 743
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,009	14,114	14,182	14,696	44,001
Total of all other Classes	8,327	15,478	19,108	16,172	59,085

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,,	-	_	:	10,938 47,019	
Agriculture—Total	-	-			57,957
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -		-	-	2,807 12,066	
Manupactures—Total		_	-		14,873
Total of the County	•		-		72,830

TAXATION.

						Paid	by the
		•				LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Pa	id exclusively by th	e Landed	Interest	:		£	£
Land Tax - Property Tax—on	Land, assessed at	. •		-	£266,547	(See Summary.) 7,774	
Paid in the	Proportion of 4-5ths 1-5th by the Ma			terest,			
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts	No Return.	-	•	-	£8,134	6,507	1,627
Property Tax-on	Dwelling Houses, a other Property	assessed at	: - ,	. :	46,131 7,072	1,076 165	269 41
						15,522	1,987

Total of Taxation of the County

£17,459

" EDINDONAII—	COUNTI	NET-		1,5	CUILAND.
	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	632 4,012 1,074	8 1,102 134	17 635 22	116 4	657 5,865 1,234
Manyra corre pa	5,718	1,244	674	120	7,756
MARUFACTURES: Paper Manufacture (all branches) Coach Makers (all branches) Brass Founders Engineers and Engine Workers Silk Manufacture (all branches) Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers Type Founders Hair Manufacture (all branches) Flax Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (branch not specified) Glass Manufacture (all branches) Iron Manufacture (all branches) Tanners Chair Makers Skinners Skocking Manufacture (all branches) Nailors Potters Linen Manufacture (all branches) Turners , Ivory Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Dyers Worsted Weavers Miscellaneous	303 281 203 260 132 167 141 149 128 60 204 127 149 134 110 83 110 93 8 100 93 8 1,193	99 91 167 88 88 83 102 97 35 14 16 70 32 20 10 17 17 24 26 — 6 21 18 18 18 29 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	266 1 49 3 8 -51 88 5 4 3 1 38 8 1 8 5 1 278	126	794 373 370 348 264 253 252 246 243 232 225 201 185 154 151 138 135 127 125 123 119 3 117 117 107 1,864
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	23,649	6,007	6,405	1,152	37,213
Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	6,365 2,235 2,492 2,673 390 553 1,881 1,442 984	749 409 404 9 4 575 104 429	1,863 — 463 5 35 12,426 6,752 1,809	149 — - - 45 — 1 5,782 336 316	9,126 2,644 2,492 3,585 404 593 20,664 8,634 3,538
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,140	37,192	41,516	4 1,691	121,539
Total of all other Classes	43,804	45,882	71,274	49,472	210,432
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST: respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged : Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total	and the M	7,756 108,649 7,266 101,783	116,405 109,049	e proportion st will stand	which these thus:—
Total of the County		-	225,454		

				TAX.	ATIO	N.	Paid	by the
							LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
	Paid exclusion	pely by th	e Landed	Intere	et :		£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—	on Land, asse	- essed at			-	£239,189	- (See Summary,) 6,976	
Paid in th	e Proportion One-half	of One-ha	if by the Canufactu	Landeo	i Inte	rest, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates, Church ,, Turnpike Truste	, No Retu	rn.	-	-	-	- £33, 090	16,545	16,545
Property Tax-			ssessed at	• -	-	- 781,235 - 54,567		11,398 795

Total of Taxation of the County - £64,452 (For those engaged in Mines, see "Mining Interest.")

	MAI	LES.	FEM!	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,390 1,780 112 3,282	1 1,287 14 1.302	92 321 — 413	83 	1,483 3,471 126 5,080
ANUPACTURES: Spinners (branch not specified) Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Miscellaneous	1 77 42 101	- 2 2 2 16	91 -10 18	2 	94 79 54 135
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	2,465 484 334 106 129 52 33 186 147	452 8 24 — 39 — 105 5	259 244 — 65 2 2 1,609 1,084 221	9 5 - 8 - 1,247 23 4	3,185 739 358 106 236 54 35 3,147 1,259 379
RESIDUE OF POPULATION; Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	563	6,00 4	6,812	6,693	20,072
Total of all other Classes	4,650	6,640	10,298	7,982	29,570

Engaged in Agriculture -	_		_	5,080	
Dependent on ,, -		-	-	27,604	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		32,681
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	362	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	1,966	
Manufactures—Total	•	-			2,328
Total of the County	-			*	35,012

TAXATION.

						LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid	exclusively by the	Landed I	nterest :			£	£
Land Tax - Property Tax—on I	and, assessed at		٠.	-	£84,082	(See Summary.) 2,452	
	ortion of 14-15ths 1-15th by the Man			stere	et, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	No Returns.	-	-	-	£1,653	1,542	110
Property Tax-on I	Owelling Houses, as other Property	sessed at	-	:	7,350 6,682	200 181	14 13
						4,385	137

Total of Taxation of the County -

£4,522

Paid by the

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
	- Lapinas				
GRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers	1.137	16	42		1,195
Agricultural Labourers	6,019	1,780	555	181	8,485
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	318	41	2		361
	7,474	1.787	599	181	10,041
[ANUFACTURES:		1,101			
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	5.173	1,755	1,619	1,075	9,622
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	775	257	712	657	2,401
Weavers (all branches)	1.319	424	304	203	2,250
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	353	166	172	73	764
Yarn Manufacture (all branches)	70	13	510	66	659
Spinners (branch not specified)	21	12	325	246	604
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	104	22	814	85	525
Bleachers	125	12	.160	154	451
Damask Manufacture	148	54	6		208
Engineers and Engine Workers	156	45	_ "		201
Engine and Machine Makers	41	13	4		58
Miscellaneous	733	197	201	105	1,236
	9,018	2,970	4,327	2,664	18,979
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	8,265	2,034	1 000	117	11 710
or Workmen }	1 1	2,032	1,296	117	11,712
Labourers	2,797	661	424	158	4,035
Military and Naval	1,372	214	_	- 1	1,586
Professional Persons	428	_	-	_	428
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	457	126	122	10	715
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	107	1	13	-	121
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	120	12	3	- 1	135
Domestic Servants	489	259	2,914	1,846	5,508
Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	608	13	2,229	61	2,911
Aimspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	273	13	355	9	650
SSIDUE OF POPULATION:	1 1				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	736	25,519	28,678	28,386	83,319
Total of all other Classes	15.652	28,852	36.034	30,582	111.120
	1				
vide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURIST					
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged i	n, and deper	ndent on, e	sch interest	will stand t	hus :
Engaged in Agriculture -		10.041			
Dependent on		38,447			

AGRICULTURE—Total - - 18,979
Engaged in Manufactures - - 72,673
Dependent on ,, - - 72,673 48,488 MANUPACTURES-Total - - -91,652 140,140 Total of the County

TAXATION.

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax £381,	See Summary.) 11,129	£
Paid in the Proportion of 5-14th by the Landed Interest, and 9-14ths by the Manufacturers: ### Landed Interest, and 9-14ths by the Manufacturers: #### Landed Interest, and 9-14ths by the Manufacturers: ###################################	562 3,770	6,792
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 74,	654 775 696 545	1,402 991
	16,219	9,185
Total of Taxation of the County -	- £25	,404

	MA	LES.	FEM!	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.		TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers - Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - -	1,665 5,193 380	14 2,072 20	92 483 2	 157 —	1,771 7,905 402
	7,238	2,106	577	157	10,078
MANUFACTURES: Linen and Flax Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (all branches) Yarn Manufacture (all branches) Engine and Machine Makers Engineers and Engine Workers - Canvass Manufacture (all branches) - Factory Workers (branch not specified) Bleachers Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Lint Manufacture (all branches) -	9,498 497 110 259 130 288 79 152 129 11	2,728 100 16 93 30 53 11 65 79	6,921 378 400 1 1 6 228 50 3 108 83	3,925 137 29 — — 1 7 24 8 46 57	23,072 1,112 555 353 161 348 325 291 214 165
Spinners (branch not specified) Tin-Plate Workers and Tinmen	20 88	14 27	63 1	19	116 116
Miscellaneous	889	250	118	21	1,278
	12,157	3,473	8,361	4,269	28,260
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers	11,576 2,948	2,657 169	1,987 610	229 20	16,449 3,747
Military and Naval	630 528	323	=		1,953 528
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	802 154 201	221 5 1	170 1 5	_ 9	1,202 160 207
Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	593 636 456	385 26 40	4,401 2,849 405	3,317 88 27	8,696 3,599 928
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	1,180	29,895	82,225	31,413	94,718
Total of all other Classes	20,704	33,722	42,653	35,103	132,182
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS	and the M	ANUFACTU	RERS in the	proportion	which the
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged	in, and de	pendent en	each intere	st will stand	l thus :—
Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	• . :	10,078 34,747			
AGRICULTURE—Total			44,825		
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	. : :	28,260 97,435			
Manufactures—Total			125,695		
Total of the County			170,520		

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £312,200	(See Summary.) 9,105		
Paid in the Proportion of 1-4th by the Landed Interest, and 3-4ths by the Manufacturers:			
Poor Relief £18,494 Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts No Return.	4,623	13,871	
Property Tax—on Owelling Houses, assessed at - 180,495 ,, on other Property ,, - 10,146	1,316 78	3,948 222	
•	15,122	18,041	
Total of Taxation of the County	- £33	3,163	

	MA	LES.	FEM A	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.		TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:		1	.		
Farmers and Graziers	308 3,610	976	694	434	321 5,714
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	123	7.7	3		133
	4,041	991	702	434	6,168
MANUPACTURES:					
There is no leading branch of Manufactures in this county.—The largest number employed in any one branch is					
Brick and Tile Makers	51	9	-	[60
Weavers	55 208	2 26	-14		57 24 8
Miscellatioons					
	314	37	14		365
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	2,312	558	313	16	3,199
Labourers	487	123	108	34	752
Military and Naval	363 -	50	_	-	413
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous pursuits	121 138	21	34	-	121 193
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	138 48		37	!	49
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	27		3		80
Domestic Servants	354	148	1,040	588	2,130
Persons returned as Independent	158	8	618	26	810
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	68	5	102	1	176
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:			1	1	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	270	6,644	7,330	7,236	21,480
Total of all other Classes	4.346	7,557	9,549	7.901	29,353

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, -	-	- 6,168 - 27,714	
AGRICULTURE—Total			33,882
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,,	-	- 365 - 1,639	
Manupactures—Total	-		2,004
Total of the County	-	•	35,886

TAXATION.

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£ (See Summary.)	£
Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £221,713	6,466	
Paid in the Proportion of 15-16ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-16th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief 24,958 Highway Rates Church ,, No Return.	4,649	309
Turnpike Trusts) Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 31,558 ,, on other Property ,, 5,472	863 150	57 10
	12,128	376
Total of Taxation of the County	£15	2,504

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
GRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers	3,495 7,088	22 1,411	249 1,138	163	3,766 9,800
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	164	13	1,390	163	180
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (branch not specified) Spinners (branch not specified) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Hemp Manufacture (all branches) Miscellaneous	261 -72 21 166 -520	15 - 2 5 29	198 112 27 24 19	15 3 1 - 2	489 115 102 50 216
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons	3,977 927 887 223	505 49 170	361 314	32 19	4,875 1,309 1,057
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government.Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	336 96 81 631 337 559	62 3 	56 3 2 3,579 1,645 626	2,251 44 28	223 458 102 83 6,990 2,044 1,220
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	3,446	19,954	20,790	20,580	64,720
Total of all other Classes	11,500	21,297	27,376	22,908	83,081

Engaged in Agriculture	:	13,746 77,595	
AGRICULTURE—Total -	-		91,841
Engaged in Manufactures	-	972	
Dependent on ,,	-	5,486	
Manufactures-Total	•		6,458
Total of the County -	-	•	97,799

TAXATION.

				Paid by the	
				LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed	d Interes	:		£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at		-	- £161,499	(See Summary.) 4,710	
Paid in the Proportion of 14-15ths by the 1-15th by the Manufacts		Inter	est, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church,, No Return.	•		- £1,827	1,706	121
Turnpike Trusts J Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed ,, on other Property ,,	at -	-	- 17,894 - 2,671	487 72	34 5
				6,975	160
Total of Taxation of the Count	у -			- £7,	135

	MALES. FEMALES.				
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1, 234 2,615 81	1,345 14	97 350 2	109 —	1,332 4,419 97
	3,930	1,360	449	109	5,848
MANUFACTURES: Linen Manufacture (all branches) Flax Manufacture Stocking Knitters and Weavers - Weavers (all branches) Miscellaneous	676 41 — 18 76	144 19 - 7 11	255 120 140 23 74	40 49 1 3	1,115 229 141 51 170
	811	181	612	102	1,706
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,728 237 607 93 97 42 19 135 146	283 6 55 — 33 — 65 2	323 56 — 45 2 1 1,381 540 399	21 8 - 5 - 1,233 11 10	2,355 307 662 93 180 44 20 2,814 699 503
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent \(\) on all Classes	248	5,674	5,844	6,078	17,8 44
Total of all other Classes	3,443	6,121	8,591	7,366	25,521

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	-	:	5,848 19,758	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-	-		25,606
Engaged in Manufactures		-	1,706	
Dependent on ,, -	•	-	5,763	
Manupactures—Total		•		7,469
Total of the County -		-		33,075

TAXATION.

	Paid	d by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest : and Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £128,468	£ (See Summary.) 3,746	£
Paid in the Proportion of 7-9ths by the Landed Interest, and 2-9ths by the Manufacturers:		
Coor Relief £2,774 Highway Rates Church " Church " Varapike Trusts No Return.	2,158	616
roperty Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 2,014 ,, on other Property ,, 3,859	45 87	13 25
	6,036	654

	MAI	ALES. FEMALES.		ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	157	1	3 54	-,	160 857
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	585 14	20 9	_**	_ *	. 15
Catabilitis, Maiselymen, and Piolibis					
	756	211	56	9	1,032
Manupactures:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) -	260 209	112 42	89 48	30 15	491 314
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	209 92	27	84	29	182
Miscellaneous	40	3	41	10	94
	601	184	212	84	1,081
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	487	109	108	13	717
Labourers	92	9	22	6	129
Military and Naval	33	_	-	_	83
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	83	-4	_,		44
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	5	_ `		_	5
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	5				5
Domestic Servants	88	20	204	154	411
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	53 22	_ 2	201	10	266 25
• • • • • • • •	22	_		_	20
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1				
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	43	1,490	1,831	1,647	5,011
Total of all other Classes	810	1,634	2,376	1,830	6,650

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	-		- 1,032 - 3,247	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			4,279
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, -	_	-	- 1,081 - 3,403	
Manufactures—Total				4,484
Total of the County	-			8,76

TAXATION.

						Paid	by the
						LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exc	lusively by the La	nded Inter	est:			£	£
Land Tax - Property Tax—on L	and, assessed at			-	£38,892	(See Summary.) 1,134	
Paid in the Prop	portion of One-half One-half by the M	by the La	nded In	terest	, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts	No Return.	•	•	-	£340	170	170
Property Tax-on D	welling Houses, a	assessed at			4,375 742	63 11	63 11
						1,388	244

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £1,632

	MAL	es.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	1,046	5	72		1,123
Agricultural Labourers	2,864	709	379	55	4,007
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists -	116	16	4		126
	4,016	730	455	55	5,256
Manupactures:					242
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	158	22	50	12	115
Weavers (all branches)	112	1	1	1	81
Spinners (branch not specified)	1 1	10	80	— ,	68
Stocking Makers and Knitters	52	10	5 4		52
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	44 48	. °	1 3		50
Linen Spinners and Weavers	183	49	12		248
Miscellaneous	188				
	598	85	154	19	856
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?	2,220	408	479	62	3,169
or Workmen S	, ,	36	124	8	715
Labourers	552 179	14	13/1	,	193
Military and Naval	122	_,,	-		122
Professional Persons		20	38	- s	204
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	29	1 ~~	1 3	l _ "	33
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	26		l ĭ	I =	27
Domestic Servants	293	140	1.603	1.045	3.081
Persons returned as Independent	310	15	838	22	1,175
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	96	9	200	4	309
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:		1			1
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	731	8,096	8,496	8,656	25,979
Total of all other Classes	4,701	8,729	11,782	9,795	35,007

Engaged in Agriculture - - - 5,256
Dependent on ,, - - - 30,105

AGRICULTURE—Total - - - 35,361

Engaged in Manufactures - - - 856
Dependent on ,, - - - 4,902

MANUFACTURES—Total - - 5,758

Total of the County - - 41,119

tal of the County - - - 41,119

TAXATION.

	Paid	by the
	Land.	Manufacturers.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at - £182,926	£ (See Summary.) 5,355	£
Paid in the Proportion of 6-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-7th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £4,289 Highway Rates Church ,, Tumpike Trusts No Return.	3,677	612
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 9,444 ,, on other Property ,, - 1,431	236 36	39 6
	9,304	657
Total of Taxation of the County	£	9,961

		LES.	FEM!		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
GRICULTURE:					
Parmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	2,395 7,126 542	30 2,109 37	127 422 7	 872 2	2,552 10,029 588
	10,068	2,176	556	374	13,169
[ANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (all branches)	11,616	3,748	7,734	6,070	29,168
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	3,545 697	850	1,916	1,690	8,001
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	1,756	369 493	1,994	68 2	3,742 2,276
Engineers and Engine Workers	1.541	431	21	_ 0	1,975
Engine and Machine Makers	232	66	ا ة ا	_	304
,, Turners	3	1	_ `		4
Printers (Cotton, Calico, &c.)	870	309	81	150	1,410
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	20 811	12	11	-,,	33
Dyers (all branches)	750	305 275	125 124	116 65	1,357 1,214
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	267	79	316	865	1,027
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers	6	2	576	171	755
Manufacture (all branches) Potters	159	22	109	33	323
Yarn Manufacture (all branches)	266	183	55	38	542
Rope and Cord Spinners and Maker	22 240	1 182	447	64	534 446
Moulders (branch not specified)	245	182 190	14	10	437
Boiler Makers	328	107	_ 2		435
Bleachers	110	25	154	92	381
Nailers and Nail Makers	270	86	2	1	359
Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen	257	75	7	2	341
Flax Manufacture (all branches)	224 97	91	5		320
Lace Makers	ด้า	34 3	107 177	63 92	301 293
Turners -	226	60	1 14	ำ	291
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacture Hatters and Hat Makers	182	91	1 7	8	283
Brass Founders and Moulders	183	38	46	. 13	274
Workers	151 17	110		-	261
Spinners (branch not specified)	26	11	1 ,1	73	29 247
Block and Print Cutters and Makers	190	46	144	_′°	287
Pattern Designers and Makers -	164	54	8	8	229
Carpet and Rug Manufacture (all branches) Miscellaneous	157	55	7	9	228
MINISCRIMINACUS	1,904	552	509	856	3,321
Ave commo Co commo	27,558	8,954	14,703	10,168	61,378
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?					
or Workmen -	35,554	7,881	9,075	2,283	54,743
Labourers			1 1		•
Military and Naval	21,100 2,458	4,372 403	1,338	126	26,936 2,861
Professional Persons	1,244		1 = 1	=	1,244
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	3,049	783	204	30	4,066
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	310	10	8		328
Domestic Servants	677	7	29	1	714
Persons returned as Independent	1,781 1,388	879 87	10,680	7,370	20,710
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	1,017	246	5,043 1,614	361 222	6,879 3,099
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	-,	9	1,017	222	0,000
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	1]		
on all Classes	3,607	72,806	74,674	79,758	230,845
Total of all other Classes	72,185	87,424	102,665	90,151	852,425

Engaged in Agriculture		-	13,169	
Dependent on ,, -	-	-	62,257	
AGRICULTURE-Total -				75,426
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	_	61,378	,
Dependent on ,,		_	290,168	
MANUPACTURES-Total	-	•		351,54 6
Total of the County -			•	426.972

	MAI	ALES. FEMALES.			
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE: Parmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists -	354 1,423 61	3 438 16	15 107		872 2,007 77
	1,838	457	123	39	2,456
MANUFACTURES: Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Tambour Workers Printers (Calico and Cotton) Weavers (all branches) Miscellaneous	363 50 20 195	109 2 46 3 34	120 184 1 33 78	57 30 4 32 4	649 216 101 88 311
	628	194	416	127	1,365
ALL OTHER CLASES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen or Workmen All Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Total of all other Classes	1,945 2,250 90 78 74 32 42 170 105 42 248	359 345 4 —————————————————————————————————	328 85 — 24 — 1 609 376 54 4,954	41 27 — 4 — 486 5 1 5,370	2,673 2,707 94 78 114 33 52 1,387 98 15,328
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged :	and the Main, and depe	ndent on, 2,456 14,817 1,365 8,234	9,599 26,872	proportion st will stand	which the
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , - AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on , - MANUFACTURES—Total	in, and depe	2,456 14,817 1,365	9,599 26,872	st will stand	thus :—
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,, MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County	in, and depe	2,456 14,817 1,365 8,234	17,273 9,599 26,872 Paid b	y the	thus:—
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged of Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,	in, and depe	ndent on, 2,456 14,817 1,365 8,234	17,273 9,599 26,872 Paid t	oy the	thus :
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on "AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on "MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXAT. Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at -	in, and depe	ndent on, 2,456 14,817 1,365 8,234 LA	17,273 9,599 26,872 Paid b	y the	thus:—
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged of Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County TAXAT.	in, and depe	La	17,273 9,599 26,872 Paid t ND. £ smmary.)	by the • MANUPACTU	thus:—
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged of Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on , AGRICULTURE—Total Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on , MANUFACTURES—Total Total of the County Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at Paid in the Proportion of 2-3rds by the Landed Interest	in, and depe	La	9,599 26,872 Paid t	oy the	thus:—

Total of Taxation of the County -

4,154

£5,071

917

AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers 386 360 209 37 393 37 360		MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.		
### Agricultural Labourers	ENGAGED IN	of age and	20 years	of age and	20 years	TOTAL	
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists		386		7	_	393	
MANUFACTURES: There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number engaged in any one branch is that of the 27	Agricultural Labourers	577			_37 _	1,183 15	
There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number engaged in any one branch is that of the Hand Loom Weavers	•	976	362	216	37	1,591	
Hand Loom Weavers	There is no leading branch of Manufacture carried on in this County. The largest number engaged in any one						
ALL OTHEE CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers	Hand Loom Weavers		-,	-17	=		
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen 101 43 3 724		40	1	17		58	
Military and Naval	Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	577	101	43	3	724	
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service - 4 - 2 - 6 Parochial, Town, and Church Officers - 7 - 7 Domestic Servants 31 37 402 318 788 Persons returned as Independent - 27 - 186 6 219 Almapeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 69 1 11 - 81 Residue of Population: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes - 1,654 5,396	Military and Naval	138		45	=	136 144	
Domestic Servants	Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	28	_ 8		_1	40 6	
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 69 1 11 — 81 RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 1,654 5,396	Domestic Servants	81	37			788	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent \			1		-	81	
Total of all other Classes - + - 1.182 1.677 2.727 1.982 7.566	Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	186	1,521	2,035	1,654	5,396	
	Total of all other Classes - + -	1,182	1,677	2,727	1,982	7,568	
• •	•	,	•				
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—	Dependent on ,, -		7,302				
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 1,591 Dependent on ,, 7,302		• •	50	8,893			
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 1,591 Dependent on ,, 7,302 AGRICULTURE—Total — 8,893	Dependent on ,,	:	266				
Engaged in Agriculture 1,591 Dependent on ,, 7,302 AGRICULTURE—Total 8,893 Engaged in Manufactures 58	Manupactures—Total			324			

9,217

Total of the County

			1	Paid b	y the
				LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interes	ıt:			£	£
Land Tax	٠.	£ 15	,201	(See Summary.) 443	_
Paid in the Proportion of 27-28ths by the Land 1-28th by the Manufacturers:	led Inte	rest, and	ı		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church , No Return. Turnpike Trusts	-	- 1	\$170	142	28
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at on other Property ,,	-	- 1	,043 551	2 9 16	_1
				630	29
Total of Taxation of the County			•	- £65	9

	MAI	LES.	PEM!	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:				1	
Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers	3,656 1,119	14 761	343 286	63	4,013 2,22 9
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	4,784	775	629	63	6,251
ANUFACTURES:	1,701				- 0,201
Straw-Plait Manufacture (all branches)	10		1,030	286	1,326
Spinners (branch not specified)		I —	211	3	214
Stocking Knitters and Makers	.2	-	171	5	178
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	45 91	I —	71	_	116 91
Weavers (all branches)	1	_	49	_	50
Hemp Manufacture (all branches) Miscellaneous	65	14	58	_ 5	142
Miscettaneous				!	
	214	14	1,590	299	2,117
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	1,926	290	264	30	2,510
Labourers	253	5	98	1	352
Military and Naval	3,017	156	-		3,173
Professional Persons	165	_	—		165
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	129	16	34	4	183
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	55	_		-	53
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	25		1 1	1.169	26
Persons returned as Independent	154 202	350 9	2,150 801	1,109	3,823 1.023
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	202 252	5	486	11	748
Aimspeople, I ensioners, I aupers, Danaues, and I inoners	202	, ,	100	١ ١	110
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:		ŀ	i		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes -	1,551	12,694	14,041	12,355	40,641
Total of all other Classes	7,727	13,525	17,879	13,575	52,697

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on		_	:	6,251 39,366	
AGRICULTURE—Total	_		-		45,617
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on -	_	-	-	2,117 13.331	•
MANUFACTURES-Tetal		-	-		15,448
Total of the County	_		_		81 065

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £38,887	(See Summary.) 1,134	-
Paid in the Proportion of 3-4ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-4th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief 2689 Highway Rates Church , No Return.	517	172
Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at 3,187 ,, on other Property ,, 762	69 17	22 5
	1,737	199
Total of Taxation of the County	- &	1,936

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 Years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
GRICULTURE: Farmers and Grasiers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	245 825 41	3 395 2	89 —	65	252 1,374 43
	1,111	400	93	65	1,669
IANUFACTURES: Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Woollen Manufacture (all branches) Weavers (all branches) Spinners (branch not specified) Miscellaneous	93 21 19 — 30	13 3 -	5 4 -18 5	3	107 40 22 18 46
	163	36	32	2	233
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	588 221 5 53 47 7 16 103 82 33	99 26 — 5 — 42 4	76 21 11 1 451 147 55	8 15 2 388 9	771 286 5 53 65 8 17 984 242
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	134	1,945	1,895	2,103	6,077
Total of all other Classes	1,289	2,122	2,658	2,528	8,597

respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:-

	-		•	10,499
-		-		1,286
	-	-	1,053	
-		-	233	
-		-		9,213
•	-	-	7,544	
		_	1 669	
		-		238 1,058

TAXATION.

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	Manufacturers.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest: Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £67,675	L (See Summary.) 1,973	£ -
Paid in the Proportion of 7-8ths by the Landed Interest, and 1-8th by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £1,370 Highway Rates Church , No Return.	1,200	170
Turnpike Trusts) Property Taxon Dwelling Houses, assessed at 6,247 w on other Property ,, 888	160 22	22 3
	3,355	195

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £3,550

	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:			-		
Farmers and Graziers	3,690	13	176		3,879
Agricultural Labourers	7,489 388	3,534	729	228	11,986
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	300	51	· •		
	11,567	3,598	909	228	16,30
Anupactures:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	1,701	755	765	577	3,798
Linen Manufacture (all branches)	1,358	269	814	302	2,743 1,635
Weavers (branch not specified)	991 48	187 13	274 361	183 80	505
Factory Workers (branch not specified) Flax Manufacture (all branches)	185	61	361	90	480
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	363	57	42	17	479
Spinners (branch not specified)	6	26	326	69	42
Bleachers	113	24	61	37	23
Printers (Cotton and Calico)	103	31	9	11	154
Printers (Silk)	1	-	-	_	
Miscellaneous	616	. 170	211	58	1,05
	5,485	1,598	3,007	1,424	11,509
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	8,798	1,624	1.346	123	11,89
or Workmen 5	· '				2,62
Labourers	2,203	131 47	284	6	2,02 49
Military and Naval	448 558	- 47		_	55
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	580	94	83	_10	76
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	135	i	6	"	14
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	146		4	_	15
Domestic Servants	988	528	4.644	3.323	9,48
Persons returned as Independent	711	22	2,333	81	3,14
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	403	11	510	20	94
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	2,279	23,066	28,887	25,14 6	79,37
Total of all other Classes -	17,249	25,524	38,097	28,709	109,57
ivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS	and the M	ANUFACTU	REES in the	proportion	which the
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged					
Engaged in Agriculture		16.302			

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	•	-	-	16,302 64,233		
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		80,535	
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	11,509		
Dependent on " -	-		-	45,346		
Manufactures—Total	ı	-	-		56,855	•

Total of the County - - 137,390

TAXATION.

						Paid	by the
						LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Pai	id exclusivel	y by the Lan	ded Interes	t:		£	£
Land Tax - Property Tax—o	on Land, ass	sessed at			£551,077	(See Summary.) 16,073	_
Paid in the		f 3-5ths by the y the Manufe		Intere	st, and		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,,	2-5ths b	y the Manufe		Intere	st, and £11,164	6,700	4,464
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—c	2-5ths b	y the Manufo curn Houses, asse	acturers :		,	6,700 954 142	4,464 638 76

Total of Taxation of the County - - £29,047

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:	1				
Farmers and Graziers	1,054	18	56		1,128
Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	3,432 304	753 22	167 2	58	4,410 328
,,,	4,790	793	225	58	5,866
Manufactures:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	5,107	2,595	3,550	3,095	14,847
Silk Manufacture (all branches)	1,260 1,023	311 282	336 102	309 149	2,216 1.556
Weavers (all branches) Bleachers	1,023	108	605	338	1,338
Printers (Calico and Cotton)	660	293	44	136	1,183
Silk	3			_	3
Shawl Manufacture (all branches)	99	4	449	283	835
Engineers and Engine Workers	396	90	1	-	487
Engine and Machine Makers	54	20	- <u>.</u> ,	!	74
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	210	71	50	43	374
Dyers (all branches)	261 22	84 8	6 176	3	354 347
Thread Manufacture (all branches) Flax Manufacture (all branches)	53	1	153	141	297
Canvass Manufacture (all branches)	213	39	100	6	266
Factory Workers (branch not specified) -	70	35	74	86	265
Pattern Makers	171	72	2	2	247
Muslin Embroiderers and Workers	40	11	139	53	243
" Manufacture (all branches)	20	10	68	25	118
Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	152	50	17	12	231
Miscellaneous	1,516	499	335	61	2,411
	11,517	4,583	6,110	4,832	27,042
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?					
or Workmen	10,971 -	2,234	2,999	871	17,075
Labourers	4,123	512	328	11	4,974
Military and Naval	1,109	219	_	-	1,328
Professional Persons	396		1		396
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	756	216	64	6	1,042 164
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	160 238	4 2	- 8	_	248
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants	441	225	3.305	2.034	6.005
Persons returned as Independent	423	20	1,974	100	2,517
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	346	68	404	65	883
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	- 1		1		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	1,110	27,632	28,696	30,094	87,532
Total of all other Classes	90.079	31,132	37,778	99 101	122,164
Total of all other Classes -	20,073	31,132	31,116	33,181	122,107
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in	and the M	ANUFACTUI	REES in the sch interest	proportion will stand the	which these
Engaged in Agriculture -		5,866			
Dependent on ,,		21,776			
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		27,642		
Engaged in Manufactures -		27,042			
Dependent on " -		100,388	107 400		
Manupactures—Total			127,430		
Maral add a day			155,072		
Total of the County					

	Paid	by the ,
	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS.
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £152,923	(See Summary.) 4,460	-
Paid in the Proportion of 1-6th by the Landed Interest, and 5-6ths by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £18,779 Highway Rates Church 7, No Return.	3,129	15,650
Turnpike Trusts) Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 265.774 ,, on other property ,, - 55,869	1,292 271	6,459 1,358
	9,152	23,467
Total of Taxation of the County	- £3	2,619

AGRICULTURE: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Hemp Manufacture (all branches) Wiscellaneous ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen of age and upwards. 2,169 18 153 1,007 8,100 1,031 1,011 235 2 11 34 1 34 5pinners (branch not specified) 75 93 13 32	ge and wards. gears of upwards. gears of upwards. ges. gears of upwards. ges. ges. ges. ges. ges. ges. ges. ge			MA	LES.	PEM/	LES.	
Farmers and Grasiers - 2,169 18 153 Agricultural Labourers - 5,822 1,007 858 Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists - 109 6 - 8,100 1,031 1,011 ### Meanurer (all branches) 235 2 11 Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) - 137 - 18 Hemp Manufacture (all branches) - 24 1 34 1 34 Spinners (branch not specified) - 75 Miscellaneous - 93 13 32 #### Miscellaneous - 100 16 220 ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen - 179	5,822 109 1,007 6 858 — 139 — 7,826 115 8,100 1,031 1,011 139 10,281 235 137 — 18 18 156 34 11 156 34 11 156 34 12 12 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156 156	ENGAGED	IN	of age and	years of	of age and	years of	TOTAL.
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Hemp Manufacture (all branches) Spinners (branch not specified) Miscellaneous ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters of Workmen OWN Workmen 235 2 11 84 1 84 - 75 98 13 32 499 16 220 179	235	Farmers and Graziers - Agricultural Labourers -	Florists	5,822	1,007		139	7,826
Weavers (all branches)	137 18 1 156 34 1 84 2 121 93 13 32 1 139 499 16 220 6 741 3,191 290 179 10 3,670 491 32 102 6 631 1,784 116 1,990 133 1,33 250 42 32 2 326 69 4 6 78 71 71 4,967 459 506 2,572 1,430 4,967 153 5 802 23 983 322 5 408 7 741			8,100	1,031	1,011	139	10,281
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters 3,191 290 179 or Workmen	3,191 290 179 10 3,670 491 32 102 6 631 1,784 116 — — 1,900 133 — 133 250 42 32 2 326 69 4 6 — 78 71 — — 71 459 506 2,572 1,450 4,967 153 5 802 28 322 5 408 7 741	Weavers (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufactt Hemp Manufacture (all bran- Spinners (branch not specifie	ches)	137 84 — 98	- 1 - 13	18 84 75 32	- 1	156 121 75 139
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters 3,191 290 179 or Workmen -	491 32 102 6 631 1,784 116 — — 1,900 133 — — — 1,900 250 42 32 2 326 69 4 6 — 73 71 459 506 2,572 1,430 4,967 153 5 802 23 983 322 5 408 7 741	Arr common Conservan		499	16	220	6	741
Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 1,784 116 — 123 — 1250 42 32 6 6 7 71 — 459 506 2,572 153 5 802 Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners 322 5 408	3,084 16,145 18,873 16,061 54,163	or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons follor Persons engaged in the Gover Parochial, Town, and Churc Domestic Servants Persons returned as Indepen Almspeople, Pensioners, Pau	wing miscellaneous Pursuits nment Civil Service h Officers	491 1,784 133 250 69 71 459 153	32 116 — 42 4 — 506 5	102 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- 6 - 2 1,450	631 1,900 133 326 78 71 4,967 983
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent \ 3,084 16,145 18,875 16		Consisting of the Wives, Child	ren, and others dependent	3,084	16,145	18,873	16,061	54,163
Total of all other Classes 10,007 17,148 22,974 11	0,907 17,143 22,974 17,539 67,663	Total of all other (lasses	10,007	17,148	22,974	17,539	67,663
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will Engaged in Agriculture 10.281	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			in, and depe		each interes	t will stand	thus:
			ton ,,	. :	63,115			
• "	- 10,281		n Manufactures -		741 4,548	73,396		
AGRICULTURE—Total 73,396 Engaged in Manufactures - 741	- 10,281 - 63,115 73,396 - 741	•	••			5,289		
AGRICULTURE—Total 73,396 Engaged in Manufactures - 741	- 10,281 - 63,115 		MANUTACIONAL IOM					

						Paid	by the
					1	LAND.	MANUPACTURERS
Pa	id exclusively by the	Landed In	terest :			£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—o	n Land, assessed at		. :	4	- 3126,681	(See Summary.) 3,694	_
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church ,, Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—or	roportion of 14-15ths in 1-15th by the Man No Return. Dwelling Houses, an other Property	ufacturers :	ed Inter	est, (#1,500 7,072 9,461	1,400 193 258	100 13 18

Total of Taxation of the County - - £5,676

	MAI	ES.	FEMA	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	664	14	20		698
Agricultural Labourers	3,402	985	807	440	5,634
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	179	18	1	-	198
	4,245	1,017	828	440	6,530
[ANUPACTURES:					
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	625	244	204	214	1.317
Stocking Manufacture (all branches)	623	262	47	32	964
Weavers (all branches)	105	13	5	2	125
Dyers (all branches)	48	14	4		66
Miscellaneous	230	52	42	22	\$4 6
	1,631	585	302	300	2,818
LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters?					
or Workmen	3,240	736	562	90	4,628
Labourers	636	47	134	1	818
Military and Naval	35	l ä	_	l — ·	38
Professional Persons	160	l	l _	_	160
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	178	45	51	5	279
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	18	1 1	i		20
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	27	٠.	2	l _	29
Domestic Servants	327	173	1.549	852	2,901
Persons returned as Independent	286	8	784	24	1,102
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	119	20	331	24	494
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:			Ì		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	360	8,059	8,702	9,087	26,208
Total of all other Classes	5,386	9,092	12,116	10,083	36,677
Nivide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS		1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>'</u>
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged					
	m, and dej		COOT INCOID	96 WILL BURNE	
Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -		6,530 25,621			
AGRICULTURE—Total		20,021	32,151		
			02,101		
Engaged in Manufactures -		2,818			
Dependent on ,, -		11,056			

Total of the County - -

				Paid	by the
				LAND.	MANUFACTURER
Paid e	xclusively by the Land	ded Interest :		£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on L	and, assessed at		- £2 35,040	(See Summary.) 6,855	_
					1
Poor Relief - Highway Rates	portion of 5-7 ths by th 2-7 ths by the Manufac - No Return		terest, and - £8,458	6,040	2,418
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on I	2-7ths by the Manufactory No Return. Dwelling Houses, asse	cturers:	,	1,015	2,418 405 4

Total of Taxation of the County - - - £16,747

46,025

and yea	ars of of	0 years age and pwards. 1 18	Under 20 years of age. 6 89	93 785 24 902 411 151 90 81
712 49 11 67 53 80	160 3 165 94 40 23 20	19 19 79 — 8	89 ————————————————————————————————————	785 24 902 411 151 90
712 49 11 67 53 80	160 3 165 94 40 23 20	19 19 79 — 8	89 ————————————————————————————————————	785 24 902 411 151 90
49 111 67 53 80	94 40 23 20	79 - 8		411 151 90
111 67 53 80 866 23	40 23 20	- 8	=	151 90
111 67 53 80 866 23	40 23 20	- 8	=	151 90
58 880 866 23	23 20		=	
880 866 23				81
66	177	87		
23			89	733
23	~~	- 0	8	639
	97	68	•	
	23	4	_	150 4
28	_	_	=	28
36	1	8	-	45
6 -	-	-	- 1	6 4
58 -		940	907	546
35			6	149
12	7	34	6	59
ł		İ		
88 1,	,516	1,544	1,577	4,725
60 1,	,678	2,013	1,804	6,355
58 31 12	3 3 1	32 5 2 7 8 1,516	3 32 249 5 2 106 2 7 34 3 1,516 1,544 0 1,678 2,013	32 249 207 5 2 106 6 2 7 34 6

7,990

MANUFACTURES-Total -

Total of the County

	Paid by the		
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£	
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £38,713	(See Summary.) 1,129	_	
Paid in the Proportion of 4-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 3-7ths by the Manufacturers:	·		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church No Return.	568	432	
Turnpike Trusts 3 Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 11,052 , on other Property ,,	184 	138	
	1,881	570	
Total of Taxation of the County	£2,	451	

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	1,194	15	57		1,266
Agricultural Labourers	3,393	1,349	150	58	4,945
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	178	22	2	2	204
	4,765	1,386	209	55	6,415
MANUFACTURES:					
Cotton Manufacture (all branches)	832	226	440	231	1.729
Printers (Calico)	570	330	35	122	1.057
Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches)	673	182	53	44	952
Nailers and Nail Makers	343	180	6	l 'il	530
Weavers (all branches)	404	71	13	18	506
Factory Workers (branch not specified)	108	81	94	45	328
Iron Manufacture (all branches)	198	120	8	l ĭ l	317
Tartan Manufacture (all branches)	113	48	41	2ī	223
Bleachers	72	17	84	34	207
Moulders (branch not specified)	96	77	l – 1	_	173
Founders (branch not specified)	80	70		-	150
Worsted Manufacture (all branches)	48	19	34	22	123
Miscellaneous	813	133	312	35	1,293
	4,345	1,554	1,115	574	7,588
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	- 105				
or Workmen (5,165	1,065	994	137	7,361
Labourers	4,006	581	316	49	4,952
Military and Naval	393	84		- 1	427
Professional Persons	241				241
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	299	57	66	7	429
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	77	1	4	-	82
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	56		l . 	l — 1	56
Domestic Servants	476	264	1,909	1,649	4,298
Persons returned as Independent	351	15	1,380	74	1,820
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	180	12	.130	24	346
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:			1		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent ?	1,148	14 549	15,929	16,423	40 040
on all Classes }	1,176	14,542	10,525	10,740	48,042
Total of all other Classes	12,392	16,571	20,728	18,363	68,054
	. 1 . 1 . 2				
Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS					
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged i	n, and depe	ndent on, e	ach interest	will stand t	hus:—
Engaged in Agriculture -		6,415			
Dependent on "		31,176			
AGRICULTURE—Total			37,591		
Engaged in Manufactures -		7,588	•		
Dependent on " -		36,878			
Manufactures—Total			44,466		
Total of the County	_		82,057		
Total of mic county	-	-	02,007		

	Paid	by the
	LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:	£	£
Land Tax - Property Tax—on Land, assessed at £181,14	- (See Summary.) 5,283	_
Paid in the Proportion of 3-7ths by the Landed Interest, and 4-7ths by the Manufacturers:		
Poor Relief £4,01 Highway Rates Church , No Return.	1,719	2,296
Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at - 63,55 on other Property 34,98		1,061 585
,, on other Property ,, 32,05	8,229	3,942
Total of Taxation of the County	<u></u>	12,171

	MAI	MALES. FEMALES.		FEMALES.	
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:					
Farmers and Graziers	399	4	47	- 1	450
Agricultural Labourers	2,115	241	577	11	2,914
Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	16	_	-	-	16
	2,530	215	624	11	3,380
ANUFACTURES:					
Woollen Manufacture (all branches)	37	3	21	- 1	59
Weavers (all branches)	49		1	_	50
Miscellaneous	26	_	8	-	29
	112	1	25	_	138
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen	900	85	-10	8	1,028
Labourers	142	13	16	1	172
Military and Naval	361	19		1	380
Professional Persons	31		_	_	31
Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	69	12	7	1 1	89
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service -	51			'	51
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	15	_		_	15
Domestic Servants	172	223	798	442	1.635
Persons returned as Independent	71	3	344	5	423
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	198	1	185	2	386
ESIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent }					
on all Classes }	971	5,192	5,654	5,237	17,054
Total of all other Classes	2.981	5.548	7.044	5,691	21,264

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on	-	-	3,380 20,430	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		23,810
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on	-	-	188 834	
Manufactures—Total	-	-		972
Total of the County -		-	-	24,782

TAXATION.

				Paid	by the
				LAND.	MANUFACTURERS
Paid exclusively by the Landed Interest:				£	£
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at	-	£	33,688	(See Summary.) 982	_
Paid in the Proportion of 24-25ths by the Landed 1-25th by the Manufacturers:	Intere	st, as	ıd		
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church , No Return. Turnpike Trusts	-	-	£556	534	22
Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at on other Property ,,		-	860 564	24 16	1
				1,556	23
Total of Taxation of the County	-	-		£	1,579

	IAM	MALES. FEMALES.		FEMALES.		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and npwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.	
Agriculture: Farmers and Graziers Agricultural Labourers Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists	1,128 2,954 50	680 6	85 217 —	46	1,214 3,897 56	
	4,132	687	302	46	5,167	
MANUFACTURES: Weavers (all branches) Cotton Manufacture (all branches) Woollen and Cloth Manufacture (all branches) Muslin Flowerers and Workers Spinners (branch not specified) Miscellaneous	160 68 46 — 1 144 —	15 1 — 21	2 8 9 37 36 46	1 13 - 1 16	166 92 57 50 37 212	
ALL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen Labourers Military and Naval Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service Parochial, Town, and Church Officers Domestic Servants Persons returned as Independent Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	2,045 361 255 103 112 55 31 289 190 63	343 28 22 — 17 — 189 4	450 53 — 32 3 2 1,147 549 37	59 1 866 16 4	2,897 445 277 103 161 58 34 2,471 759 108	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	763	8,147	8,607	8,564	26,081	
Total of all other Classes	4,267	8,754	10,880	9,513	33,414	

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,,	-	-	7	5,167 29,803	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		34,970
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on , -	-	-	-	614 3,611	
Manufactures-Total		-	-		4,225
Total of the County	-		-	-	39,195

TAXATION.

				Paid	by the	
				LAND.	MANUFACTURERS.	
Paid exclusively by the Landed Inter	id exclusively by the Landed Interest:					
Land Tax Property Tax—on Land, assessed at		á	S124,807	(See Summary.) 3,640	_	
Paid in the Proportion of 8-9ths by the Landed 1-9th by the Manufacturers :	Interes	t, and	ı			
Poor Relief Highway Rates Church , , No Return.	- ,	•	£2,408	2,141	267	
Turnpike Trusts Property Tax—on Dwelling Houses, assessed at ,, on other Property ,,		-	10,062 537	261 14	32 1	
				6,056	300	

Total of Taxation of the County

- £6,356

SCOTLAND—SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	AGI	AGRICULTURE.			MANUFACTURES.		
COUNTIES.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	Total.	Engaged in:	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	COUNTY.
ABERDEEN	25,224	109,087	134,311	10,907	47,169	58,076	192,387
ARGYLL	13,187	75,148	88,335	1,349	7,687	9,036	97,371
AYR	11,160	52,216	63,476	17,736	83,144	100,880	164,356
BANFF	7,581	38,410	45,991	608	3,080	3,688	49,679
BERWICK	6,173	25,685	31,858	500	2,080	2,580	34,438
BUTE	I,419	9,617	11,036	605	4,099	4,704	15,740
CAITHNESS	5,116	27,921	33,037	512	2,794	3,306	36,343
CLACKMANNAN	952	6,339	7,291	1,549	10,315	11,864	19,155
DUMBARTON	2,603	8,905	11,508	7,417	25,371	32,788	44,296
DUMPRIES	10,938	47,019	57,957	2,807	12,066	14,873	72,830
EDINBURGH	7,756	108,649	116,405	7,266	101,783	109,049	225,454
ELGIN OR MORAY	5,080	27,604	32,684	362	1,966	2,328	35,012
PIPE	10,041	38,447	48,488	18,979	72,673	91,652	140,140
FORFAR	10,078	34,747	44,825	28,260	97,435	125,695	170,5 20
HADDINGTON	6,168	27,714	33,882	365	1,639	2,004	35,886
INVERNESS	13,746	77,595	91,341	972	5,486	6,458	97,799
KINCARDINE	5,848	19,758	25,606	1,706	5,763	7,469	33,075
KINROSS	1,032	3,247	4,279	1,081	3,403	4,484	8,763
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	5,256	30,105	85,361	856	4,902	5,758	41,119
LANARK	13,169	62,257	75,426	61,378	290,168	351,546	426,972
LINLITHGOW	2,456	14,817	17,273	1,365	8,234	9,599	26,872
NAIRN	1,591	7,302	8,893	58	266	324	9,217
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND -	6,251	39,366	45,617	2,117	13,331	15,448	61,065
PEEBLES	1,669	7,544	9,213	233	1,053	1,286	10,499
PERTH	16,302	64,233	80,5 35	11,509	45,346	56,855	137,390
RENFREW	5,866	21,776	27,642	27,042	100,388	127,430	155,072
ROSS AND CROMARTY -	10,281	63,115	73,396	741	4,548	5,289	78,685
ROXBURGH	6,530	25,621	32,151	2,818	11,056	13,874	46,025
SELKIRK	902	3,506	4,408	733	2,849	3,582	7,990
STIRLING	6,415	31,176	37,591	7,588	86,878	44,466	82,057
SUTHERLAND	3,380	20,430	23,810	138	834	972	24,782
WIGTOWN	5,167	29,803	34,970	614	3,611	4,225	39,195
	229,337	1,159,259	1,388,596	220,171	1,011,417	1,231,588	2,620,184

Total of the	he Agricultural Interest	-	•	-	1,388,596
"	Manufacturing Interest	-			1,231,588
Total Pop	ulation of Scotland -	-	-	-	2,620,184

SCOTLAND_SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

	CO	UN'	TIE	3.						Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total Taxation of th County.
ABERDEEN -			_							£ 28,630	£ 6,508	£ 85,138
ARGYLL -	_	_		_					_	10,388	416	10,804
AYR		-			_				_	17,683	9.351	27,034
BANFF -	_							_	_	5,776	212	5,988
BERWICK -		_			_				_	13,308	706	14,014
BUTE -	_	_							_	1,226	248	1,474
CAITHNESS -		_	_		_		_		_	2,498	81	2,579
CLACKMANNAN				_		_		_	_	1,656	947	2,603
DUMBARTON -		-	_		_				_	3,311	8,630	6,941
DUMFRIES				_		_	-		-	15,522	1,937	17,459
EDINBURGH -		_	_	-	_	-	_		_	35,714	28,738	64,452
ELGIN OR MORAY	,	_		_		_	=	_	-	4,385	137	4,522
FIFE		_	_	_		-		_	_	16,219	9,185	25,404
FORFAR -	_	_		_				_	_	15,122	18,041	33,163
HADDINGTON			_		_		_		_	12,128	376	12,504
INVERNESS		_				_		_		6,975	160	7,185
KINCARDINE -	٠.	_	_	•		_	_	_	_	6,036	654	6,690
KINROSS -	_			_		_				1,388	244	1,632
KIRKCUDBRIGH'	-	_	_	_		-	_		_	9,304	657	9,961
LANARK -		-	_	_	•		•			22,874	64,621	87,495
LINLITHGOW -	_		_	_					_	4,154	917	5,071
NAIRN -	_	_	_	_	_	_	-			630	29	659
ORKNEY AND SHI	PTT.A	ND.		_		-			_	1.737	199	1,936
PEEBLES -	TIN	.ND	•		•		•		-	3,355	195	3,550
PERTH -	-	. •		•		-			-	23,869	5,178	29,047
RENFREW		•	-		•		-		-	9,152	23,467	32,619
ROSS AND CROMA	- D#W	•		•		•			- 1	5,545	23, 10 7 131	5,676
ROXBURGH	n I I		-		•		•		٠ ا	13,920	2,827	16,747
ROXBURGH SELKIRK -	-	-		-		-			-	1,881	2,627 570	10,747 2,451
STIRLING	-		-		-		•		٠	8,229	3,942	•
	•	-		-		-	•		- 1	1,556	23	12,171
SUTHERLAND	-		-		-		•	•	.	6,056	300	1,579 6,356
WIGTOWN Land Tax of the King	dom.	- (no I	Retur	- n of s	epara	te Co	unties		-	47,954	_	. 47,954
										358,181	184,627	542,808

BRITISH ISLANDS.

	MA	LES.	PEMA		
ENGAGED IN	20 years of age and upwards.	years of	29 years of age and upwards.	years of	TOTAL
AGRICULTURE:	İ		1 1		
Farmers and Graziers	3,752	44	164		3,96
Agricultural Labourers	3,247 276	626	335	38	4,24
Gardeners, Nursesymen, and Plorists	2/6	11	1	- '	28
	7,275	681	499	38	8,49
MANUPACTURES:	325	_			-
Weavers (all branches) Rope and Cord Spinners and Makers	106	9 40	5	_	33 14
Dvers	43	7	اقعا		17
Hatters	71	5	اقا	3	s
Sail Makers	54	27	-	_ ' !	ē
Spinners (branch not specified)	4	_	73	1	;
Miscellaneous	575	103	107	23	80
	1,178	191	224	38	1,61
LL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Retail Trade or in Handicraft, as Masters ?	10.596	2,257	2,343	762	15.95
or Workmen }		•			
Labourers	1,995	152	1,151	75	3,3
Military and Naval	2,738 434	381	i – I	- 1	3,11 43
Professional Persons Other Educated Persons following miscellaneous Pursuits	480	- 54	292	33	83
Persons engaged in the Government Civil Service	88	_~	5	7	ŝ
Parochial, Town, and Church Officers	60		5	1	ē
Domestic Servants	727	365	4.348	2,075	7,53
Persons returned as Independent	2,263	98	4,596	219	7,17
Almspeople, Pensioners, Paupers, Lunatics, and Prisoners	652	131	319	71	1,17
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent)				04 070	*4 **
on all Classes	1,838	22,911	24,509	24,872	74,13
Total of all other Classes	21,871	26.369	37,568	28,108	113.91

Divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MARUFACTURERS in the proportion which these respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:—

Engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on ,, -	-	-	-	8,493 95,564	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		104,057
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,,	-	-	:	1,631 18,352	
Manupactures—Total		-	-		19,983
Total of the County	_		_	,	124.040

TAXATION.

There is no Return of the Direct and Local Tazation of the several Islands in the British Seas, but it is very trifing in Amount.

	MAI	LES.	PEM.	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	17,020		844		17,864
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	26,773	8,207	873	122	30,975
Gardeners	256	2	2		260
Graziers	162	871	18	81	632
Caretakera	53	1	1 2	- 61	56
Land Agents and Stewards	94	. :	. :		94
Gamekeepers	19		!	! - []	19
Dairy Keepers	4		7		11
	44,385	3,581	1,746	203	49,915
MANUPACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)	54 9	23	5,950 18,093	498 } 1,463 }	26,090
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, and Silk)	4,034	374	10,093	86 2	•
(Unspecified)	9,646	805	1.854	221	17,610
Factory Workers	410	134	1,059	236	1,839
Winders and Warpers	30	185	846	387	1,448
Bleachers	828	48	84	7	967
Flax Dressers	850	25	67	12	454
Knitters		- :	223	83	256
Coopers	237 211	2 17		: : !	239 228
Cloth Finishers	121	17	2	i i	13 I
Paper Makers	68		49	اۋا	126
Manufacturers (Thread, Linen, and Cotton)	53	2	27	6	88
Calico Printers	73	3	4		80
Turners	49	4			53
Dyers	40		10		50
Reed Makers	39 27	1		1	40 37
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	32	10 2		• •	3/ 84
Basket Makers	27	2	2	: :	31
Tanners	18				18
Mat Makers	i	4	7	4	16
Miscellaneous	123	6	25	1	155
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	16,480	1,654	28,892	2,964	49,990
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the					
production of—				ı	
Food	1,459	25	224		1,708
Clothing	3,123	161	4,891	630	8,805
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	4,295	66	16	1	4,377
Ministering to Health	123		85 3		158
Toronto	8 413	: :	3 1	: : !	6 414
,, Education	439	: :	184	- i	624
, Religion	242		3	- :	245
Unclassified	3,361	565	8,216	1,065	13,207
	13,458	817	13,573	1,696	29,544
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on	all Classes		_		146,739
• • •	an Cienses	-		٠,	
Total of all other Classes	-	•	-		176,283

Engaged in Agriculture	-		-	49,915	
Dependent on ,,		-	-	88,076	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-		-		137,991
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	49,990	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	88,207	
Manupactures—Total		•	-		138,197
Total of the County	-		-		276,188

	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:			403	110	16,778
Farmers	14,839	1,408	421	110	21,917
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	21,085	1	831		158
Gardeners	_ 158	- •	i		138
Grazier	- 63	366	17	83	529
Herdsmen	- ::	300	1 . ".		13
Caretakers	- 18	1: :] [60
Land Agents and Stewards	1 10	1 .			10
Game Keepers		1	2	l '	ı ž
Dairy Keepers	·				
	36,228	1,775	1,272	193	39,468
MANUFACTURES:			2,719	90 }	
Spinners (Flax and Wool) -] []		16,506	587	19,852
", (Unspecified)	2,674	76	508	29 7	10 201
Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen) (Unspecified)	- 10,463	306	2,213	925	16,361
Winders and Warpers -	- 14	30	510	98	647
Flax Dressers	- 817		13	ł	330
Rleachers	- 238	5	1		243
Knitters	-		185	9	194
Factory Workers -	- 52	12	105	19	188
Coopers	- 149	2			151
Nailers -	- 142	2	1]	145
Reed Makers	- 78	2	1		75
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	- 43	1 - :	l - :	1	43 34
Cloth Finishers	- 80	2	2]	27
Brick Makers	- 26	1	1		26
Basket Makers	- 26	i			24
Turners	- 23	1 . :		: :	24
Net Makers	- 2	1 : :	22 18	5	23
Lace Workers	21	1::	18	1	21
Rope Makers -	- 21 - 15	1::	1: :	1 : :	15
Tanners	- 15	1::	1 -	1 : :	1 15
Lime Burners	- 122	1 i	22	l i	146
Miscellaneous -					
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	14,445	439	22,825	875	38,584
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in th	•	1	1	ļ	1
production of— Food	- 1.155	48	82	7	1,292
Clothing	2,202	45	2,643	83	4,973
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,331	30	Zii		3,372
Ministering to Health -	- 89		40	1	129
Observation -	- 4		2	i	6
" Trustian	- 290		1		290
Education -	- 266		126		392
Religion	- 166		2		168
Unclassified	- 2,516	255	5,304	627	8,702
	10,019	378	8,210	717	19,324
RESIDUE OF POPULATION:	1			L	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	on all Classe	es -	-		135,017
Total of all other Classes	-		•	٠.	154,341

Engaged in Agriculture -		-	-	39,468	
Dependent on ,, -	-	,	-	78,045	
AGRICULTURE—Total		-	-		117,513
Engaged in Manufactures -	-		-	38,584	
Dependent on ,, -		-	-	76,296	
Manupactures—Total	-		-		114,880
Total of the County	-		-	-	232,393

					- 1	MALES.		FEM.	FEMALES.		
ENGAGE	D IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOT AL	
						_					
-	-	-		-	-	98	- ₋	9		102	
rers, and F	loughmer?	1	-		-			17	1 1	898	
· · -	-	-		-	- 1					64	
-		•	-		- [2	2		7	
-	-	-		-	- i	1				2	
Stewards		•	-		-					10	
-	•	-		-	-	20		6		26	
						1,041	28	34	1	1,104	
- -	a gut.		-	_						2,950	
Linen, an	in Sime)		_	_	- 1					2,079	
mea)	. Waal)		-	_	1					-	
,Ottop, and niflad)	, woot)		_	_	- 1	02	17			1,467	
more -	_	_	-	_		AK	50		1047	925	
There -		_	_		- 1			i . '** i	_ 100	384	
_				-	-					310	
-			_		- 1			19	ارةا	139	
_	-	-		_	- 1			. ".		134	
-	-	-	_		-					133	
-	` -	-		-	-			1		112	
ppersmiths		-			- 1			1		93	
		-		-	-	84	- :			84	
-	-	-	-		- 1	75	۱	1 3	1 1	78	
-		-		-	-			24	1 1	75	
-	-	-	-		-	58		12		65	
-	-	-		-	-	38	10	8	1 1	52	
-	_	-	-		-	48	3		1	51	
f Cotton a	nd Thread	-		-	-			3		46	
-	-	-	-		-	19		21		40	
-	-	-		-	- 1	31		4		35	
-	-	-	-		-	21	1	9		80	
-	•	-		-	-	253	12	46	5	316	
					l	4,522	517	3,956	603	9,598	
8 : andicraft. a	a Masters	or Wor	kme	ı. in	the		ł				
_				-,							
	-	-	•		-	1,370		213	- 05	1,61 2 5,070	
Ctothing	Th	3611	l	•	-			2,993		3,848	
Lodging,	rurniture,	Machi	mery	, æc.	-					137	
	-	-		-	- 1	112			1	137	
	-	-	-			909			I .	295	
	-	•		•					•	256	
	-	•	-		- 1		1 . !		1 : :	72	
rengion			_	-	-	5,905	245	3,485	194	9,779	
						13,319	453	6,861	450	21,083	
					Į	10,010	100	0,001	100	1,000	
TION:			a den	ende	nt or	all Class	es -	-		48,528	
ATION : e Wives, Ch	rildren, an	a otner	- acp							1,	
	Linen, an ified) cotton, and ified) rpers ppersmiths coap Boiler f Cotton as continuation of the cotton as Linding, Health Charity Justice -	Linen, and Silk) ified) outon, and Wool) ified) ppersmiths toap Bollers f Cotton and Thread clothing Lodging, Furniture, Health Charity ustice Education	Linen, and Silk) ified) octon, and Wool) ified) rpers ppersmiths foap Boilers f Cotton and Thread Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machilealth Charity ustice Education	Linen, and Silk) ified) otton, and Wool) ified) rpers popersmiths loap Bollers f Cotton and Thread Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery Health Charity ustice Education	Linen, and Silk) ified) outon, and Wool) ified) rpers popersmiths loap Boilers f Cotton and Thread clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Health Charity ustice Education	Linen, and Silk) ified) otton, and Wool) ified) rpers press f Cotton and Thread f Cotton and Thread Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Health Charity ustice Education	### Storm	### Research and Ploughmen	Stewards	Stewards	

MANUFACTU	RES—Total		-	-		67,540
Dependent on ,,	-	-		-	57,9 42	
Engaged in Manufactures			-	-	9,598	
AGRICULTUR	E—Total	-		-		7,768
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	-	6,664	
migaged in agriculture	-	_		_	- 1,101	

Total of the Town 75,308

[IRELAND.

Spinners (Wool and Flax) 2 2	l years of	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	81	250		
Servants	81	250		
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	81			4,68
Gardeners		2,994	214	16,3
Caretakers				1
Land Agents and Stewards - 4 Game Keepers - 4 Dairy Keepers - 7 17,464 AMUFACTURES: Spinners (Wool and Flax) - 2 , (Unspecified)	1 4	3 8	3	2:
ARUFACTURES	1			
Dairy Keepers				1
17,464		24		
### ANUFACTURES: Spinners (Wool and Flax)	705	3,274	217	21,6
Spinners (Wool and Flax)	700			21,0
(Unspecified)	1 1	1,061	27)	
Knitters		814	40 ₹	1,9
(Unspecified) 187		279	10	2
Nations	- :	- -	}	2
Hatters	2	7	}	1
Carders Braxiers and Coppersmiths 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	6	2		•
Braziers and Coppersmiths		22	2	
Clothiers				
Flax Dressers	- 1	l - -		
Skinners		2		
Rope Makers	: :	- *		
Potters	' :	: :		
Basket Makers	1 - 1	i		
Sieve Makers - 6				
Straw Workers 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		5	1	
Dyers	1: :	- 5	: :	
Mat Makers]: :	2	: :	
Comb Makers 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-	ŝ		
Iron Founders 2 12				
Miscellaneous	! 1	1		
LOTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Food	1: :1	i	: :	:
Cother Classes: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—	<u> </u>			
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Rood Clothing 1,094 2,162	8	2,205	80	2,7
Food 628	1		1	
Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery, &c. 2,62 43 43 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10	118	2	7
Ministering to Health 43 Charity 194 Justice 194 Education 141 Religion 80 Unclassified 1,876	36	1,014	21	2,10
, Charity - 5 , Justice - 194 , Education 141 , Religion 80 Unclassified - 1,876	17	15 62		2,09
,,, Justice - 194 ,, Education - 141 ,, Religion - 80 Unclassified - 1,876		18	: :	1
", Education 141 80 Unclassified 1,876		ĭ		1
Unclassified 80	1	87		2
Unclassified 1,876	- ,,,,	60		14
6,123	169	3,755	271	6,0
1 ,	233	5,180	294	11,78
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes	-			50,0
•	. =	-	- .	
Total of all other Classes	-	-		61,8
			-	

respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:-

rukaken m vkmententa -	-		-	21,000	
Dependent on "		-	-	54,851	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		76,511
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	2,751	
Dependent on ,,	-		-	6,966	
Manupactures—Total		•	-		9,717
Total of the County	-		-	-	86,228

CARRICKFERGUS_Town OF.

101

	İ					MALES.			FEMALES.								
ENGAGED IN			15 years of age and upwards.		Under 15 years of age.		15 years of age and upwards.		Under 15 years of age.		TOTAL						
GRICULTURE:																	
Farmers	-		-		-		-	-	1	350	-	-		26	-	-	876
Servants, Laboure	ers, and	Ploug	hme	n		-		-	1	706	l	72		28		2	803
Gardeners -	-		-		-		•	-	ı	11	•	:	-	-	-	- 1	11
Herdsmen Land Steward	-	-		-		-		-		2		1	-	-	-		8
Dairy Keeper		_	•	_	-	_	•	-	l	i	-	-	-	-	:	- 1	1
Dany Respec		_		-		-		•				78	-	49			
ANUFACTURES:										,071		75					1,195
Factory Workers					-			-		76		44	İ	280		68	418
Weavers (Cotton.	Linen, ar	nd W	oolle	n)		-		-		30		2	ł	200	-	-7	
,, (Unspeci	fled)		-	•	-		-	- [206		2		28	-	-}	277
spinners (Cotton,	Flax, an	ıd Wo	ol)	-		-		-		81	-	-	1	34		15	180
,, (Unspeci	ned)		•		-		-	-	-	- 1	-	-		110		43	
Flax Dressers Nailers -	-	-		•		-		-		17		1	-	-	-	- 1	18
Winders and War	-	_	-		-		-	-		12		1	-	•	-	- :	13
Calico Printers	hors	-	_	•	_	-		-	-	- 1	-	-	1	10	1	2	12
Coopers -		_	-	_	-	_	-			9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Knitters -	_	-	_	-	_	-	_		i	9	-	:	-		-	:	9
Chandlers and So	an Boiler	*		-	-		•	- [•	6	-	-		8	-	- :	8
Dvers -	-	-	_		_	-		.		4	:	-	-	i	:	- 1	5
Manufacturers of	Cotton	•		-		-		-		3	_	-	_	• 1	-		8
Bleachers -	-		-		-		-	-		2	-	-	_	1	-	-	8
Brick Makers	-	-		•		-		-		2	-	-		i	-	- 1	3
Turners -			-		-		-	-		2	-	-	-	- :	-	- 1	2
Braziers and Copp	ersmiths			-		-		-		2	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	2
Distiller -	<u>.</u>		-		-		-	-		1	-	•	-	-	-	- 1	1
Cloth Finisher Hatter -	-	-	_	•		-		-		1	-	-	-	-	•	-	1
Reed Maker	_ •	_ '	-	_	•		•			1	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	1
Ironfounder -		-		•	-	-	_			1	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	1
Gunsmith	• -	-	-	-	•	•	-	-		1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 1
								1		417		50		432		75	974
L OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Han production of—	dicraft, a	ь Мая	sters	or V	Work	men	, in (he		155		1					179
Ĉ	lothing		_	•	_	-	_	- 1		135		9		28 432	-	56	632
I	odging, 1	Furni	ture.	Ma	chin	erv.	&c.	- 1		175		3		232	_	٠- ا	180
Ministering to He	alth -		,		-	,,		- 1		10	-			i l	-	-	11
" Jus	tice	-		-		-		-		36	-			3	-	- 1	88
" Edu	ucation	•	-		-		•	-		16	-	-		18	-	-	29
Unclassified -	igion	-		-		-		-		19	-	.:	-		•	1	19
Oucressified .	-		•		-		•	-		252		37		404		42	785
								l		798		50		877		98	1,823
SIDUR OF POPULAR	iom:															1	
SIDUE OF POPULAT Consisting of the W	iom : 7ives, Chi	ildren	ı, and	d ot	hers :	depe	nder	t on	all C	lasses	-		•		•	- [5,387

	MODICULIUM			-		0,100	
Engaged in	Manufactures	-	-	-	974		
Dependent	on "			-	3,237		
	MANUPACTURE	s—Totai	-	-		4,211	
					_		

Total of the Town - - 9,397

	MA	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
Agriculture :		_	440		20,037
Farmers	19,571	3	463	- 00-	36,629
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	31,787	3,534	1,008	800	30,029
Gardeners	116				110
Grazier	1		30	- ,,-	811
Herdsmen	222	394	30	165	31
Caretakers	81	1::			69
Land Agents and Stewards	69	1			8
Game Keepers	8		i		3
Dairy Keepers	2		1		3
	51,807	3,931	1,502	465	5 7 ,705
Manufactures:			6,363	412 7	
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)		1::	20,899	1.746	29,420
,, (Unspecified)	792	5	20,055	- '	
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Cotton, Silk)	2,183	. 17	20	2	3,030
,, (Unspecified)	2,100	1 . "	372	21	393
Knitters	312	5	3/2		317
Coopers	143	1	23	1::	166
Flax Dressers	163	3	1 - 23	[[166
Nailers	64	l i	1 - i		66
Hatters	1	1	25	3	32
Winders and Warpers	20		7		27
Dyers	19	: :	Ś	1::	22
Basket Makers	19		20	i	21
Carders	18	: :	20	l . :	18
Reed Makers	16	: :		:::	16
Bleachers	1 12	1: :]]	12
Clothiers	1 10	1 : :	l i]]	l ii
Diamete and Copperentials		1::	1 - 1/	1	l ii
CHERTICIS and Doub Doners	1 7	l i			
Dieve makers -	1 7	1 - :	1		! ;
Hainess makers	5	1	1		1 .
1 000018	1 4	1	1	l	1
Turners -	1 4	1	1. :		1 4
Brick Makers	18	2	2	1	2
	3,809	37	27,748	2,186	33.78
ALL OTHER CLASSES:					
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—	1				
Food	830	12	143	1 1	986
Clothing	2,086	64	1,792	125	4,06
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	2,475	30	19	- ;	2,524
Ministering to Health	98 278	1::	40	1	139
" Justice	911	1::	122	1 : :	433
,, Education	1 111	1: :	122		148
Religion	2,293	401	5,813	768	9,275
Unclassified	2,295	301	5,618	/08	9,275
	8,512	507	7,936	895	17,850
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent of	n all Classe	8 -	•		133,823
Total of all other Classes			_		151.67
Total of all other classes					

Engaged in Agriculture -		-	-	57,705		
Dependent on " -	-		-	84,180		
AGRICULTURE—Total		-	•		141,885	
Engaged in Manufactures -	-		-	33,780		
Dependent on ,, -		•	-	67, 4 93		
Manufactures—Tot	al		•		101,273	
Total of the County	-		-	-	243,158	

					MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGE	D IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
RICULTURE:									
Farmers	-	-			20,124	23	619	1 1	20,767
Servants, Labourers, and Pl	loughmen		-	-		3,645	4,129	860	53,877
Gardeners	٠-	-			138	1		-	139
Graziers			-						2
Herdsmen	-	-		·	1 500	· 87	14	4	1,055
Caretakers -	•		-	-	36		1	1	37
Land Stewards -	-	-			149	-· -	-	1	149
Game Keepers -		•	-	٠.	2 '	- 4		1	. 2
Dairy Keepers -	•	-			4		82	1	87
					66,648	3,756	4,845	866	76,115
ANUFACTURES:									
Spinners (Wool and Flax)			-	-	6		8,358	402 7	30
,, (Unspecified)	-	-			5		7,206	534	16,511
Knitters			-			1	1,110	23	1.134
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, a	nd Cotton) -			800		9	4 2	
(17 10 - 1)			-	٠.	791	9	8	}]	1,121
Carders	-	-				2	- 292	18	312
Coopers		• .	-	-	209	; 7		1	211
Nailers	-	_				7	1		152
Manufacturers (Lace and Co	tton) .		-				40	49	91
Haircloth Makers -							54	3	60
Hatters	<u>.</u> .		-			2	7		55
Winders and Warpers -		-			2	ī	42	4	49
Net Makers -			_		1 1	- :	83	i i	87
Flax Dressers -		_	-		17	2	ii l	il	31 31
Chandlers and Soap Boilers		_	_				1	_ 1	22
Dyers	_		_		1 72 1		2		17
Clothiers -			_		9		2		·ii
Cloth Finishers -	"	_			10				10
Lime Burners -			_	_	-1				9
Wool Dressers -		_	_		5		2		7
Skinners			_		7				ż
Brick Makers -		_	_		1 4		3		, ,
Miscellaneous -		. •	_	•	1 49	1	š		58
HISCELIANEOUS -	_		-	-					90
					1,659	27	17,18 4	1,042	19,912
L OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as	Masters o	r Worl	ımen,	in the					
production of—					1 1		1		
Food			-	-	962	9	154	2	1,127
Clothing		w			2,484	72	2,135	99	4,790
Lodging, I	urniture,	machi	nery,	æc	3,098	37	21	3	3,159
Ministering to Health -	•		-	-	74		131		205
" Charity -	-	-			1 4 1		1		4
,, Justice	-		-	-	448	1	3]	-	451
,, Education		. •		- · -	376		107	1	483
,, Religion	-		-	-	152		4		156
Unclassified	- .	•			3,419	401	8,983	1,279	14,082
					11,017	519	11,538	1,383	24,457
									•
								i	
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Chile	dren, and	others	depe	ndent o	n all Classes	-	-		165,910

Engaged in Agriculture		-	76,115	
Dependent on ,, -	-	-	150,893	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		227,008
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	-	19,912	
Dependent on ,,		-	39,474	
Manufactures-Total		-		59,386
Total of the County -		-	-	286,394

re and y ards. 157 502 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Joder 15 years of age.	FEM. 15 years of age and upwards. 2 28	Under 15 years of age.	1580 1,544 128 1 21 1 20 1,880 725 329 272 252 151 131 121
re and y ards. 157 502 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 18 1	of age and upwards. 2 28	years of age.	155 1,544 128 129 1 1 20 1,880 725 329 272 253 151 131
157 502 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16	2 28		1,544 128 4 21 1,880 725 329 272 253 151 131
502 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	28 		1,544 128 4 21 1,880 725 329 272 253 151 131
502 128 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	28 		1,544 128 4 21 1,880 725 329 272 253 151 131
128 1 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	19 49 5 5 22 235 45 206 - - 22 1 15 148		128 1 4 21 1,880 725 229 272 252 151 131 121
1	20	19 49 5 2 2 235 45 206 - 23 1 15 1 15		1,880 725 329 272 252 151 131 121
21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20	19 49 5 2 235 45 206 		1,880 725 329 272 252 151 131 121
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 18 1 1 	19 49 5 22 235 45 206 - 23 1 15 1 48		1,880 725 329 272 252 151 131 121
712 150 171 151 151 151 151 151 151 171 171 171	20	19 49 5 2 235 45 206 - - 23 1 15 148		1,880 725 329 272 252 151 131 121
712 150 171 31 1 1 151 131 97 109 69 79 30 54 55 51	13 1	235 45 206 238 1 15 148		725 329 272 252 151 131 121
150 171 81 1 151 131 97 169 79 80 54 52 51	1	5 2 235 45 206 28 1 15 15 48		725 329 272 252 151 131 121
150 171 81 1 151 131 97 169 79 80 54 52 51	1	5 2 235 45 206 28 1 15 15 48	6	329 272 252 151 131 121 110
171	1	2 235 45 206 23 1 15 1 48	}	272 252 151 131 121 110
81 1 1 151 131 97 109 69 79 80 54 54 52 51	1	45 206 - 23 1 15 1 48	}	252 151 131 121 110
151 - 131 - 197 109 - 69 - 79	1	206 - 23 1 15 1 48		151 131 121 110
151 - 131 - 97 109 - 69 - 79 80 - 54 - 52 - 51	1 1	23 1 15 1 48		131 121 110
97 109 69 79 80 54 52 51	1	1 15 1 48		121 110
109 69 79 80 54 52 51	1	1 15 1 48	: :	110
69 79 80 54 52 51	i	15 1 48		
54 52 51		48		84
54 52 51	: :			81
52 51			: :	78 54
		1		53
140 I *	1	- :		52
41 -		2		45 41
85 -	1	4	'	39
81 -		88		38 35
19 -		14	: :	33 33
32 -		1		32
4 - 207	- 5	26 43	: :	30 2 53
300	20	713		3,039
1	1		ı	
512	12	821		2,345
				5,841 3,494
121 -		65		186
12 -	· -	6		18
73 -	: :	126	: :	37 2 299
80 -	1	66		146
		6,577	127	14,009
82	167	10,512	149	26,210
	_	_		49,591
a4905	•	•		
-	-	-	[75,801
	1007 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1007 3 1000 20 112 12 1555 43 139 25 21 172 173 180 118 87	12 2 821 1555 43 2,721 130 25 12 - 65 12 - 73 - 126 80 - 665 118 87 6,577 182 167 10,512	1007

	MA	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers - Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	38,400 126,064	2 6,918	1,907 11,154	 1,494	40,309 145,630
Gardeners	752	5	2		759
Herdsmen	1,415	959	34	47	2,455
Caretakers	120	1	5		126
Land Agents and Stewards	778 36				778
Dairy Keepers	432	: :	244		36 67 6
	167,999	7,885	13,346	1,541	190,771
MANUFACTURES: Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)					,
(Unspecified)	16 4	- <u>ī</u>	11,268 10,089	375 } 813 }	22,566
Weavers (Linen, Weollen, Cotton, Lace, Tape, and Cordurey)	923	5	31	18)	
, (Unspecified)	2,368	13	23	3	8,384
Knitters	3		1,490	68	1.561
Coopers -	498 417	24			522
Carders	*1,	7 1	318		424 327
Net Makers	1		167	19	187
Straw Workers	103	3	24 105	ا ۾ - ا	130
Hatters -	102	i	4	16 1	121 108
Wool Dressers	101		4		105
Winders and Warners	40 3		60 100	3	103
Manufacturers of Lace, Woollen, Cotton, and Thread	. 7	: :	85	::	103 92
Rope Makers Dyers	69	• •			69
Tanners	47 44		6	: :	53
Basket Makers	43	i	- :		44 44
Chandlers and Soap Boilers Factory Workers	44	- :	:	1	44
Skinners -	7 38	2	28 1	4	41
Lime Burners Miscellaneous	38		. :		39 38
Miscenaneous	242	4	34	1	281
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	5,160	62	23,837	1,327	30,386
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	4.513	43	1.081	4	
Clothing	8,782	216	4,930	146	5,641 14,074
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c Ministering to Health	11,802 286	90	55		11,947
,, Charity	286 10	: :	287 4		578
,, Justice	1,275				14 1,275
,, Education	1,090 511	1	436	1	1,528
Unclassified -	12,564	1,364	88 29,174	3,639	599 46,741
	40,833	1,714	36,055	3,790	82,392
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on	all Classos		_		469,849
Total of all other Classes		-	•		100,019
				ī	552,241

Engaged in Agriculture -	_		-	190,771	
Dependent on "		-	-	476,366	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		_		667,137
Engaged in Manufactures		-	-	30,386	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	75,875	
Manufactures—Total	-		-		106,261
Total of the County	_				773 398

	MAI	LES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOT
PRICULTURE:					
Farmers	26,181	1	468		26,6
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	37,075	4,181	490	89	41,
Gardeners	88				
Graziers	4				
Herdsmen	281	1,589	117	636	2,
Caretakers	17		1		1
Land Agents and Stewards	55)
Game Keepers	5				ŀ
Dairy Keeper	1				
	63,707	5,771	1,076	725	71,
ANUFACTURES:			10.700	741 }	
Spinners (Flax and Wool)	i	: :	12,782 27,058	1,639	42,
,, (Unspecified)	_ 1	<u>.</u> .	27,058 8,144	515	8,
	854	- 4		4 7	
Weavers (Linen, Wool, Cotton, and Silk)	2,421	9	71		3,
,, (Unspecified) Flax Dressers	313	1	32		
	217	- !	32		
	. 21/	: :	112	11	
Carders Nailers	115	5		- 12	
Railers	39			: :	
	. 1	• :	80		
" HIGOLD SING IT SIX POLE	80	. :	30	: :	
Hatters	. 19	ī			
Clothiers	18				
Dvers	. 11	: :	3		
Basket Makers		: :	4		
Reed Makers	าเ				
Braziers and Coppersmiths	11	i			'
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	10	. :			
Net Makers	3		7		
Brick Makers	8		i]	
Turners	9.				
Miscellaneous	46	ī	5		
ľ	4,143	22	43,260	2,910	50,3
LOTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,702	13	257	2	1,9
Clothing	2,732	57	1,839	44	4,6
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	2,700	24	14		2,7
Ministering to Health	65		45		7
,, Justice	736		1 1	1	4
,, Education	351		107	1	i
	193		5		8,8
Unclassified	2,202	370	5,575	727	0,0
ľ	10,681	464	7,843	773	19,7
SIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on	all Classes	-		· -	155,0

Engaged in Agriculture	-	71,279
Dependent on ,,	-	102,472
AGRICULTURE-Total -	-	173,751
Engaged in Manufactures	-	50,335
Dependent on ,,	-	72,362
Manufactures-Total	-	122,697
Total of the County -	-	- 296,448

	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
RICULTURE:					
Farmers	20,966	2	1,014		21,982
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	35,197	3,159	714	73	39,143
Gardeners	326	2			328
Herdsmen	90	550	16	155	811
Caretakers	18		3		21
Land Agents and Stewards	133	5			138
Game Keepers	15				15
Dairy Keepers	8		6	• •	9
	56,748	3,718	1,753	228	62,447
MUFACTURES:					
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)	57	9	3,876	155 2	28,818
" (Unspecified) Weavers (Linen, Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Fringe)			24,005	716 \$	20,010
(Unspecified)	4,194	254	554	54 } 332 }	22,529
Winders and Warpers	13,429	1,122	2,590	332 \$	
Factory Workers	120	160	1,981	274	2,535
Bleachers	175 517	129	527	171	1,002
Flax Dressers	486	24	42 32	10	593
Nailers	356	6 33	32		524 389
Knitters	220	33	344	16	389
Coopers	288	4	- 077	10	292
Manufacturers (Thread, Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Tabinet)	118	2	45	. 8	173
Straw Workers	- ***	8		102	110
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	87			102	87
Cloth Finishers	75	i	8		84
Reed Makers	82	l ž			84
Rope Makers	55	14		1	70
Tanners	68				68
Dyers	87	l - -	11		48
Hatters	40	3	3		46
Basket Makers	38	2			40
Brick Makers	35	1	1	1	38
Miscellaneous	29				29
miscellations	156	11	52	8	222
L OTHER CLASSES:	20,442	1,785	34,071	1,843	58,141
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the a					
Food	2.516	42	438		2,996
Clothing	4,542	214	18,250	3,893	26,899
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	6,318	101	10,230	2,093	6,462
Ministering to Health	177	} <u>-</u>	29		206
,, Charity	4		7		11
,, Justice	585				585
Education	466	2	259		727
,, Religion	340		22		362
URCIASMING	5,447	854	11,013	1,316	18,630
	20,395	1,213	30,059	5,211	56,878
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent of	n all Classe				102 004
and ittiend commerced and compre debourgette a	wii ():0000C	-	-	-	183,980

Engaged in Agriculture		-	- 62,447	
Dependent on ,, -	-		- 124,730	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			187,177
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	- 58,141	
Dependent on ,, -	-		- 116,128	
Manufactures—Total		-	-	174,269
Total of the County	-			361,446

	MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.		TOTAI
RICULTURE:		1			
Farmers	- 44	!	2		46
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -	- 266	4	9	2	281
Gardeners	- 14)	14
Herdsmen	- 1	2		- -	3
Caretakers	- 2	-			2
Land Stewards	- 4		- :		. 4
Dairy Keepers	- 10		5		15
	341	6	16	2	365
NUFACTURES:					
Weavers (Linen and Cotton)	- 111	11	4	4 }	931
,, (Unspecified) Spinners (Flax, Cotton, and Wool)	- 758	4	43	1 1	
(Unenecified)	5 2		48 163	3 } 16 }	243
Winders and Warpers	- 1	5	119	10 3	130
Machine Makers	- 49		- 119		49
Flax Dressers	- 82	1::		[]	32
Nailers	- 29	2			31
Hatters	- 15	1	7		22
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	- ii				11
Farmers	- 10				10
Iron Founders	- 10				10
Knitters	- • -		9		9
Basket Makers]	- 9				9
Rope Makers Braziers and Coppersmiths	- 9				9
Overseers in Factories	, ,		- ;	- •	8
Mat Makers	- 6	:::	1	: :	8 7 7
Carders	- '	: :	- 6		. 6
Brick Makers	- 6	1::			6
Reed Makers	- 6			!	6
Sail Makers	- 6				6
Dyers	- 4		1	l - •	5
Lace Makers	-	ì	4		4
Miscellaneous	- 32	1	1	- •	31
d	1,121	29	406	29	1,585
other Classes: Engaged in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the	ie —				
production of— Food	_ 283		57		340
Clothing	_ 395	6	293	2	696
Lodging, Furniture, and Machinery, &	e. 600	1	1		602
Ministering to Health	_ 18	- -	6		24 45
" Justice	- 44		1	: :	45 42
,, Education	- 19 - 19	1 : :	23 36	1::	55 55
,, Religion Unclassified	1,277	36	793	31	2,137
Unclassined	1,211				-,.07
	2,655	43	1,210	33	3,941
HIDUE OF POPULATION:					
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependen	t on all Classe		-		10,370
			_		14,311
Total of all other Classes		• •	•	, ,	17,011

Engaged in	Agriculture			- 365	
Dependent	on ,, -	-	-	- 2,678	
	AGRICULTURE	-Total -			3,043
	Manufactures	-	-	- 1,585	
. Dependent	on ,,			- 11,638	
	MANUFACTUR	Es—Total			13,218

Total of the County - -16,261

	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	171	۱	5	1 1	176
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	792		87		829
Gardeners	831	l	i	- -	332
Graziers	4			l - -	4
Herdsmen	3	l	:	-	ā
Caretakers	82		6	1 1	38
Land Agents and Stewards	44				44
Game Keeper	1				1
Dairy Keepers	522		176		701
•	1,900	3	225		2,128
MANUFACTURES:					
Hatters	389	3	158		550
Weavers (Silk, Ribbon, Lace, Cotton, Woollen, Linen,	620	19	470	11)	_
Fringe, Tabinet, Tape, and Corduroy) 5					1,593
,, (unspecified)	365	4	108	1,1	
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	10 307	i	868	11	389
Tanners	307 311	7	18	: :	321
Braziers and Coppersmiths	245	7	1		819 252
Pin Makers	40	10	160	18	25Z 228
Tin Plate Workers	214	3	3	- 10	220
Paper Stainers	189	14	4	: :	207
Nailers	190	8	. :		198
Dyers	166	4	14		184
Rope Makers	150				150
Glass Makers	134	9	8		146
Brush Makers	91	6	44	3	144
Spinners (Wool, Cotton, and Flax)	20		43	}	201
", (unspecified)	5	5	108	20 \$	
Turners	132	4	- <u>-</u>		136
COMP MENTOR	106	5	24		135
Iron Founders	132	- :		- ;	132
Cordurov Cutters	114 64	. 1	9	1	125
Gunsmiths	100	- 4	45		109
Miscellaneous	1,183	47	841	18	104 1.589
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	5,277	161	1,911	83	7,432
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	4.000	64	1,480	اما	
Clothing	7,819	171	10,939	6 476	5,550
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	12,590	231	572	14	19,405
Ministering to Health	837		874	. **	13,407
,, Charity	12		15		1,211 27
" Justice	3,001		ĭ		3,002
,, Education	460		583	-	1,043
,, Religion	805		180	-	485
Unclassified	22,892	486	22,954	675	47,007
	51,916	952	37,098	1,171	91,137
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent o	n all Classe				132,029
Total of all other Classes		· -			223,166
TAME AT ATTLE AND	-	-	•	[223,100

The City of Dublin being the representative of every other interest in the Kingdom of Ireland, we divide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which these bear to each other in the entire population of the Kingdom irrespective of the City of Dublin, and this gives 4-5ths to the Agriculturists and i-5th to the Manufacturers.

Engaged in Agriculture -	-		-	2,128	
Dependent on ,, -		-	-	178,532	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-		-		180,660
Engaged in Manufactures -		-	-	7,432	
Dependent on ,, -	-		-	44,634	•
Manupactures-Total	1 .	•	-		52,066
Total of the City				-	232,726

	MAL	ES.	FEMA	LES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
AGRICULTURE:					
Farmers	2,055	·	168		2,2
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen	15,943	882	1,538	147	18,
Gardeners	1,054	12	2		1,0
Graziers	000	- 89	- 4		
Caretakers	229 99		7	2 1	
Land Agents and Stewards	281	. 1	_ '_		
Game Keepers	10	: :			
Dairy Keepers	287	. 3	127	3	
Daily Acceptas					—
Manufactures:	19,962	987	1,841	153	22,
Weavers (Woollen, Cotton, Linen, Lace, Corduroy,)	238	3	82	2)	
imobon, ringe, and lape) y		-			
,, (Unspecified)	334	14	80	8∫	
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	27	1	415	. 1 1	
" (Unspecified)	3		234	26 }	
Factory Workers	76	50	215	66	
Paper Makers Knitters	151	7	102 158	6	
Nailers	146	12	150	4	
Calico Printers	109	2	38	8	
Hatters	71		18		
Winders and Warpers	l 'il	- 4	37	2	
Manufacturers (Cotton, Silk Tabinet, Cloth, Glass, and)	1 - 1	_	- 1	- 1	
Rope)	109	5	11		, ;
Flax Dressers	83		8		
Pin Makers	19	2	13	1	
Button Makers	22		8		
Wool Dressers	24		5		
Bleachers	23				
Dyers	20		8		
Brick Makers	21				
Carders	6		14	1	
Iron Founders	19	1			
Tin-plate Workers	17	2			
Gunsmiths	18	- :	- ,-	. :	
Miscenaneous	168	3	16	1	
ALL OTHER CLASSES:	1,656	106	1,453	118	3,
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of—					
Food	1,671	28	333	2	2,
Clothing	1,251	39	1,976	157	3,
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c	8,752	61	20	1	3,8
Ministering to Health	226		53		1
" Charity	1		2		, ,
,, Justice Education	1,289		2	- :	1,2
,, Education	290 222		350 156	2	9
Unclassified	5,314	345	9,988	476	16,1
	ļ				
Description Description	14,019	473	12,880	638	28,0
RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent of	all Classes	-	-		85,7
Total of all other Classes			_		113,7
Total of all other classes					

Engaged in Agriculture	-		-	_	22,943	
Dependent on ,,	-	-		-	99,340	
AGRICULTURE-	-Total		-	-		122,283
Engaged in Manufactures	-	-		-	3,333	
Dependent on ,,	-		-	-	14,431	
MANUFACTURES	-Total	-		-		17,764
Total of the Cou	nty			-	•	140,047

						MAI	LES.	FEM.	LES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
AGRICULTURE: Farmers - Servants, Labou Gardeners Graziers -	arers, and l	Ploughm	ien -		-	13,058 19,575 75	2,002	240 249 	46	18,300 21,872 75 5
Herdsmen Caretakers	: :	· · ·	•	- -		324 31 30 8	62	17 8 14	31	434 34 30 8 14
						33,106	2,066	523	77	35,772
MANUFACTURES: Spinners (Flax ,, (Unsp. Weavers (Linen	ecifled)	-	ton)			370	: :	4,834 15,507 2	1,100 }	21,596
,, (Unspe Knitters - Coopers -		-	- -	· -	-	1,281	2	6 512	22	1,661 534 274
Flax Dressers Nailers - Hatters - Basket Makers	: :	: :		-		106 67 23 12	3	22 1		128 70 23 15
Clothiers - Gunsmiths Dyers - Straw Workers		- :		-	- :	12 12 4	: :	2 . 7		14 12 11
Turners - Potters - Reed Makers -	•	- :		- -	- :	9 9	1		10	10 10 9 9
Sieve Makers Carders Block Makers Chandlers and S	- Loan Poilon			-		9 - 4 7	: :	7 8		9 7 7 7
Miscellaneous	-	• •		-	•	41		6		47
ALL OTHER CLASSE	s :					2,245	9	20,910	1,289	24,458
Employed in He production of-		s Maste:	ns or Wo	rkmen	, in the	488	4	117	2	611
Ministering to H	Clothing Lodging,	Furnito	re, Mac	hinery	&c.	1,445 1,822 41	40 24	1,840 16 33	69	3,394 1,865 74
,, j	harity ustice - Iducation Leligion	: :	<u>.</u> .	- -	. :	217 245 88	: ;	1 1 70	: :	1 218 316 91
Unclassified	-	•		-	- :	1,430	283	4,101	413	6,227
n -						5,776	352	6,182	487	12,797
RESIDUE OF POPULA Consisting of th	ation: le Wives, C	hildren,	and othe	rs dep	ende n t	on all Classes	-	-	-	83,459
Total	of all other	r Classes	3				-	-		96,256

Engaged in Agriculture	-		- 35,772	
Dependent on ,,		•	- 57,17 4	
AGRICULTURE—Total	-			92,946
Engaged in Manufactures		-	- 24,453	
Dependent on " -	-		- 89,082	
Manupactures—Total		-		63,535
Total of the County	4			156,481

GRICULTURE: Farmers Servants and La Gardeners Herdsmen - Caretakers Land Stewards [ANUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a , (Unspe	ENGAG	ED	- -						15 years of age and upwards.	Und 15 ye of ag	ars	of ag	ears e and ards.	15 y	der ears age.	тота
Farmers Servants and Lai Gardeners Herdsmen Caretakers Land Stewards AMUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a (Unspe	bourers	-	-	-	_	-					- 1		- 1		l	
Servants and La Gardeners Herdsmen Caretakers Land Stewards AMUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a (Unspe-	bourers	-	-	-	_	-			1		· 1					
Gardeners Herdsmen Caretakers Land Stewards ANUFACTURES: Not Makers Spinners (Flax a		•	-					:	20 263	-	9	-	5	-	2	2 27
Caretakers Land Stewards ANUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a	• :			-	-	-	_	-	12	-	-	-	- 1	-	- 1	-i
Land Stewards ANUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a	• -		•		-		-	-	1		4	-	-	-	- 1	
ANUFACTURES: Net Makers Spinners (Flax a	-	-	_	-	_	-		-	8	•	-	-	•	-	- 1	
Net Makers Spinners (Flax a (Unspe			-		_		-	-			_					32
Spinners (Flax a									307		13		5		2	
., (Unspe		-		-		-		-		-	- 1		490	ı	8	49
		,	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		51		18 } 21 }	15
Weavers (Linen)	caneu)	-	_	-	_	-	_	-	2	-	-		63		21 5	•
	cified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 40	•		-	:	-	-}	4
Nailers -	-		•		-		-	-	41	-	i	-		-	-51	4
Coopers -	-	-		-		-		-	82	-	- 1	:	- 1	-		3
Rope Makers	-		-		-		-	-	80	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	
Hatters -	oan Dall-	-		-		-		-	24	-	-		2	-	-	2
Chandlers and S Knitters -	owh Dome	11.2	-	_	-		-	-	15	-	- [-	-	-	- 1	1
Braziers and Cop	persmith			-	_	•	_	-	- :	-	-		9		3	1
Clothiers -			-	_	•	-	-	-	8 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanners -	-		-		-	-	_		6	-	:	-	:	-	- 1	
Sail Makers	-	-		-		-		-	5	-		-	:	-		l
Paper Makers	-		-		-		-	-	4	-	: 1	-	- 1	-		1
Lime Burners Comb Makers	-	-		-		-		-	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Carders -			-		-		-	-	8	-	- 1	-	.	-		l
Dyers -		•	_	•	_	-	_	-	- ;	-	-		1	1	2	
Block Makers		-	-	_	-	_	-		1 2	-	-		1	-	-	
Card Makers	-		-		-		-	_	2	-	:	-	- 1		-	
Iron Founders	-	-		-		-		-	2	-	:	:	:	-		
Starch Manufact Miscellaneous	urers -		-		-		-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	_	
wiecengiigous	•	•		-		-		-	10	<u> </u>	-	_	-	-	-	1
L OTHER CLASSES	:								246	1	1		617		52	91
Employed in Ha production of-	ndicraft,	ва Ма	asters	or V	Vork	men	, in t	he }	1							
	Food	-		-		_			807	1	15		136	_		95
	Clothing		-		-		-	-	420		6		365		i	79
Windstanland 4- TT	Lodging,	Fur	niture	, M	achi	nery,	&c.	-	592		4		8	•	- 1	59
Ministering to H	ealth Istice -	-		-		-		-	24	-	-		18	-	-	4
	ducation	-	-	_	-	_	-	- 1	110 85	-	-	-	:	-	-	11 5
	eligion	-	-	-	-	-	_	:	26	-	-		21	•	-	7
Unclassified R	-	-		-	-	-	•	-	1,522	- 4	19	1,	48 102	•	68	2,74
									3,536		74	1.	693		69	5,37
SIDUE OF POPULA Consisting of the	TION:	L:12-						. !	<u>_</u>							
					meri	uep	enae.	HE 01	all Classes	-		-	•	-	-	10,66
TOCST (of all oth	er Cl	R8865		-		-				-		-	-	-	16,03

		927	
-	-	4,217	
	•		4,544
-		916	
	•	11,815	
-	-		12,731
			17 975
		• •	- 4,217 - 916 - 11,816

	BV6 / 655	T37					LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
	ENGAGED	IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
RICULTURE:							1			
Farmers - Servants, Lal	ourers, and	- Ploughm	en	•		- 21,197 - 73,211	7,080	632 7,633	1,455	21,832 89,379
Gardeners, Graziers		٠.	•		• .	- 286 - 3				286
Herdsmen		•	-			- 1,745	92	30	27	1,894
Caretakers	· · .	-		-	-	- 85	1			36
Land Agents			-	_ •	•	- 245 - 23				245 23
Dairy Keeper			_	•,		- 20		4	i	5
	-					96,745	7 170	8,299	1,483	113,703
NUFACTURES:						80,710	7,176	0,233	1,703	110,700
Spinners (Wo		nd Flax)		-	-	- 6		16,935	742 } 819 }	30,555
,, (Un Weavers (Lin	specified)	and Cott	- -		•	- 8 - 554	6	12,044	819 5	50,500
	pecified)	PHG COM	,m,	Ξ,		- 1,531	- 4	22	: :{	2,119
Knitters		-		-	-	- "i	1 4	1,808	106	1,919
Carders -	-	-	-		•	-		477	53	530
Nailers Coopera		-		-	-	- 229	11	1		240
Coopers - Net Makers			-			- 223 - 1	1::	80		223 126
Flax Dressers				•		- 53	1: :	16	45	126
Hatters		-		- '	-	- 51	1::	1 '8		54
Winders and	Warpers	-	-		-	- 2	i	40	3	46
Dvers		-		-	-	- 15		10		2.
Braziers and	Coppersmiths		•	•	-	- 17	8	1 - :		20
Chandlers an	a Soap Boile:	rs -		-	-	- 17		2		19
Clothiers - Turners		•	-	_	-	15		1		10
Turners Gunsmiths	- <u>-</u> -		_	-		- 16 - 13	1: :	1: :		10
Sieve Makers		-	-		-	- 12	1: :	i		i
Skinners -	-		-		-	- ii	: :	1 - 1		i
Basket Make		-		-	-	- 8		1) (
Straw Worke		-	-		-	-1		7		1 :
Rope Makers		-		-	-	- 6			1	1 (
Reed Makers		-	-		-	- 5				
Bleachers Glovers		_ •	_	-		- 2		2		1
Tanners			•	_		- 3	1::	1	1: :	
Brick Maken				-		- 3	:::			
Lime Burner		-		-	-	- 3	: :		: :	1
Cutlers -	-	-	-		-	- 3				} ;
Hair Cloth M	akers -	-		-	-	- 2		1		
Distillers - Miscellaneou	•	•	•	_	-	- 2		i		1
WINCOINGINGOR	•	-		-	•	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		\	
OTHER CLAS	SES:					2,819	29	31,460	1,768	36,070
Employed in	Handicraft,	as Maste	rs or V	Vorkn	en, in th	e			1	
production		-	-		-	- 1,211	51	290	4	1,55
production	Food	-			-	- 3,274	67	2,335	77	5,75
production	Food Clothing		. 15				22	20	4	4,49
production	Food Clothing Lodging,		re, Ma	cnine	ry, &c.	- 4,450 - 74				
production Ministering t	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health -		re, Ma -	-	ry, &c. -	- 74	: =	135	l	
production Ministering t	Food Clothing Lodging,		re, Ma -	- -	ry, &zc. - -			1	1::	75
production Ministering t	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice		re, Ma - -	-	ry, &cc. - - -	- 74 - 749 - 398 - 206			: :	75 55
production Ministering t	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health Justice Education		re, Ma - -	- -	ry, &c. - - -	- 74 - 749 - 398	: :	1 158	1,224	75 55 25
production Ministering t	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health Justice Education		re, Ma - -	- - -	ry, &c. - - - -	74 749 - 398 - 206 - 5,009	601	1 158 45 10,356	1,224	75 55 25 17,19
production Ministering t "" Unclassified	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion	Furnitur	-	-		74 749 398 206 5,009	601	1 153 45	: :	75 55 25 17,19 30,75
production Ministering t ,,, Unclassified	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion	Furnitur	-	-		74 749 398 206 5,009	601	1 158 45 10,356	1,224	75 55 25 17,19 30,75
production Ministering t "" Unclassified ESIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion	Furnitur	- and of	-		74 749 398 206 5,009	601	1 158 45 10,356	1,224	77. 55. 22. 17,15 30,75 242,35
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, C. stal of all other	Furnitur	and of	hers d	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601	1 153 45 10,356 13,835	1,224	75 55 25 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, C. otal of all other ER CLASSES'	Furnitum	and of	hers d	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741	1 153 45 10,856 13,835	1,224 1,309	75 55 25 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, Cotal of all other ER CLASSES ar to each oth	Furnitur	and of	Agri	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 MANUFACTU	1 153 45 10,856 13,835	1,224 1,309	75 55 25 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - Charles	Furnitur	and of	Agri	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 6ANUFACTOR endent on, 6 113,703	1 153 45 10,856 13,835	1,224 1,309	75/ 55 25 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - Charles	Furnitur	and of	Agri	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 MANUFACTU	1 153 45 10,856 13,835	1,224 1,309	75/ 55 25 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - Charles	Furnitur children, con Classes betweener, and con in Agrident on	and of	AGRI	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 6ANUFACTOR endent on, 6 113,703	1 153 45 10,356 13,835	1,224 1,309	756 55 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, C. otal of all other ER CLASSES 'ar to each oth Engage Dependent	Furnitur children, cer Classes betweener, and ced in Agrident on	and of	Agni umber	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 6ANUFACTOR endent on, 6 113,703	1 153 45 10,856 13,835	1,224 1,309	756 55 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of To	Food Clothing Lodging, o Health - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, C. otal of all other ER CLASSES 'ar to each oth Engage Dependent	Furnitur children, con Classes betweener, and con in Agrident on	and of	Agni umber	ependen	74 749 398 206 5,009 15,371	601 741 6ANUFACTOR endent on, 6 113,703	1 153 45 10,356 13,835	1,224 1,309	756 55 17,19 30,75 242,38 273,14
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	engage	D IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL.
PAICULTURE: Farmers - Bervants, Labou Gardeners	rers, and I	loughme	n -		-		19,131 45,803 122	3,011	542 1,977	419	19,674 51,210 122 1,744
Herdsmen -	•	•	-		-	:	901 35	682	47	. ":	35
Caretakers Land Agents an	d Stewards		٠.	-	-	-	156	1::		: :	156 6
Gamekeepers	-	•	٠.	-	_	-	6 29	::	86	1	116
Dairykeepers	•	-					66,183	3,694	2,652	534	78,063
AMUFACTURES: Spinners (Flax,	Wool, and	Cotton)		-		-	*	:	7,532 6,830	368 } 578 }	15,309
" (Unspe Weavers (Wool)	ecified) -	•	- on)		-	-	253	1	15	- · \	1,370
Weavers (Wooli	en, Linen, ecified) -	and Con	<i>оц,</i> -		-	-	1,092	8	567	36	603
Knitters -	•	•			-	-	: :		256	21	277
Carders - Coopers -			-	-		-	229	1	1: :	: :	230 155
Nailers -	-			•	-	-	144 64	- 11	1	1	65
Hatters - Net Makers -	٠.	- ·			-	-	1	1	22	1	25 23
Dyers -	•	-	•	. •	-	-	21	. !	12		21
Flax Dressers Turners -	-		- '	-		-	17		1: :	1::	17
Basket Makers	•	-			-	-	11	1::	8	i	9
Winders and W Cloth Finishers	arpers	٠.	٠.		-	-	9			1::	9 8
Salt Manufactu	lre rs	-	-	-	-	-	7	: :	1 7		8
Lace Manufact	urers -	_ •		•	•	-	8	1	}		8 7
Clothiers Chandlers and	Boap Boile	rs -		•	-	•	7	- *	3	1::	6
Wool Dressers	•	-	-	-		:	8 5	:::	i		6
Glovers - Reed Makers			_ `	•		-	6			1::	6 5
Tanners -	-	-		•	-	-	5	:::	::		5
Brick Makers	• _		٠.	. •	-	:	5	-	1		5 4
Cutlers - Gun Smiths		-	•	-		-	4	1::	1::	:::	4
Rope Makers -	-	_ •		٠.	-	-	4	:::			4
Sieve Makers Distillers	٠.	•		•	-	-	2	1::	1: :	1: :	2 2
Bleachers	-	-	-		_	-	2 2	: :	: :		2
Comb Makers Iron Founders	- ·		-	-		-	2	::	1::	1::	2 2
Lamp Makers	-	-		٠.	-	-	8	:::	1		8
Miscellaneous	•	-					1,936	21	15,264	996	18;217
LL OTHER CLASSI Employed in H	es : andicraft,	as Maste	rs or W	orkme	n, in	the					
production o	f Food	-	-	-		٠.	1,048	28	189	4 45	1,264 4,503
	(I) ashina	Thur. 11	16.	- hir-r-	- , p.	-	2,630	96 22	1,732	1	3,128
Ministering to	Lodging,	Furnitu -	re, Mac	- :umery	,, œ.c.	•	3,096 94	1	185		229
Ministering to	Charity	-	-	-		-	1 450	1: :	1 2	:::	452
"	Justice - Education		-		-	-	403	:::	92		495 190
"	Religion	-		-	-	-	167	637	10,275	1,292	15,907
Unclassified	-	-	-	-		•	3,703	778	12,458	1,342	26,170
ESIDUE OF POPU	LATION:			are da	nend	ent -	\	os -			176,430
Consisting of t				Mrs me	P-mu			_			202,600
Tota	al of all oti	er Class	es	-		-	•	-			
vivide ''ALL OTHE respectively be	ar to each	ouier, wa			ULTU: s eng:	RIST aged	rs and the l	MANUFACTI pendent on 73,061		ne proportio est will stan	n which the
	Enga	red in Ag adent on	ricultu	re -	_		• • -	162,167			
	-	A	GRICUL		_Tota	al			235,280		
	Enga	ged in Ma	nufact	ures	-		. • •	18,217 40,43 3			
	Depe	ndent on			- 17	امده			58,650		
		M	[anupa	CTURE	Z8 I	OLAI					

									_	MAI	LES.	FEM	ALES.	
	ENGA	.GE	D IN	· · · ·					of	5 years f age and pwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
LICULTURE :														
Farmers - Servants, Lab	ourers, an	a Pl	ought	men	-	,	_			3,857 20,247	1,164	235 2,692	265	4,092
Gardeners			-		-				-	179	1,107	,002	- 200	24,368 180
Graziers -	•		-		•		•		-	2				2
Herdsmen Caretakers	• -		_		. •		_		-	606 20	119	2	2	729
Land Agents	and Stewa	rds	•		٠.		-		-	143	. 1	- 1	: :	22 143
Game Keeper		•	-				-		-	18				18
Dairy Keeper	•		•		-	•		-	-	11	1	4	3	19
									Γ	25,083	1,286	2,934	270	29.573
WUFACTURES: Spinners (Woo	d Blow o	-A C	⁷ otton						-	14				
,, (Una	pecified)			".	-		-	-	-	- 14	8 2	909 1,509	30 7 56 }	2,523
Knitters Weavers (Line	n. Cotton	Wo	ollen	eni	a T.ec	, ne\	_	-		89	·i	560	28	588
(Uns	pecified) -		onen,	, auc	, nec		-		-	209	1	22	- 2}	328
Factory Work			-		-		-		-	61	9	120	24	214
Nailers Flax Dressers	· •		_ •		_ •	,	_	-	:	106	4			110
Hatters -			-		٠.		-	-	-	39 36	. 5	7	2	53 37
Straw Worker	6 -		-	_	-		•		-	- "-		33		37 33
Carders Braziers and (· ·	·h-	_ -		٠.	•	_	-	:	:	• :	17		17
Chandlers and				. '			-	-	-1	14 12	1	1:::	-	15
Winders and	Warpers		-		-		-		-		i	9		12 10
Iron Founders Brick Makers			. •		. •	-	_	-	-	8	2			10
Basket Makers			· .	. '		-	•	-		9 8	: :	i		9
Sickle Makers			•		-		-		-	9		- :	: :	9
Sieve Makers	-		. •			•		-	-	8		1		9
Glovers - Lime Burners		. '	٠.	. '	• .		•	_		5 6	: :	2		7
Distillers -	•				- '				-1	5		1::		6 5
Skinners	•	•	-			•		-	-	4				4
Turners - Mat Makers	. .		٠.		-	_	-		-	4 2	: :			4
Dyers -	•				-		-	-	-	1	: :	2 2	::	4 3
Manufacturer	s (Cotton :	and '	Wool	len)		-		-	-	8				3
Clothiers - Tanners			-		-	_	-	_		2 2	: :			2
Comb Makers					- '		-	-	-	2		1: :	::	2
Button Maker		-	-	•		-		-	-	2]		: :	2
Glass Makers Miscellaneous					-	_	-	-	:1	2 5	: :		- ;	2
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LOTHER CLASS	ES: Wandiaa-		. THE REST	ers (UT W	Ork:	men	, us th	e					
Employed in production	Handicraf of—	t, as							,	806	ı	1 104	1	
Employed in	Handicraf of— Food		•		-	_	-	_	:1			124	1	
Employed in production	Handicraf of— Food Clothi Lodgi	ing	٠.	ture,	, Ma	- chir	- 1ery.	- &c.		1,849 2,188	44	1,186	48	2,627
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraf of— Food Clothi Lodgi Health	ing ng, l	٠.	ture,	, Ma	- chir	- 1ery, -	&c.		1,349 2,188 50		1,186 13 44		2,627 2,234
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraf of— Food Clothi Lodgi	ing ng, l	٠.	ture,	, Ma	- chir -	- 1ery, -	&c.		1,349 2,188 50 2	38	1,186 13 44 11	: :	2,627 2,234 94 13
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraf of— Food Clothi Lodgi Health Charity Justice Educatio	ing ng, l	٠.	ture,	- , Ма	- chir - -	- 1ery, -	&c. -	- 1	1,349 2,188 50		1,186 13 44	: :	2,627 2,234 94 13
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88	9,992 8 - 5 82 11,008 937 788 3 3 830 7	782	40,08 136 396 4 100 11 99 52,58 1,766 500
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							MA.	Les.	PEMA	ALES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
BRICULTURE:											
Farmers -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-		-	-	8,806	2,481	874 8,506	671	9,180 29,154
Servants, Lab Gardeners	ourers, and	Ploughm	167	•	_		22,546 123	2,401		- "-	123
Graziers -		٠.	•	-	•	. :	2				2
Herdsmen	•	-	-		-	-	814	8	7	1	830 2
Caretakers -		. •		-			1 ,1	: :	1	1	143
Land Agents Game Keeper			-		•	. :	143 6	: :			6
-							31,941	2,489	3,888	672	38,940
ANUFACTURES:											
Spinners (Wo	ol, Flax, and specified) -	(Cotton)	-		-	. :	1	1 4	1,896 2,885	36 } 232 }	4,555
Weavers (Line	en, Woollen,	Cotton,	Cordur	oy, I	Lace,	Silk, }	220	. :	4		***
and Stuff	specified) -	٠.	- '	_	-		479			النا	705
Knitters -		-	-		-	•		-	518	47	560
Coopers		-		-			125	8			128
Nailers - Carders	. •	•	-	_	•		98	2	64		100 68
Hatters -			-	-	-	• :	81	: :	2		33
Brick Makers		-		-			26		6	-	82
Chandlers and		rs	-		-	-	21	• •		• :	21
Flax Dressers Wool Dressers		. •	_	•		- :	12 18	: :]: :	1 1	13 13
Dyers ·	-	-	-	-	-	- :	13	: :	5	: :	12
Distillers -		-	-		-	-	11				11
Braziers and	Coppersmith			-			11				11
Tanners - Lime Burners		• -	•	_	-	. :	10 10	: :	: :	::	10 10
Turners -	-	•	-		-	-	10				10
Gunsmiths	-	-		-			10		- <u>-</u> '		10
Glovers -	-	•	-		-	-	5		8		8
Rope Makers Winders and			_	-			7	- 4	1::	- 2	7
Reed Makers		•	-	-	-	- :	6	. :	: :		6
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Mat Makers		W 11:		-			4		2		6
Manufacturer Tobacco Pipe	Makers -	A collen	, -	_	•	. :	5	1::	1::	: :	5
Wire Worker			-	-	-	-	1 4	::		1: :1	4
Comb Maker		-		-			2				2
Iron Founder Corduroy Cut		•	•		-		2		: :	-	2
Starch Manuf				-	-	· :	1 1	::	1::	::	1
Pin Maker	• -	-		-			i				i
							1,144	14	4,880	323	6,361
L OTHER CLAS	ses: Handicraft, a	s Maste	rs or V	Vork r	men.	in the					
Employed in production	Handicraft, a of—	is Maste:	rs or V	Vork	men,	in the	796	6	239	1	1.649
Employed in	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing		-	_	-	. :	1.598	37	1,491	1 55	3,181
Employed in production	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging,		-	_	-	. :	1,598 2,371		1,491 16	5 5	3,181 2,418
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging, Health		-	_	-	. :	1.598	37	1,491 16 53	5 5	3,181 2,418 117
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging,		-	_	-	. :	1,598 2,371 64 	37 81	1,491 16 53 1	55 	3,181 2,418 117
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education		-	_	-	. :	1,598 2,371 64 - 489 249	37 81 	1,491 16 53 1 2	55 	3,181 2,418 117 1 491 368
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging, Health Charity Justice		-	_	-	. :	1,598 2,371 64 - 489 249 126	37 81 	1,491 16 53 1 2 119	55 	3,181 2,418 117 1 491 368 150
Employed in production Ministering to	Handicraft, a of— Food Clothing Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education		-	_	-	. :	1,598 2,371 64 - 489 249 126 3,065	37 81 256	1,491 16 53 1 2 119 24 5,361		3,181 2,418 117 1 491 368 150 9,169
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Dairy Keepers	1,232	Dairy Keepers	Dairy Keepers	Dairy Keepers	Dairy Keepers			_	1 -	
Industrial Color	1,232	ANUPACTURES: Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) (Uaspecified) Factory Workers Coopers Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen) (Uaspecified)	Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) 1	1,332 24 42 4 1,302	,,				
Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) 1	1 49 1 2 342 240 2 2278 12 5 342 366 1 1 1 2 242 163 2 3 - 3 206 86 4 90 66 3 2 71 40 7 47 38 1 58 14 12 30 25 4 38 2 - 29 31 15 - 7 - 22 15 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 19 15 - 7 - 19 15 - 7 - 19 17 11 - 18 17 - 18 17 - 18 17 - 18 17 - 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 17 19 17 19 17 19 17 19 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 16 10 15 17 17 18 17 16 10 56 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 7	ARUPACTURES Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) 1	Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)	ANUPACTURES: Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) 1	ARUPACTURES Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton) 1	I I				
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Factory Workers		Factory Workers Coopers Coopers (Unspecified) - 240 2 244 Weavers (Linen, Cotton, and Woollen) - 366 1 1 1 3 206 (Unspecified) - 163 2 3 3 206 Nailers - 866 4 99 Rope Makers - 666 3 2 77 Chandlers and Soap Boilers - 588 - 1 - 556 Hatters - 400 - 7 - 44 Wool Dressers - 383 33 Kniters - 2 2 29 - 33 Kniters - 2 2 - 29 - 33 Kniters - 2 5 4 30 - 33 Kniters - 2 5 4 25 Dyers - 14 12 25 Dyers - 14 12 25 Tobacco Pipe Makers - 15 3 4 - 22 Basket Makers - 15 3 4 - 22 Brasket Makers - 15 3 4 - 22 Brasket Makers - 15 3 4 - 22 Straw Workers - 17 17 1 18 Sail Makers - 17 - 17 Comb Makers - 18 Sail Makers - 17 - 17 Comb Makers - 18 Sail Manufacturers - 19 - 1 - 11 Sail Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) - 9 - 1 - 11 Sail Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) - 9 - 5 Skinners - 9 - 5 Clothing - 9 - 5 Skinners - 7 7 Short Makers - 4 - 4 - 8 Paper Makers - 7 7 Ministering to Health - 7 - 7 Ministering to Health - 7 - 7 Ministering to Health - 7 - 11 "Charity - 5 - 7 - 12 "Challenge - 192 - 1 - 195 "Ministering to Health - 10 - 10 "Religion - 60 - 13 - 7 Unclassified - 5,119 116 5,652 147 9,034	Factory Workers	Factory Workers	Factory Workers - 240 2 247 72 27. Coopers - Coopers - 240 2 248	Spinners (Wool, Flax, and Cotton)			49	12 849
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Rope Makers - 66	666 8 2 2 71 400 7 47 38 1 38 2 2 - 29 - 31 25 4 29 14 12 26 15 - 7 22 15 - 7 22 15 3 4 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 22 15 - 7 - 12 15 - 7 - 11 18 17 1 18 17 19 17 - 18 17 18 17 18 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 15 17 17 17 18 9 17 19 18 17 18 17 18 17 18 17 17 17 18 17 18 17 17 17 18 17 18 17 16 10 15 10 1 - 11 8 9 8 9 8 8 7 7 7 7	Rope Makers	Rope Makers	Rope Makers	Rope Makers				8 -	-5]
Chandlers and Soap Boilers -	58 1 39	Chandlers and Soap Boilers	Chandlers and Soap Boilers	Chandlers and Soap Boilers	Chandlers and Soap Bollers					
Hatters		Hatters	Hatters Wool Dressers Glovers	Hatters	Hatters			_	1 i -	
Clovers	2 30 30 14 12 26 115 7 22 115 7 22 115 7 22 21 21 117 11 18 17 1 18 117 18 115 17 1 18 115 17 1 18 115 11 12 1 11 12 1 11 12 1 11 12 1 11 12 1 11 12 1 13 10 1 - 11 8 1 9 9 9 8 9 8 8 7 8 7 7 46 10 56 1,018 20 663 86 1,787 ckmen, in the	Glovers	Glovers	Glovers	Glovers	Hatters			7 -	- 47
Knitters Iron Founders Dyers 125 4	25	Knitters - 25 4 - 30 - 33	Knitters Iron Founders Dyers Dyers Italian Saket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Braxiers and Copperamiths Cutlers Braxiers and Copperamiths Italian Straw Workers Italian Straw Workers Italian Straw Workers Italian Straw Workers Italian Straw Workers Italian Italian Straw Workers Italian Ital	Knitters Iron Founders Dyers Dyers Sasket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Braxiers and Copperamiths Cutlers Straw Workers Str	Kinters			l	-	
Tron Founders	25	Tron Founders	Iton Founders	Tron Founders	Iron Founders		Z	ł		
Dyers	14 12 26 26 27 27 27 27 27 27	Dyers	Dyers	Dyers	Dyers		25		30	
Tobacco Pipe Makers	15 - 3 7 22 22 15 - 3 4 22 22 - 21 - 19 19 19 19 17 1 18 - 18 17 18 17 15 15 - 15 - 15 15 15 11 - 11 11 - 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Tobacco Pipe Makers	Tobacco Pipe Makers	Tobacco Pipe Makers	Tobacco Pipe Makers - 15	Dvers			-	
Basket Makers	15 3 4 22 19 19 18 19 18 18 17 18 15 17 15 15 12 1 13 10 1 13 3 1 19 8 9 8 89 4 4 88 7 7 46 10 56 - 46 10 56 - 1,018 20 663 86 1,787 - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 1,957 - 1,957 1	Basket Makers	Basket Makers	Basket Makers	Basket Makers - 15 3 4 - 22 - - - 2 2 - -	Tobacco Pipe Makers				
Braxiers and Coppersmiths		Braziera and Copperamiths	Braxiers and Copperamiths	Braxiers and Coppersmiths	Brasiers and Copperamiths	Basket Makers	15	3	4 -	- 22
Straw Workers		Straw Workers	Straw Workers	Straw Workers	Straw Workers	Braziers and Coppersmiths		ı	-	
Sail Makers 18 Turners 17 Comb Makers 15 Gunsmiths 12 Clothiers 10 Salt Manufacturers 8 Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) 9 Skinners 9 Cloth Finishers 8 Paper Makers 8 Mat Makers 4 Paper Stainers 7 Block Makers 7	18 18 17 18 17 17 17 18 17 18 17 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Sail Makers	Sail Makers	Sail Makers	Sail Makers		19	ı	- ,; -	
Turners	17 17 17 15 18 17 18 18 18 18 18 18	Turners	Turners	Turners	Turners		10		1 47	
Comb Makers	15 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 13 1 11 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 11 1 1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Comb Makers 15	Comb Makers	Comb Makers 15	Comb Makers 15				-	
Gunsmiths	12 1 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 10 - 10	Gunsmiths	Gunamiths	Clothers - 12 1 - -	Gunamiths 12 1 11 Salt Manufacturers - 10 - 1 - 1 Salt Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) - 9 1 Skinners - 9 1 Skinners - 9 1 Cloth Finishers - 8 1 Paper Makers - 8 1 Mat Makers - 4 - 4 1 Block Makers - 7 7 1 Block Makers - 7 7 5 Block Makers - 7 7 5 Miscellaneous - 46 - 10 - 5 Lother Classes: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of -	Comb Makers				
Clothiers - 10 - 1 8alt Manufacturers - 3 - 1 8 1 8	10 1 11 9 9 9 9 1 9 9 9 9 9 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Clothiers -	Clothiers -	Clothiers -	Clothiers -	Gunsmiths			-	
Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) -	9 8 8	Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) 9	Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) - 9 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) 9 -	Manufacturers (Lace and Thread) - 9	Clothiers	10		1 -	- 11
Skinners - <		Skinners	Skinners	Skinners	Skinners					
Cloth Finishers	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Cloth Finishers	Cloth Finishers	Cloth Finishers Paper Makers Mat Makers	Cloth Finishers			i		
Paper Makers 8 Mat Makers 4 4	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7	Paper Makers Mat Makers Mat Makers Paper Stainers Paper Stainers Paper Stainers Block Makers	Paper Makers	Paper Makers	Paper Makers Mat Makers Paper Stainers Block Makers					
Mat Makers 4 4 Paper Stainers 7 Block Makers 7	4 8 7 7 46 10 56 1,018 20 663 86 1,787 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	Mat Makers - 4 - 4 - 8 Paper Stainers - 7 - - 7 - - 7 - - 7 - - 7 - - - 7 - - - 7 - - - 7 - - - 7 - - - 7 - - - 7 - - - - 7 -<	Mat Makers - 4 - 4 -	Mat Makers - 4 - 4 -	Mait Makers - 4 - 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <				1	
Paper Stainers 7 Block Makers 7	7 7	Paper Stainers Block Makers Miscellaneous	Paper Stainers 7	Paper Stainers 7	Paper Stainers Block Makers Miscellaneous 7 Miscellaneous 46 10 5 1,018			1		, ,
Block Makers 7	7 7 7 56 1,018 20 663 86 1,787 kmen, in the - 891 15 286 4 1,196 - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	Block Makers	Block Makers	Block Makers	Block Makers	Paper Stainers	7		- 1	- 7
Miscellaneous 10 }	1,018 20 663 86 1,787 kmen, in the - 891 15 286 4 1,196 - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	1,018 20 663 86 1,787	LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of	1,018 20 663 86 1,70	1,018 20 663 86 1,78	Block Makers				
	rkmen, in the - 891 15 286 4 1,196 - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of Food -	LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of	LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of- Food -	LL OTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Food 891 15 286 4 1,199 Clothing 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,612 Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,955 Ministering to Health - 77 - 44 12 " Charity 5 - 7 - 11 " Justice 192 - 1 - 199 " Education 194 - 63 - 169 " Religion 60 - 13 - 7 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03 ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,933	Miscellaneous	10			
9,000 000 000	891 15 286 4 1,196 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	Rmployed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Rood 891 15 286 4 1,196 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 3,	Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of — 891 15 286 4 1,19 Food — - 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,61 Clothing — - 1,865 42 50 - 1,95 Ministering to Health - - - - 44 - 12 " Charity — - - - - 7 - 44 - 12 " Justice — - - 192 - 1 - 19 " Education — - - 104 - 63 - 16 " Religion — - - 60 - 13 - 7 Unclassified — - - 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— 891 15 286 4 1,15 Pood - Clothing - Clothing - Clothing to Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. 1,865 1,585 42 50 - 1,99 Ministering to Health Town of Clothing to Clothing to Clothing to Health Town of Clothing to Clothing to Health Town of Clothing to C	Rmployed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Food	TT ORDER CT LEGES	1,018	20	663 8	1,787
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the	1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	Food	Food	Food	Food	Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the				
	1,158 27 2,234 198 3,617 inery, &c 1,865 42 50 - 1,957	Clothing 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,612 Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 - 1,965 Ministering to Health - 77 - 44 - 121 ,, Charity 5 - 7 - 11 ,, Justice 192 - 1 - 193 ,, Education 104 - 63 - 166 ,, Religion 60 - 13 - 73 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034	Clothing 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,61 Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,95 Ministering to Health - 77 - 44 - 12 "Charity 5 - 7 12 "Justice 192 1 19 "Education 104 - 63 - 16 "Religion 60 - 13 - 7. Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Clothing 1,158 27 2,234 198 3,61 Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,92 Ministering to Health 77 - 44 12 ,, Charity 5 7 1 ,, Justice 192 1 15 ,, Education 104 - 63 - 116 ,, Religion 60 - 13 104 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Clothing		891	15	286	4 1.196
Clothing 1,158 27 2,234 198	inery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,957	Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 - 1,952	Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 1,95 Ministering to Health 77 44 12 " Charity 5 7 11 " Justice 192 1 19 " Education 104 63 16 " Religion 60 13 7 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 - 1,92 Ministering to Health - 77 - 44 - 12 " Charity 5 - 7 1 " Justice 192 - 1 - 19 " Education 104 - 63 - 19 " Religion 60 - 13 - 1 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50 - 1,95		1,158			8 3,617
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,865 42 50		", Charity 5 7 12 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 16 17 16 17	" Charity 5 7 1: " Justice 192 1 19: " Education 104 63 - 16 " Religion 60 - 13 - 7. Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	", Charity 5 - 7 19	" Charity 5 - 7 1; " Justice 192 1 19; " Education 104 - 63 - 16; " Religion 60 - 13 - 7; Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03 9,471 200 6,350 349 16,376 ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:			42		- 1,957
Ministering to Health 77 - 44		,, Justice 192 1 - 193 ,, Education 104 63 163 ,, Religion 60 - 13 - 73 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034	,, Justice 192 1 19. ,, Education 104 63 16. ,, Religion 60 13 7. Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	,, Justice 192 1 192 1 193 194 63 194 63 194 63 194 63 194 195	## Justice 192 - 1 - 195 ### Education 104 - 63 - 165 ### Meligion 60 - 13 - 75 ### Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03 #### POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	Ministering to Health				
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" Dellaton 60 19		Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034	Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03- 9,471 200 6,350 349 16,376 ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	" Delinion		: :		
					9,471 200 6,350 349 16,370 ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	Unclassified		116		
	60 13 73		5,212 200 5,525 510 10,631		ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	 -	9,471	200	6.350	
	5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034		ESIDUE OF POPULATION:		Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	ESIDUE OF POPULATION:	-,4.4		1 -, 1 0,	
	5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034				Total of all other Classes 45.30		all Classes			- 28,932
Total of all other Classes 4	- 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034 9,471 200 6,350 349 16,370			Total of all other Classes 45.34		Total of all other Classes				- 45,302
Religion				RESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,9		Residue of Population: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on	5,119 9,471	116	13 - 3,652 14	9,0 9 16,3 - 28,9
,, Education 104 63		,, Religion 60 13 - 73 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,034	Unclassified	,, Religion 60 - 13 10 Unclassified 5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03	Unclassified	,, Education	104		63 -	- 167
	60 13 73	9471 900 6350 940 18 976	9,471 200 6,350 349 16,37	0.471 000 6.350 240 16.05	ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	Unclassified	5,119	116	3,652 14	7 9,034
9,471 200 6,350 349 1	60 13 73	9,311 200 0,000 030 10,370		1 9,2/1 200 0,300 329 10.3/	ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 28,93:	J ⁻	9,471	200	6,350 34	9 16,370
•	5,119 116 3,652 147 9,03 9,471 200 6,350 349 16,376		Comments of and witter, ourself, and control defendent off an Commen	•		•				

		MAI	es.	FEM	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN		15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
RICULTURE:						
Farmers	-	14,489		567		15,05
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen -		47,800	2,237	3,680	521	53,68
Gardeners	. :	217 688	86	10		21
Caretakers		75	- 00	3	: :	78 7
Land Agents and Stewards		241				24
Game Keepers	-	13			1	-i
Dairy Keepers		188		477	6	67
		63,211	2,323	4,687	527	70,74
SUFACTURES:						
Spinners (Wool and Flax)		1 5	1	5,713 7,235	183 } 653 }	13,79
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, Corduroy, and Cotton)	-	363		15	- "-3	
" (Unspecified)		886	2	10	1	1,27
Knitters	-			687	22 1	65
Coopers Nailers		360	5		1	36
Cardem	. :	135	4	:	- :	13
Winders and Warpers	- :	1 1	- :	61	1 1	6
Paper Makers	. :	2	2	23	2	2
Flax Dressers		24	. 1	18	ī	2
Wool Dressers		15	i	13	. !	1 1
Chandlers and Soap Boilers		17			: :	1
Lime Burners		14	: :			i
Hatters	-	is l				i
Dyers		9		2	1 1	ī
Bleachers	-	9		1	-	ì
Brick Makers		10			-	Ī
Manufacturers (Thread and Worsted)	-	8		1	1 1	_
		7		! · ;	1 1	
Skinners	- 1	6		1		
Turners		1 1		3		
Basket Makers		7				
Factory Workers		5		1 3	2	
Clothiers		- 4	: :		_ z	
Gunsmiths	-	4			: :	
Salt Manufacturers		3			1	
Tanners	-	3			1	
Reed Makers		3				
Cutlers	-	2				
Tool Makers		2				
Miscellaneous		2			1	
Priscentaneous		7		1		
OTHER CLASSES:		1,935	16	13,721	865	16,53
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, production of—	in the					
Food	-	766	8	122	1	89
Clothing		2,800	52	2,090	92	5,03
	ze	3,413	22	17		3,45
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &		63		96		15
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health				2 1		45
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health - Charity		2		- 1		45 51
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health	. :	2 459			1 1	
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health - , Charity , Justice - , Bducation -		2 459 407	-	109		
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health	•	2 459 407 179		109 7	1,236	18
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health . , Charity , Justice . , Bducation .		459 407 179 3,945	407	109 7 11,288	1,236	18 16,87
Ministering to Health , Charity , Justice - , Reducation , Religion , Religion		2 459 407 179		109 7	1,236	18 16,87
Ministering to Health , Charity , Justice - , Reducation , Religion , Religion		2 459 407 179 3,945	407	109 7 11,288		18 16,87 27,57
Ministering to Health Charity Charity Bdwcation Religion Unclassified LDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	adent or	2 459 407 179 3,945	407	109 7 11,288		16,87 27,57 166,77
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health - , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	adent or	2 459 407 179 3,945	407	109 7 11,288		16,87 27,57 166,77
Ministering to Health "Charity "State	-	2 459 407 179 3,945 12,084	407	109 7 11,288 13,781	1,329	18 16,87 27,57 166,77 194,85
Ministering to Health "Charity "State	- URISTS	2 459 407 179 3,945 12,084 a all Classes	407 484	109 7 11,288 13,781	1,329	18 16,87 27,57 166,77 194,35
Ministering to Health "Charity "State	- URISTS	2 459 407 179 3,945 12,084 a all Classes	407 484 ANUFACTUE	109 7 11,288 13,781	1,329	18 16,87 27,57 166,77 194,35
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, & Ministering to Health - , , Charity - , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- URISTS	2 459 407 179 3,945 12,084 a all Classes	407 484	109 7 11,288 13,781	1,329	18 16,87 27,57 166,77 194,35

Engaged in Agriculture Dependent on ,, -	_	- 70,748 - 157,531	
AGRICULTURE-Total -			228,279
Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on ,	•	- 16,537 - 36,822	
Manufactures—Total	•		53,359
Total of the County			281,638

	M.A.	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
ENGAGED IN	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	тот
BRICULTURE:	1				
	- 15,023 - 22,339	2,518	665 442	75	15,6 25,3
	- 22,339	2,510	772	- "	ر. ا
	- 1			'	
	- 156	953	38	251	1,8
	- 34 - 80		1		ł
Game Keepers	- 04	: :	1: :	: :	ı
Dairy Keepers	- i		8	!	1
	37,776	3,472	1,149	326	42.
ANUFACTURES:	- 07,770				
	-		6,939	466	27,
	- 2 - 1,869	93	19,661 74	1,488 18	13
	5,915	208	634	36	 { 8,
Flax Dressers	- 349		52	1	ľ ·
Winders and Warpers	- 16	35	138	78	1 :
	- 229	8			
	222	6	178	39	1 :
Nailers	181	18	. ".		
	- 16		68		
	- 53	8	1		1
Mat Makers Chandlers and Soap Boilers	- 8	8	19	4	1
	- 38 - 34				
Braziers and Coppersmiths	28	i	: :		I
Hatters	- 28				
	- 26		- :		
	12		8	: :	
	17				l
Basket Makers	12		2		
Paper Makers	- 12		2		
Distillers					
Tanners		: :	: :	: :	
Tobacco Pipe Makers			i		
Carders		• •	10		
Gunsmiths					
Sail Makers Cutlers		: :	: :	- :	
Manufacturers (Linen, Cotton, Silk, and Tabinet) -		ī	i		
Miscellaneous	40	ī	8	2	
G	9,189	387	27,791	2,132	39,4
LOTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the					
production of— Food	1,277	18	160		1,4
Clothing	2,442	101	2,783	177	5,5
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c.	3,561	52	16		3,0
Ministering to Health	118		18 3		,
,, Charity			2		
,, Education	840	1	169		
,, Religion	1 -00		8	- <u></u>	10,0
Unclassified	3,295	408	6,225	712	
	11,512	575	9,379	889	22,
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent	on all Classes				117,
Total of all other Classes -		. <u>.</u>	-		139,
ide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the Agriculturis:	oo and 46- 24		nnne i- 41-		
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged					
Engaged in Agriculture -	_	42,723			
		•			
Dependent on ,, -		72,720			
AGRICULTURE-To	tal		115,443		
Engaged in Manufactures -	_	89,499			
PuRefect in waterings .		עמר, טט			

Dependent on ,,	•	-	12,120	
AGRICULTURE-Total -		-		115,443
Engaged in Manufactures -	-	-	89,499	
Dependent on "	•	-	67,232	
Manufactures-Tota	1 -	-		106,731

Total of the County - - 222,174

ears Under 15 years of age. 222 - 1911 1,927 58 223 12 - 40 - 3 - 3 3		Under 15 years of age.	7,191 21,950 58 6
011 1,927 58 6 123 12 40	930 2 1		21,950 58 6
011 1,927 58 6 123 12 40	930 2 1		21,950 58 6
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			5,052
64 123	4,474	289	9,750
lasses -	-		65,366
	-		75,116
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						MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
BICULTURE:										4.00
Farmers - Servants, Lab	oourers, and	- Ploughme	- en -	. •	- :	4,560 14,218 169	831	325 1,280	176	4,88 16,50 16
Gardeners Graziers		• .	٠.			2		- :	ا ما	35
Herdamen	-	-	-	-	-	177 22	147	4	30	33 2
Caretakers Land Agents	and Steward	- -		•	- :	139				13
Game Keeper		-	-			16		6	<u>-</u>	1
Dairy Keeper	ra -	-	•	•	-			ļ		22,10
						19,308	978	1,615	206	22,10
ANUFACTURES: Spinners (Fla	x and Wool)					١	2	2,300	30 >	5,04
(Un	specified)	-	-	-	-	1	6	2,522	30 } 181 }	3,01
Weavers (Lin	en, Woollen	, and Cott	on) -	-	• -	351 1,522	- ;;	6 33	4 4 4	1,92
Knitters (Ur	specified)	• .	٠.		. :	1,522	11	303	12	31
Winders and	Warpers	-		-	-	4	2	93	16	111
Pin Makers		-		•		20	4	61	24	10
Nailers - Coopers			٠.		. :	69 60	2	: :	: :	6
Flax Dresser	8 -	-		-	-	38	6	5	1	5
Factory Worl Basket Make	kers -	•	19	•		7	3	34	1	4
Basket Make Net Makers	78 -	• -	•			37 1	4	2 22	12	
Net Makers Bleachers					- :	.32		3	- "-	3
Rope Makers		-				24				2
Chandlers an	d Soap Boile	ers -	-	-	-	17		1 4	1 : :	1
Dyers Hatters -				٠ .	- :	12	i	1) i
Iron Founder	rs .					14	i			1
Tanners -	•	-	-	-	-	12		1		ļļ
Brick Maken		•	•	•	- :	13	- :	8	: :	1 1
Carders - Tool Makers	•	• .	• -			10	2	- *		i
Braziers and	Coppersmith	hs -			- :	8	i			1
Sieve Makers		•	-			7			1	
Distillers	-	-	-	-		6	1: :	1::	1::	
Potters Turners -	• •				- :	5.	-	:::		Ì
Wire Drawer		-	-			5				
Salt Manufac		-	-	-	-	4		- 4		
Lace Manufa Lime Burners						4			: :	
Gunsmiths	-	-		-		3			1 1	
	•	-	-	-	-	8		3		11
Miscellaneou						2,315		F 40F	1 000	8,04
Miscellaneou						2,515	45	5,405	282	6,01
Miscellaneou	sses :	as Master	ns or W	orkme	n, in the	2,313	45	5,405	282	6,01
Miscellaneou	sses: Handicraft, of—	as Master	rs or W	orkme	n, in the					
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in	sses: Handicraft, of— Food -	-	rs or W	orkme:	n, in the	1,398	19 24	215 1,052	4 45	1,631 2,413
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in	sses: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing				- :	1,398 1,292 2,063	19	215 1,052 19	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in	sses: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health	-			- :	1,398 1,292	19 24	215 1,052 19 34	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t	sses: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health Charity -				- :	1,398 1,292 2,063 54	19 24	215 1,052 19	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 1
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t	Handicraft, of—Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health Charity - Justice				- :	1,398 1,292 2,063	19 24 20	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87	4 45 2 	1,631 2,413 2,104 85 1 332 218
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t	sses: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health Charity -				- :	1,398 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88	19 24 20 	215 1,052 19 34 1	4 45 2 	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 1
Miscellaneou LOTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t	sses: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging o Health Charity - Justice Education				- :	1,393 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88 2,908	19 24 20 	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87	4 45 2 	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 88 333 218 98,116
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified	Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging; o Health Charity - Justice Education Religion	Furnitur	e, Mac	hinery,		1,398 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88 2,908	19 24 20 243	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513	4 45 2 452	1,63 2,413 2,104 88 333 218 90 8,116
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Handicraft, of— Food Clothing Lodging O Health Charity Justice Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, (Furnitur	e, Mac	hinery,		1,398 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88 2,908	19 24 20 243	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513	4 45 2 452	1,63 2,413 2,104 88 333 218 90 8,116
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging; o Health Charity - Justice Education Religion	Furnitur	e, Mac	hinery,		1,398 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88 2,908	19 24 20 243	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513	4 45 2 452	1,631 2,413 2,104 86 13 333 218 90 8,116 14,993
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP	Handicraft, of— Food Clothing Lodging O Health Charity Justice Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, (Furnitur	e, Mac	hinery,		1,398 1,292 2,063 54 - 331 131 88 2,908	19 24 20 243	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513	4 45 2 452	1,63 2,41 2,10 86 33 211 96 8,116 14,993
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health Charity - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, Cotal of all other	Furnitur	e, Mac	hinery,		1,393 1,292 2,063 54 331 131 88 2,908 8,260	19 24 20 243 306	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513 5,924	4 45 2 452 503	1,63 2,41; 2,10; 88 33; 21; 98,116 14,99; 66,83;
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging, o Health Charity - Justice Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, (otal of all oth ER CLASSES	Furnitur Children, a	e, Mac	hinery,	, &c	1,393 1,292 2,063 54	19 24 20	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 4,513 5,924	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 333 2111 90 8,110 14,993 66,833
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Frod - Clothing Lodging O Health Charity - Justice Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, C total of all oth ER CLASSES bear to each	Furnitur Children, a her Classe " between	e, Mac	hinery,	, &c	1,393 1,292 2,063 54	24 20	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 4,513 5,924	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 333 2111 90 8,110 14,993 66,833
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	Frod - Clothing Lodging O Health Charity - Justice Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, C total of all oth ER CLASSES bear to each	Children, a her Classe other, and red in Agradent on	e, Mac	hinery,	, &c	1,393 1,292 2,063 54 331 131 88 2,908 8,260 on all Classe in, and depo	19 24 20	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 4,513 5,924	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 333 2111 90 8,110 14,993 66,833
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	SEES: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging O Health Charity - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, (otal of all off ER CLASSES bear to each Engag Deper	Children, a her Classe other, and red in Agradent on Agged in Mar	e, Mac	hinery,	engaged	1,393 1,292 2,063 54 331 131 88 2,908 8,260 on all Classe in, and depo	243 306 ANUFACTURE endent on, 22,107 59,989 8,047	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513 5,924	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 1333 2119 9,0 8,116 14,993 66,832 81,822
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	SEES: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging O Health Charity - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, (otal of all off ER CLASSES bear to each Engag Deper	" between other, and red in Agradent on Agradent on Case of the ca	and othes the Athenu iculture RICULT	hinery,	engaged	1,393 1,292 2,063 54 331 131 88 2,908 8,260 on all Classe in, and depo	243 306	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513 5,924	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 1333 2119 9,0 8,116 14,993 66,832 81,822
Miscellaneou L OTHER CLAS Employed in production Ministering t "" "" Unclassified SIDUE OF POP Consisting of	SEES: Handicraft, of— Food - Clothing Lodging O Health Charity - Justice Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, (otal of all off ER CLASSES bear to each Engag Deper	Children, a her Classe other, and red in Agradent on AG	and othes the Athenu iculture RICULT	hinery CHARLES	, &c	1,393 1,292 2,063 54 331 131 88 2,908 8,260 on all Classe in, and depo	243 306 ANUFACTURE endent on, 22,107 59,989 8,047	215 1,052 19 34 1 1 87 2 4,513 5,924 REES in the each interes	4 45 2	1,631 2,413 2,104 88 333 2111 90 8,110 14,993 66,833

							LAM			ALES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
PRICULTURE:											
Farmers - Servants, Lab	ourers, and I	- Ploughme	n.			-	22,049 67,172	8,941	426 6,215	1,777	22,477 84,105
Gardeners Graziers		-	-	_ -	_	:	161	: :	: :	: :	161
Herdsmen		-	-	-		-	677	297	67	234	1,27
Caretakers -	and Stewards			٠.	-	-	101	: :	- 1	: : :	101
Land Agents Game Keeper	1 -	•	-	•	-	-	12			- ;	15
Dairy Keeper	5 -	-	•	-	•	-			8	1	
							90,188	9,240	6,712	2,012	108,152
ANUFACTURES: Spinners (Fla	x and Wool)	-	-	-		-			15,480	919 }	31,190
" (Una Weavers (Line	pecified) - en. Woollen, s	und Ribb	on)		. •	-	601	: :	13,766 26	1,030 }	
,, (Un	specified) -		/		-	-	2,684	10	108	125	3,44
Knitters - Carders		٠.	•			-		: :	1,883 442	164 52	2,047 49
Coopers -	•	•	-	-		-	277	1			278
Nailers Flax Dressers		_ •	_	-	-	-	143 53	11	- 54		154 107
Hatters		-	-			:	92		1		98
Winders and	Warpers	•	-	-	•	-	5	•	66	2	73
Clothiers Turners -			-	٠.		-	28 27		: :		· 20
Braziers and					-	-	25				28
Chandlers and Bleachers	i Soap Boiler		•			-	22 14	: :	2 2	l: :	24 10
Straw Worker	8		-	٠.		-			13	2	14
Dyers Pood Wakers	<u> </u>			-	-	-	5 10	: :	6		1
Reed Makers Rope Makers			•		•	-	9	: :	i		10 10
Gunsmiths	-	-	-	-		-	8	-		-	
Brick Makers Potters -	• . •		_	•		-	6 5	: :	: :	: :	
Net Makers		-			-	-	2		8		į
Sieve Makers Distillers		-	-		•	-	5 4	: :	<u>-</u>	: :	
Glovérs -	•		-	٠.		-	4	: :			4
Tanners		-		•	-	-	3	: :		• •	
Comb Makers Basket Maker		• .	•		_	-	3 3			: :	
Salt Manufact		-	-	-		-	2				
Skinners Cutlers -	• •		_	-	-	-	2 2	: :		: :	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	• •	-	-	7	- -	·• -	-	7
_							4,052	22	31,853	2,181	38,108
L OTHER CLAS Employed in 1	Handicraft, as	Masters	or W	orkme	n, in	the					
production	of— Food	-	-	_			995	3	328	2	1,328
	Clothing		3.5	. .		-	2,710	96	3,044	80	4,930
Ministering to	Lodging, l Health -	rurniture -	, Maç	hinery -	y, &c.	•	2,925 82	26	8 58		2,959 140
,,	Charity	-	-	-		-	2		1		
"	Justice - Education			•	•	-	725 334	3	107		725 44
- '''	Religion	•			-	-	191	1	2		194
Unclassified	•	-	•	-		-	3,446	497	7,580	1,158	12,68
							11,410	626	10,128	1,240	23,40
SIDUE OF POPU Consisting of t	he Wives, Ch	ildren, ar	d oth	ers de	pende	ent o	n all Classes	-	-		219,22
	al of all other		_		_		_				
200					-		-	•	-		242,62
ride "ALL OTHI respectively be	ER CLASSES " ar to each oth	between er, and t	the A	GRICI mbers	ULTUI enga	aists ged i	and the Man, and depen	NUFACTUE	ERS in the	proportion v	which the
		in Agric			-	_	• . :	108,152 179,411			
		AGE	CULI	TURE-	–Tota	ıl			287,563		
		l in Man	ufactu	ıres		-		38,108	•		
								29 812			
	Engaged Depende	ent on	" TUPAC	- Ture:	в—То	tal	• • •	63,216	101,324		

						MA	L1215•	FEMA		
	ENGAGE	D IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	IATOT
RICULTURE:									. !	
Farmers -			-			7,084 31,104	1,901	501 1,830	295	7,585 35,130
Servants, Labo	urers, and P	loughmen	į.	-	. :		1,501	1,000		302
Gardeners -	•	-	-		•	1				39
Graziers Herdsmen -	•	•	-	-	. :	1	201	11	8	1,575
Caretakers				-			i	5		114
Land Agents a	nd Stewards	•	-			276				276
Game Keepers		-	-	-				·		3
Dairy Keepers		-	-			. 81		26		57
						40,333	2,103	2,373	303	45,11
Spinners (Wool		Cotton)	-	-		4	1	2,877	61 } 315 }	7,539
Weavers (Line)	pecified) n. Lace. Woo	ollen, and	Cotton)		- :	326	9	4,272 95	1 7	١
(Unst	pecified) -	-	-				4	20	}	1,45
Knitters -	•	-	-	-		- 1		652	60	71
Nailers -		-	-		•		2	 		111
Coopers -	-	-	-	-	•	,	1 - ;		- :	100
Flax Dressers	_	•	-		- •		1	32	2 7	8 6
Factory Worke Carders -	12B -	•	•	-			2	58 58	5	8
Winders and V	Warners			_		5	5	22	8	4
Hatters -	- exhera	-	-	-		83	2	3	١. :	3
Basket Maker				•		- 36	1. :	1		3
Turners	-	-	-			- 38				3
Chandlers and	Soap Boiler	18	-	-		- 21		1		2
Tanners .		-	-			- 19				1
Dyers -	-	-	-	-		- 17		1	1 - :	1
Mat Makers		-	-			- 9	1	6	2	1 1
Paper Makers	-	•	-	-		- 18		2		1 1
Sieve Makers Lime Burners		. •	. •			- 14 - 12		1: :	· :	1 1
Brick Makers	•	•	•	-			1::	1::	1::	l i
Potters -				_		- 11 - 9	1: :	1: :		١,
Bleachers		٠.	•	-		- 8	:::	1: :	1::	
Wool Dressers		•	•	-		- 8	:::	4		1
Straw Worker	8 -	-	-		-			5	1	
Iron Founders	, -	-	-	-		- 6				1
Manufacturers	(Lace and \	Woollen)	-			- 3		1		1
Cloth Finisher	rs -	-	-	-		- 8		1		1
Rope Makers Gunsmiths	_ •	_ •	. •	_		- 4		1: :		1
Braziers and (Imperamith:			•		- 3	1: :	1: :	1::	1
Glovers -	opporamical		•	-		- 2		1: :	1	
Miscellaneous	-	•	•		-	- 10	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		
LL OTHER CLASS				_		1,889	27	8,110	466	10,49
Employed in l production		is Masters	or Wor	kmen,	, in th	e		1		1
F. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	Food	-	-			. 990	12	139	1	1.1 3.0
	Clothing	:				- 1,718	27	1,277	38	3,1
	Lodging,	Furniture	a, Machi	nery,	æc.	3,152	22	46	1	, ";
Minter of the contract of	uesith -	_ •	-		-	- / 4	1::	70	:::	1 '
Ministering to		-	•	•	_	404	:::	1 1	: :	4
,,	Charity				-	253		125		3
"	Charity Justice -			-			-		1	1
" "	Charity Justice - Education	- :	- :	•	-	_ 155	: :	10		1 100
"	Charity Justice -	: :	: .	•	-		394	7,711	791	12,3
" "	Charity Justice - Education	: :	: :	•	-	_ 155			791 831	<u> </u>
"," Unclassified	Charity Justice - Education Religion	- hildren -	nd other		- inder	155 3,430 10,174	394 455	7,711		20,7
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPT Consisting of	Charity Justice - Education Religion - ULATION: the Wives, C	•		s depe	- :ndent	155 3,430 10,174	394 455	7,711		20,7
Unclassified Unclassified Consisting of t	Charity Justice - Education Religion Full ATION: the Wives, Co tal of all other	er Classes	•	•	-	155 3,430 10,174	394 455	9,317	831	20,7 107,4 128,2
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of t	Charity Justice - Education Religion JUATION: the Wives, Cital of all other	er Classes	the As	RICUL	- TURIS	155 3,430 10,174 on all Classe	394 455 28 -	7,711 9,317	831	20,7 107,4 128,2
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of Total	Charity Justice - Education Religion SLATION: the Wives, Cl tal of all other EE CLASSES' sar to each of	er Classes	the Asi	RICUL	- TURIS	155 3,430 10,174 on all Classe	394 455 28 -	7,711 9,317	831	20,7 107,4 128,2
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of Total	Charity Justice - Education Religion SLATION: the Wives, Cl tal of all other EE CLASSES' sar to each of	" between ther, and ed in Agri	the Ass the num	RICUL bers e	TURIS	155 3,430 10,174 on all Classe	MANUFACT	7,711 9,317	831	12,3 20,7 107,4 128,2 2n which thus:—
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of Total	Charity Justice - Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, C tal of all other ER CLASSES' sar to each of Engage Depend	" between ther, and ed in Agri lent on Agri	the Ass the num iculture ,,, a.coulture	RICUL bers e	TURIS	155 3,430 10,174 on all Classe	MANUFACTION 45,112 104,030 10,492	7,711 9,317	831	20,7 107,4 128,2
Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of Total	Charity Justice - Education Religion ULATION: the Wives, C tal of all other ER CLASSES' sar to each of Engage Depend	between ther, and ed in Agri lent on Aer	the Ass the num iculture ,,	RICUL bers e - RE-7	TURIS Ingage	155 3,430 10,174 on all Classes ors and the d in, and dep	394 455 MANUPACT endent on, 45,112 104,030	7,711 9,317	831	20,7 107,4 128,2

							MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	тота
RICULTURE:							1 1				
Farmers -				-			16,127	1	448		16,57
Servants, Labor Gardeners -	irers, and i	longum	en		-		25,399 74	3,010	1,181	208	29,79
Graziers -	_ •		_	-	_	- :	1 12	1			7
Herdsmen -	•	٠.	_	_	-		74	236	18	145	47
Caretakers	-	-	-		-	-	15			- **-	'n
Land Agents an Game Keepers	ıd Stewards			-			71				7
Game Keepers	-	-	-		-	-	9				!
Dairy Keepers	-	•		•			-		2	• •	
							41,771	3,248	1,649	353	47,02
NUFACTURES:											
Spinners (Flax		-		-			1 1		3,990	165 }	25,55
Weavers (Linen	ecified) - . Woollen.	and Cot	ton)	_	•	. :	522	8	19,921 14	1,479 }	•
,, (Unsp	ecified)		-		-	-	2,655	26	90	6 {	3,32
Knitters -	· -	-		-			11		209	16	23
Coopers	-	-	-		-	-	198	8	-		20
Flax Dressers Nailers	-	-		-			169		22		19
Winders and W	arner	•	-	_	-	_ •	120 10	8 8	29	11	12
Bleachers	hera			-	_	· :	35	ř	29	'i l	5 4
Brick Makers	-	-	•	-			35	2	: :		3
Basket Makers	•	-	-		-	-	35	ī]		3
Hatters -	-	-		-			30		1		8
Dyers -		•	•		-	-	25		8		2
Chandlers and	50ap Boiler	* -		· -			19	1			2
Reed Makers Tool Makers	•	•	-		-		17	: :	1		1
Gunsmiths			_	-	_	• -	10			: :	1
Cloth Finishers	_	-	-	_	-	. :	ا و ا	: :			
Turners -	-	•	-		-		. 8				
Carders -	.	_		-			1 1		7		
Manufacturers	Linen and	Cotton)	-		-	•	7				
Lime Burners	-	-		-			6				
Rope Makers	-	. •	-		-	-	6			1	
Braziers and Co	, Pheramitus	, <u>-</u>	_	-	_		3				
Quill Manufact	arer -	- <u>-</u>	•	_	-		2	i	: :		
Sieve Makers		-	-	-	-	- :	8	_ :	[
Distillers -	-	•		-			2			1	
Skinners	-	•	-		-	-	2		• <u>•</u>		
Straw Workers Glovers -			_	-			2		2		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	•		7	i	2	: :	1
							3,966	61	24,291	1,678	29,99
L OTHER CLASSE Employed in H		a Masta	PR OF	War	tma=	in the				1,070	29,99
production of	- ·		04	041		, w.o					
	Food Clothing		-	_	-		808 1,818	11 70	108 2.080	93	92
	CICCHILLE	Furnitu	re. N	(achi	nerv	&c -	2,511	33	2,000	2	4,06 2,56
•			, 4		,		78		40	- :	2,56 11
-	Lodging,	-		_			1 - "-		1		11
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity	-		-							25
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Justice	-	-	-	-	-	253		.2		
Ministering to I	Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education	•	-	-	-		254	· ;	74	2	83
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Justice		-	-			254 116		74 1		33 11
Ministering to I	Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education		-	•	-		254 116 1,949	4,835	74 1 472	749	33 11
Ministering to I	Lodging, Health Charity vastice Education Religion		-	-	-		254 116		74 1		83 11 8,00
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education Religion		- und o	- there	dene	: :	254 116 1,949 7,782	4,885	74 1 472	749	833 11 8,00 16,37
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Uastice Education Religion			- - thers	- depe	: :	254 116 1,949 7,782	4,885	74 1 472 2,801	749	83 11 8,00 16,37
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Justice Education Religion			- - thers	depe	: :	254 116 1,949 7,782	4,885	74 1 472 2,801	749	16,37 107,04
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Health Charity Uastice Education Religion			- - thers	depe	: :	254 116 1,949 7,782	4,885	74 1 472 2,801	749	33 11 8,00 16,37
Ministering to 1 ,, (,,) ,, , , ,, , , ,, , , , Unclassified - SIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	Lodging, Health Charity Unstice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch	ildren, a	B\$ ⁻		-	ndent or	7,782 7,782	4,835	74 1 472 2,801	749	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity Unstice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch I of all other	ildren, a	the	Agri	- -	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,885 4,950	74 1 472 2,801	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,, (,,) ,, , , ,, , , ,, , , , Unclassified - SIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" ar to each other	ildren, a	the :	AGB1 numl	- -	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 ANUFACTUR	74 1 472 2,801	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: e Wives, Ch I of all other CLASSES Tr to each ot Engage	ildren, a er Classe between ther, and	the :	AGB1 numl	- -	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, es	74 1 472 2,801	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,,, (,,,) Unclassified - SIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" ar to each other	ildren, a er Classe between ther, and	the :	AGB1 numl	- -	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 ANUFACTUR	74 1 472 2,801	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: e Wives, Ch I of all other CLASSES Tr to each ot Engage	ildren, a er Classe between ther, and d in Agrient on	the	AGBI numl	CULI	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, es	74 1 472 2,801	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,,, (,,,) Unclassified - SIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES To be ach other Engage Depend	between ther, and d in Agrient on	the :	Agai numi :ure	CULI pers e	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 AMUFACTUR indent on, ea 47,021 75,355	74 1 472 2,801 Exas in the sch interest	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity Instice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" To each ot Engage Depend Engage	between ther, and din Agreent on Ac	the : i the : ricult	Agai numi :ure	CULI pers e	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, ea 47,021 75,355 29,996	74 1 472 2,801 Exas in the sch interest	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity ustice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES To be ach other Engage Depend	between ther, and din Malent on	the : the : ricult ; ricult ; nufac	AGBI numb	coli pers e	ndent of	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 AMUFACTUR indent on, ea 47,021 75,355	74 1 472 2,801 	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity Instice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" To each ot Engage Depend Engage	between ther, and din Malent on	the : the : ricult ; ricult ; nufac	AGBI numb	coli pers e	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, ea 47,021 75,355 29,996	74 1 472 2,801 Exas in the sch interest	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity Instice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" To each ot Engage Depend Engage	between ther, and din Malent on	the : the : ricult ; ricult ; nufac	AGBI numb	coli pers e	ndent of	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, ea 47,021 75,355 29,996	74 1 472 2,801 	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th
Ministering to 1 ,,, (,,,) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Lodging, Health Charity Instice Education Religion ATION: Wives, Ch of all other CLASSES" To each ot Engage Depend Engage	between ther, and d in Agrient on Ac d in Ma lent on M	the : i the : ricult nufac	AGBI numb cure plature cture facti	coli pers e	ndent or	254 116 1,949 7,782 and the Ma	4,835 4,950 4,950 ANUFACTUR adent on, ea 47,021 75,355 29,996	74 1 472 2,801 	749 846 proportion	33 11 8,00 16,37 107,04 123,42 which th

[IRELAND.

						1		LES.	FEM	ALES.	
	ENGAG	ED IN				of a	years age and wards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
GRICULTURE :											
Farmers			_		-		7,985 4,470	•	678		8,60
Gardeners	bourers, and l	- LionBume		•	-		148	1,912	5,675 1	663	32, 7
Grazier -	-	-	•	-		- I	1				
Herdsmen	-		-		-	-	299 56	58	6	2	3
Caretakers Land Agents	and Steward		٠.	•	-]	128		7	: : : :	1
Game Keepe	rs -	•	-	-		-	13				
Dairy Keepe	rs -	-	•		-	-	5		28		
ANUFACTURES:						3	3,100	1,965	6,390	665	42,1
Spinners (Wo	ol and Flax)	-	-		-	-	16	2	1,469	45 } 51 }	2,4
Wesvers (Co	specified) ton, Woollen,	Linen. I	ace. Bn	ank)		:	5 697	1 6	846 216	51 5	
	specified)	, <u>-</u>	-			-	570	4	159	2 } 3 }	1,6
Knitters		•	-		•	- -		S S	682	58	7
Wool Dresse. Coopers	rs -	•		-	_	:	269 181	4	5	- 1	2
Nailers -	• •	• -		-	-	-	140	i	i		1
Factory Wor		-	-		-	-	21	1	108	11	1
Winders and Carders	Warpers	-	•	-	_	: .	8	6	87	22	1
Iron Founde					-]]	23	: :	69	2	
Brasiers and	Coppersmiths		-		-	-	19	1	 - -		
Hatters -		-	-	-		-	15	- ;	4		
Potters Chandlers an	d Soap Boiler		. -		-	:	14 14		1	::	i
Dyers	- · -	-	-	-	-	-	11		ī		
Basket Make	rs -	-	-	-		-	10				1
Turners Flax Dresser		-		_	-	-	9 9	: :	5		
Manufacture		-		-	-]	6	: :	2	: :	
Lime Burner	8 -	-	-	-		-	8				
Sieve Maker	-	-	-		-	-	8				
Cutlers - Tanners			•	•		1	6 5	: :	1::		
Straw Worke	rs -			-	-	- -	-		: :	5	
Glovers	-	-	-		-	-	5				
Brick Maker Comb Maker		-	-	-	_	-	5 3	: :		- ;	
Wire Worker				-	-	-	8	: :	: :	1	
Rope Maker	-	-	-		-	-	2		ı		
Cloth Finish Miscellaneou		٠.		-	-	-	2 15	- :		- i	1
_							2,088	30	3,651	202	5,97
	Handicraft, a	as Master	s or Wo	rkmen	, in th	•					
production	of Food	_	_	_		-	666	2	145	<u> </u>	81
	Clothing				-		1,549	36	1,579	65	3,22
Winisteria - 4	Lodging,	Furnitu	re, Macl	inery,	&c.	-	2,775	24	18] [2,81 11
Ministering t	Charity -	٠.	٠.	-	-	<u> </u>	50 8] : :	61 12	: :	11
"	Justice	-	-	-		-	417		. 3	: :	42
"	Education	-	-			-	210		144		35
Unclassified	Religion -	٠.	٠.	-	-	- ;	95 2,620	820	5,137	501	12 8,57
						j	8,390	382	7,125	566	16,46
SIDUE OF POPU	LATION: the Wives, Cl	hildren -	nd other	m dans	undan+		Clean				89,37
_	otal of all oth	-		- rahe					_		105,88
-			-							L	
ride "ALL OTH	ear to each oti				ngaged	l in, ar	id depe		sch interest	will stand th	us:—
respectively b			iculture		-	-	-	42,120			
	Engag	•			-			92,698			
	Engag	dent on	,,	-							
	Engag Depen	dent on	RICULT		otal	-	-		134,818		
	Engag Depen Engag	dent on Ag ed in Mar	RICULT Lufactur		otal -	-		5,971 13,141	134,818		
	Engag Depen Engag	dent on Ag ed in Mar dent on	RICULT	86 -	-	-	· ·	5,971 13,141	·		
	Engag Depen Engag	dent on AG ed in Max dent on Ma	BICULTU nufactur	es - Ures-	- -Total			-	19,112		

ENGAGED IN 15 years 15 year										L		LES.		_	FEM!			
Same		ENGA	GED	IN						of a	ge and	15)	ears	of a	ge and	15 y	ears	TOTAL
Servanis, Labourers, and Pioughmen	RICULTURE:								_									
Gardeners			D'an	- 	_	-		-	-			١.		Ι.		-	-	
Grasiers - 13	Gardeners -	urers, and	Piou	gnmer	n -	-	•	-	-	4		- 8	588	۱ - ۱	5,023	- '	268	
Caretakers		-	-		•		-		-	1	13	-	-	-		-	-	13
Land Agents and Stewards			_	-	_	-		-	-	l		_		١.	16	_		
Dairy Keepers	Land Agents a	nd Stewar	ds	-		-		-	-			-		-	-	-	-	
### Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton) (Unspecified)	Game Keepers		-	_	-		-		-			j -		١ •	ا ته	-	-	
Spiness (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)	Daily Meepers	•		•		•		•	-		3	<u> </u>			- 34	<u>. </u>	-	37
Spinners (Plax, Wool, and Cotton)										58	3,110	3,	618	1 8	3,406		569	65,703
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) 320		Wooles	ad Cat	ton)	_		_		- 1					_				
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) 320	" (Unse	pecified) -		-	•	-	-	_		-	-	•				:	288 Z	15 951
Section Sect	Weavers (Line:	n, Woolle:	n, and	Cotto	n)		-		-	•	320			1		_ ;		10,201
197 1 375 9 384 Nailers 168 4 - 109 8 100 8 100 8 100 175 17	Knitters -	ecinea) -	-	•	_	-	_	-	- 1	l	953				5	-		1,296
Nations	Coopers -	-	-			-	•	-	-	-	197	-		l	375			
National Programmer 100 8 10		-	-		-		-		-					:	:	-	: 1	
Tobacco Pipe Makers	Hatters -		-	-		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	l		-		
Float Official Processors	Tobacco Pipe 1	Makers -		-		-		-	-	1		-		1		-		78
Winders and Warpers Braziers and Coppersmiths Dyers - 66 - 6 - 18 Turners - 11 18 Turners - 11 18 Turners - 11 11 Card Makers - 11 11 Chandlers and Soap Boilers - 11 11 Cloth Finishers - 8 - 2 - 10 Sieve Makers - 4 - 3 - 7 Skinners - 66 6 Sieve Makers - 7 8 Basket Makers - 6 6 Basket Makers - 7 8 Gunsmiths - 5 6 Basket Makers - 4 - 1 1 Busillers - 5 6 Comb Makers - 4 - 1 6 Dustillers - 4 4 Cutlers - 4 4 Lime Burners - 7 4 Lime Burners - 7	Flax Dressers	•	-		•		-		-		47	-		١.		-		
Braziers and Coppersmiths	Winders and W	arpera	-	-	-	•	-	-	-		23	-		-	ا :. ا	-	-	28
Dyers	Braziers and C	oppersmit	hs	-		•		-		-	15	:		_				16
Card Makers	Dyers -	-	•		-		•			l	6	-		٠ ا		:	:	
Chandlers and Soap Boilers	Card Makers	-	-	•	_	-	-	•				-	-			-	-	11
Glovers	Chandlers and	Soap Boil	ers	-		-		-	-	l		:	-	-	-	-	•	11
Sieve Makers	Glovers -	-	-	_	•	_	-	_	-		8	-	-	-	2	-		
Continers		•	-	-	-	•	-	-	- 1			-	- 1	l		-	-	7
Basket Makers 5		-		-		-		-	-			-	-	1:		-	-	
Gunsmiths -		•	-		-		-		-		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Distillers	Gunsmiths -		-	-	_	-		-	-			-	-	-		-	-	5
Cutlers - 4 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4 - 4	Distillers -	-		-		-		-	-			-	-	-		•		5
Lime Burners	Comb Makers	-	-		-	_	-		-		4	-	-	-	:	:		
Reed Makers			-	-	-	-		-	:		4 j	-	-	-	-	-		4
Tanners	Reed Makers	-		-		-		-	-			:	-	-	:	-	- [3
Miscellaneous		•	-	_	-	_	•	_	۱ :		3	-	-	-	<i>-</i> [-		9
1,949 17 14,981 813 17,760	Miscellaneous		-	-	-	-		•	:			•	-	-		-		2
String Charge C											*				_ Z	•		6
Food 620 3 202 - 5 311	Employed in H	andicraft,	as M	asters	or '	Work	men	, in t	he		,949		17	14	,981		13	17,760
Clothing	production of			_		_		_	_		620		8	[909			
Ministering to Health 62 - 39 - 101 " Charity 1 - 39 - 101 " Justice 393 2 - 395 " Education 295 - 96 - 391 " Religion 119 - 2 - 391 Unclassified 2,464 380 5,444 701 8,989 Religion 15,826		Clothing			-	_	-	-	-		,890		44	1		•	10	
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes Charity	Ministrain to	Lodging	, Fur	niture,	, Ma	ich in	ery,	&c.	- 1	2						-	-	
## Justice	ministering to	rieaith Charity -	•	_	-	-	-	_	: !			-	_		39	-	- 1	
## Education 295 - 96 - 381	,,	Justice	-				-	-	ا ـ		393	-	-	1		-		
Unclassified 2,464 380 5,444 701 8,989 8,183 444 6,964 711 16,302 **Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 153,826	"		ı	-		-		-	-			-	-	l		-		391
8,183 444 6,964 711 16,302 EDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 153,826	Unclassified -	rengion	-	-	-	_	•	_	:	2		-	380	5		- ,		
Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent on all Classes 153,826		-				-		-	-					_	·		V1	8,989
The late of the st	SIDUE OF POPUL	ATION:					_		. [_			144	6	,964		11	16,302
170,128 170,128					ıd ot	ners	depe	nder	nt on	all	Classes		-		-	-	-	
	1008	or STIO	ner Cl	a u s 65			-		-		•	-		-	-		- [170,128
	in Hion of	andicraft, Food - Clothing Lodging Health Charity - Justice Education Religion - ATION:	, Fur	- - - - - en, an	, Ma	- schin - -	- ery, - -	- &c. - -	-	2 2 8	,890 2,339 62 1 393 295 119 464	-	44 17 - - 380	5	,167 12 39 2 96 2 ,444		701	825 3,111 2,368 101 1 395 391 121 8,989 16,302
	respectively bear	to each o	" bet ther,	ween and th	the ne n	umb	ers e	TUR: ngag	ed in	and n, an	the M d depe	ANUF	on, e	rers ach i	in the	propo will s	and	which the thus:—
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:				_	ultu	re		-				65,	703					
THE OTHER CLASSES. Detween the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 65,703		Depen	dent (on,	,		-			-	-	133,	927					
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:				AGRI	CUI	TUR	e—T	otal						199	.630			
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 65,703 Dependent on ,, 133,927		Engag	ed in							_	-	17	760		,			
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 65,703 Dependent on , 133,927 AGRICULTURE—Total 199,630																		
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 65,703 Dependent on ,, 133,927 AGRICULTURE—Total 199,630 Engaged in Manufactures 17,760		upon				CTUB	E8	-Tota	d . •		· -			53	,961		•	
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 65,703 Dependent on , 133,927 AGRICULTURE—Total 199,630																		
Engaged in Agriculture 65,703 Dependent on ,, 133,927 AGRICULTURE—Total 199,630 Engaged in Manufactures 17,760 Dependent on ,, 36,201							on w				_		_		501			

						MAI			LES.	
	ENGAGE	D IN				15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTA
RICULTURE:										
Farmers Servants, Labo	ourers, and P	longhma	- m	_	• -	23,799 34,697	3 4,027	503 784	104	24,30: 39,61
Gardeners -	-	-	-			148	- "-	î	- "-	14
Graziers Herdsmen	• •	٠.	٠.	-	. :	314	1,936	118	887	3,25
Caretakers		•	-	-	-	30 75	. 6	5	: :	7
Land Agents a Game Keepers		-		-	- :	18	: :	:::		1
Dairy Keepers		-	-			8		14		1
						59,086	5,972	1,425	991	67,47
NUPACTURES:	4 3711							10.145	525 }	
	pecified)	٠.	٠.	-	- :		: :	10,145 33,360	2,706	46,73
Weavers (Line	n, Woollen, pecified)	Cotton, a	nd Frin	ge)		2472 7587	47 141	250 842	18 } 16 }	11,3
Flax Dressers	pecmen,	-	-	-	-	541	10	51	4'	61
Knitters -		-	-			259	- 6	378	24	26
Coopers - Nailers		٠.	• .	•	. :	206	9	1: :		21
Factory Work	ers -	-	-	•	-	21	20	109	27	17
Winders and V Bleachers	warpers	. •		-	- :	83	19	104	33	1
Reed Makers	-	-	-			80		3		1 1
Carders - Hatters -			•	-	. :		i	67	1) :
Chandlers and	Soap Boiler	·s	•	-		85	i	1		1 :
Potters Cloth Finisher		_	-			27	- 2	3		1
Basket Maker		•	٠.	•		26	1	- ;	: :	ſ
Rope Makers	-	-	-	-	-	. 19	8		1	1
Brick Makers Dyers -				_	- :	20 15		3	: :	
Paper Makers	-	-	•			. 18	}		- ·	1
Lime Burners Turners			-	-	. :	17	1: :	1::	1::	
Clothiers				-		16				i
Manufacturer	(Linen and	Cotton)	-				: :			
Gunsmiths Braziers and	- Coppersmith	, -	٠.	-	- :	1 22	i	1::	: :	l
Skinners		-	-	-	-	10				i i
Net Makers Tanners -					- :	1	8	- 4	2	
Button Maker Miscellaneous		-	-			. 2		5]	1
wisce Hybeom	-	-	-			22	1	5		60,5
L OTHER CLASS	es:					11,612	264	45,341	3,356	00,3
Employed in I	Iandicraft, a	s Master	s or Wo	rkmer	, in the	1	i	Ì		ł
production	Food	-	-	-	-	1,306	10	203		1,5
	Clothing	- -		e1- i -		2,826	111	2,787	128	5,8
Ministering to	Lodging, Health	-	e, and x	Lacnin	iery, &c.	4,001 120	84	22 30	2	4,0
,,	Charity Justice -	-	-	-	-	. 1		1		1
*) *)	Education			-	- :	322 431	- ī	181	1: :	3 5
Unclassified	Religion	-	-			238		5	 	2
Onclassined	-	•	-	-	•	2,643	699	6,854	1,023	11,2
ernun co De						11,888	855	10,035	1,153	23,9
Consisting of	LATION: the Wives, C	hildren, s	and othe	ers de p	pendent	on all Classe		-		160,9
T	otal of all oth	er Class	es -		-	-		-		184,9
									•	
de "ALL OTHE	R CLASSES"	between	the Ac	BRICU	LTURIS1	s and the M	ANUFACTU	RERS in the	proportion	which t
respectively b	sar to each o	ther, and	the nu	mbers	engage	d in, and dep	endent on,	each intere	st will stand	thus:-
		ed in Ag			-		67,474			
		dent on	,,		-		97,438			
		A	GR1CUL		-Total			164,912		
		ed in Ma			-		60,573	107,012		
	Engag									
					-					
		ndent on		CTIID =	- ta	 1	87,471	149 044		
		ndent on		CTURI	- IS—Tota	u -		148,044		
		ndent on M						312,956		

ORLICULTURE: Farmers 18							MAI		FEMA		
Farmers 18	***************************************	ENGAGE	D IN				of age and	years of	of age and	years of	TOTAL
Servants and Labourers											
Gardeners Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land Agest and Stewards Land			•	•	-	-					20
Caretakers			•	•	•	-		17			468 28
Land Agent and Stewards 15						:		: :			20 5
1		d Stewards		-	· .	-					15
17 106 2 56	Game Keeper	-	•	-	-	-	1				1
Superior Superior	Dairy-Keepers	-	-	-	-	-	1		15		16
Cooper 130							428	17	106	2	558
Cooper 130	MUFACTURES:										
Nallers Spliners (Flax and Wool) Sil 26 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2	Coopers -	- - C-44 TV-	- 11 T	•	-	-					132
### Spinners (Flax and Wool)	weavers (Line	n, Cotton, wo secified) -	oouen, La	CB) _	_	-		1 : :		- ;}	111
## Spinners (Flax and Wool) (Unspecified)	Nailers -	•	-	-	-	-		8		. :'	56
Anstitatus in Factories Anstitatus in Factories Anstitatus in Factories Chandlers and Soap Bollers Rope Makers Iron Founders Tanners Sail Makers 109 - 1 Tanners Sail Makers 117 2			•	-	-		• -		14	7	47
Anstitatus in Factories Anstitatus in Factories Anstitatus in Factories Chandlers and Soap Bollers Rope Makers Iron Founders Tanners Sail Makers 109 - 1 Tanners Sail Makers 117 2	Uns	pecified)		-	-	•	1	1		73	
Glass Makers Chandlers and Soap Bollers Rope Makers Rope Makers Rope Makers Rope Makers Sall Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Basket Makers Brasiers and Coppersmiths Hatters Glovers Turners \$ 1		actories				-) I·	47 38
Chandlers and Soap Bollers 32	Glass Makers	-	•	-	-	-					38
Rope Makers	Chandlers and	Soap Boilers	3	-	-	•-		1			84
Tanners Sail Makers		-	-	-	-		19			}	23
Sall Makers			-	•	•						22
Basket Makers 16				. •							19 19
Manufacturers of Sundries	Basket Maken	, -	-		_						17
Tobacco Pipe Makers 9	Manufacturers	of Sundries		•	-						16
Brasiers and Coppersmiths	Tobacco Pipe	Makers	-	-	-	-					15
Glovers	Braziers and C	oppersmiths		-	-		14				14
Tumes Burners		• <u>•</u>						1		-	12
Limburgers			٠.		•						10 10
Winders and Warpers Dyers										I .	8
Dyers			-	-	-						6
Glue and Size Makers 6	Dvers -	-	-	-	-		5	1 -			6
Cutlers		Makers	•	-	-		6	1		(6
Gunsmiths			-	-	-			1	1	1	5
Wool Dressers									-	L	5
Skinners -				_	-			-	1::		3
Starch Manufacturers	Skinners -	-	-	-	-	-		1::		1	8
Munifacturers (Thread and Woollen)			-	-	-	-				}	8
Plax Dressers					-	-	3			1 -	3
Paper Stainers Miscellaneous			* A cotten	, -		-		1		1	2 2
Miscellaneous					-			1	1: :		2
LOTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Food 622 6 191 1 8 797 27 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5			-	-	-	-		1::			6
LOTHER CLASSES: Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in the production of— Food 736 18 797 27 1,5 Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c 1,014 12 19 1,0 Ministering to Health 42 - 14 - 12 19 1,0 Ministering to Health 1 42 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14								<u> </u>		 -	745
Rood			Masters	or Wor	kmen, i	n the		24	199		7.20
Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. 1,014 12 19 - 1,0 Ministering to Health 42 - 114 - 42 - 114 - 1,0 Charity - 1 1 - 2 - 14 - 1,0 "Charity - 142 - 3 - 14 - 1,0 "Education - 33 - 54 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55 - 55	production of								,,,		820
Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. 1,014 12 19 - 1,0			•			. :					1.578
Ministering to Health "Charity			Furniture.	Machi	nery. &	c					1,045
Charity 142 - 3 1 ", Justice 142 - 3 1 ", Education 33 54 55 ", Religion 35 55 Unclassified 2,378 94 2,203 75 4,7 5,003 130 3,338 103 8,5 ENDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent en all Classes 13,8 Total of all other Classes 21,9 Fide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which is respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581	Ministering to	Health	•	-	•	-	42		14		56
## Education 33			-	•	-	-		1			145
Unclassified 35 55 - 75 - 4.7 Unclassified 2,378 94 2,203 75 4.7 5,003 130 3,338 103 8.5 SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent en all Classes 13,3 Total of all other Classes 21,9 Fide "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the Agriculturists and the Manufacturers in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on , - 9,337 Agriculture—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on , 12,581			-	-	-	-		1			143
Unclassified 2,378 94 2,203 75 4,7 5,003 130 3,338 103 8,5						-		1		1: :	90
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent en all Classes	Unclassified		•	•	•	-				75	4,750
SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent en all Classes							5.003	180	3.338	103	8,574
Total of all other Classes 21,3 ride "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which is respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581									1 -		
ride "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURISTS and the MANUFACTURERS in the proportion which the respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus: Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581	_			d other	rs depen	dent e	m all Classe	.	-	• •	13,34
respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in, and dependent on, each interest will stand thus:— Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581	Tot	al of all othe	r Classes	-	-		-		-		21,918
Engaged in Agriculture 553 Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581											
Dependent on ,, 9,337 AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581	respectively be					gaged	in, and depo		each interes	t will stand	thus :
AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581			_	ulture	-	-					
AGRICULTURE—Total 9,890 Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581		Depend	ent on	,,	-			9,337			
Engaged in Manufactures 745 Dependent on ,, 12,581		-			~	4-1			0.000		
Dependent on ,, 12,581						CB.I			9,890	•	
		Engage	d in Manu	facture	8	-		745			
		Depend	ent on	.,	-			12,581			
MARUFACTURES 10,080					11 0 Pa— ¹	Cotal			12 206		
			MAN	JEAUT	- 64A	LUMI					
Total of the City - 23,216			Tota	l of the	City		_	_	23 216		

										MAI	.E3.	FEMA	LLES	•	
	EN	GAG:	ED :	IN						15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	yea	ler 15 rs of uge.	TOT
AGRICULTURE:															
Farmers	-		~-			-		•	-	7,071		352	-	-	7,
Servants, Lei Gardeners	ourers,	and I	roaf	thme	2	_	-	_	_	29,809 165	2,066 1	9349 1	۱.	936	42,
Herdsmen	-	-	-		-	_	_	-	_	316	305	. :		9	
Caretakers	•	٠.		-		•		-	-	47		8	-	-	
Land Agent a Game Keeper		ards	-		-		-		-	172 19	: :		-	-	
Dairy Keeper		-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	25		95	-	-	
• •										97.004	0.070	0.000		045	50,
										37,624	2,372	9,800		945	30,
Manufactures : Spinners (Fla	x. Wool.	and	Cott	on)		_		_	_	54		3,340		397	_
¯,, (Un	specified)	•	•	-	_	-	_	-	1 1	6	528		32	2,
Weavers (Cot	on, Woo	llen,	and	Line	a)	-		-	-	198	7	327		14 }	
,, (Uns Knitters	pecified)	' _	-	_	-	_	-		-	344	2	14		25	
Coopers -	-	•	_	•		-		-	-	190	3	311		11	
Nailer s	-	-	_	-		-	-	-	-	121	4		_	-	
Assistants in	Factories	ı.	-		-		-		-	9	25	29		39	
Carders Winders and	- W	-		-		•		-	•	17		45		2	
Rope Makers		٠	-	_	-	_	-		-	8 44	2 2	- 42	_	1	
Lime Burners	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	23	- z		-		
Flax Dressers		-		-		-		-		20		2	-	-	
Turners	-		•		-		-		-	19	2	- <u>-</u>	-	-]	
Bleachers Hatters -	• _	-	_	-		-		-	-	16 11	2	1	-	ī	
Wool Dresser		_	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	9	: :	6 3		2	
Chandlers and	Soap B	oilers			-		_	-	-	14	: :		-	- 1	
Basket Maker	8	-		-		-		-	-	18		- :	-	-	
Braziers and (Dvers	oppersn	iths	-		-		-		-	12		1	-	-	
Manufacturer	of Russ	- drice	_	-	_	•	_	-	-	9 5		3	•	i	
Tanners	· or pay	~ ~1109	-	-	-	_	-	_		8	. 3	_ 1	-	:	
Sail Makers	-		-		-		-		-	8			-	-	
Iron Founder	3	-		-		-		-	-	6			-	-	
Skinners - Straw Worker	-		-		-		-		-	5		- <u>;</u>	-	-	
Brick Makers	• -	-	_	-	_	-	_	•		- 4	- :	- 5	-	-	
Gunsmiths	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	: 1	4			-	-	
Sieve Makers	-		-		-		-		-	1		3	-	-	
Cloth Finisher Glovers -	8	-		-		-		-	-	8			-	-	
Paper Makers	-		-	_	-	_	-		- 1	3		: :	-	-	
Net Makers	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	- [. :	i		2	
Miscellaneous		-		-		-		-	-	6		2	-	-	
										1,189	58	2,664		146	4,05
LL OTHER CLASS Employed in 1 production (Handicra	uft, au	Ma	sters	or W	ork	men	, in t	he						
	Food		-		-		-		-	1,511	. 8	211	-	- 1	1,7
	Cloth		P	- .:	3.0	- 		•	-	1,759	65 87	1,423		68	3,3 3,5
Ministering to	Health	- 	e uri	iture.	, 10.6	-cair	tery,	, æc.	- 1	3,159 41	- 81	9 67	_	2	· i
,,	Charity		-		-	-	-	-		8		15	_	-	
**	Justice			-		-		-	-	346		1	-	-	3
**	Educati Religion		-	_	•		-		-	203 192		102	-	- 1	2
Unclassified			-	•	-	-	_	-	-	3,127	322	98 7,366	- ,	923	11,7
							-		-						
										10,346	432	9,292		993	21,0
ESIDUE OF POPU Consisting of	LATION :	. m	:14				د			-11 (11					97,1
Commissing of	**** AA 1AG	-, cn	mare;	u, and	ı otl	icis (ne be	iodei	IL OF	all UIASSES	-		•	- 1.	91,
Tot	al of all	other	Clas	808			-				-	-	-	-	118,
														<u>.</u>	
ivide " ALL OTHE	R CLASS	28 " l	betwe	een ti	he A	GRI	CUL	TURI	8T6	and the M	NUFACTII	LERS in the	กรดกร	rtion u	vhich
respectively be	ar to eac	h oth	ier, s	ınd th	e ni	ımb	ers e	ngag	ed i	n, and deper	dent on, e	ch interest	will s	and th	us:-
	Eng	gaged	in A	gricu		e		-			50,741				
	nel	ende				-	•		•		109,424				
				Agri	CUL	TUR.	E—7	Cotal		•		160,165			
				Ianui	facti	ıres					4,057				
		ende			,,						8,749				
		, cnac	THE O		,,										
		, chuc				CTUI	RES-	-Tot	al		·	12,806			
		, chuc		Mani		CTUI	res—	-Tot	al		·	12,806			
	24	, chuc			UF A				al			12,806			

					MA	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
	ENGAGED	IN			15 years of age and npwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
GRICULTURE:									
Farmers Servants, Labou	rers and Plon	ahman .	-		6,251 23,453	2,245	398 2,892	526	6,649
Gardeners		дашен			136				29,116 136
Graziers - Herdsmen	.	-	•		16 595	 82	12	ا نہ د ا	16
Caretakers -		•	•	·	1 40	- 62	1	6	695 46
Land Agents an Game Keepers	ıd Stewards -		-						117
Dairy Keepers		-	_		30		14	1: :	30 16
•					30,645	2,827	3317	532	
ANUFACTURES:						2,021			36,821
Spinners (Flax	and Wool)	-	-		1	.4	8,206	103 2	8,121
Weavers (Linen	ecified) 1, Woollen, Cot	ton, and	- I Cordure	 ov)	296	18 1	4,407	379 }	-
,, (Unsp. Knitters -	ecified) -	•	-		615	7	9	- <u>.</u> <u> </u>	938
Coopers -		-		:	218	2	376	16	392 215
Nailers - Carders -	-	-	-		105	7	2	- :	114
Winders and W	arpers -	-		•	3	- 6	54 31	7 9	62 49
Flax Dressers	-		-		20		7	1	28
Hatters - Dyers -		•			24 19	1	1 5	: :	26 24
Wool Dressers	-	-	-		6	2	7	: :	15
Turners - Chandlers and &	Soan Boiless	_	-		. 13	: :	: :	1: :	13
Basket Makers			-		8	::	4] : :	18 12
Braziers and Co Japanners	ppersmiths	-	•		. 12	: :			12
Lime Burners		-	- -		11	: :		: :	12 11
Bleachers Rope Makers			-		. 7	: :	- ;		7
Distillers		-		:	هٔ ۱	: :	1	::	6
Cutlers -		-	-	· .	. 5		- :		5
Manufacturers (Cloth Finishers	Lace and Cotte	ם (בונ		:	1 4	1 : :	3		4
Tanners -					4				
Skinners - Comb Makers		-	-		3 2	ī	: :	: :	4 3 3 3 3
Brick Makers	-	_ '	• -	·	3	- :			3
Iron Founders Wire Workers			-		1 9	: :	1::		3 3
Sieve Makers		• .	. •		3				8
Miscellaneous	•	-	-		10		3		18
LL OTHER CLASSE					1,435	49	8,120	516	10,120
Employed in Ha	andicraft, as M	asters o	r Workn	nen, in the					
production of	Food -		-		605	4	144	2	7:-
	Clothing		:.		1,378	41	1,128	49	755 2,596
Ministering to 1	Lodging, Fur Health	niture,	Machine	ry, &c.	2,175 60	87	18 38		2,230
**	Justice -		-		350		2		98 352
	Education Religion -	•	-		198 109	: :	93 14	: :	291
,,]	mp.v.u "	-	-	- :	2,391	349	5,743	669	123 9,152
								720	15,597
Unclassified -	-				7,266	431	7,180	,	
Unclassified -	ATION :	en, and	others	depender•			7,180		
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	ATION: e Wives, Childr		others	dependent			7,180		
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	ATION :		others o	dependent -			7,180		78,762
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl	lasses	-	-	on all Classes	3 -	-		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl	lasses ween tl	- he Agri	- Culturis	on all Classes	ANTIPACETI	e .		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl	lasses ween tl	- he Agri	- Culturis	on all Classes	ANTIPACETI	e .		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl t CLASSES" bet	lasses ween ti	- he Agric e numbe	- Culturis	on all Classes	ANTIPACETI	e .		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Classes" bet r to each other, Engaged in	ween the same of t	- he Agric e numbe	- Culturis	on all Classes	ANUFACTU	e .		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl t CLASSES" bet	ween the same of t	he Agric e numbe	CULTURIS Ors engaged	on all Classes	ANUPACTU	RERS in the		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl t CLASSES" bet r to each other, Engaged in Dependent	ween the and the Agricus on Agricus Manus	he Agric e numbe alture ,,	CULTURIS Ors engaged	on all Classes	36,821 74,017	e .		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Classes" bet r to each other, Engaged in Dependent	ween the and the Agricus on Agricus Manus	he Agric e numbe alture ,,	CULTURIS Ors engaged	on all Classes	ANUFACTU	RERS in the		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl t CLASSES" bet r to each other, Engaged in Dependent	ween the Agriculation Agriculation Agriculation and annual on	he AGRIC e numbe alture ,, - CULTURI factures	CULTURIS Ors engaged	on all Classes	36,821 74,017	RERS in the		78,762 94,359
Unclassified - ESIDUE OF POPUL Consisting of the Total	ATION: e Wives, Childr l of all other Cl t CLASSES" bet r to each other, Engaged in Dependent	ween the Agricular Agricul	he AGRIC e numbe alture ,, - CULTURI factures	CULTURIST ORS engaged E—Total	on all Classes	36,821 74,017	EERS in the each interes		78,762 94,359

ENGAGED IN	1	MAI	LES.	FEM.	ALES.	
		15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOT
PRICULTURE:						
Farmers	-	11,903		1,103		13,0
Servants, Labourers, and Ploughmen Gardeners	- :	27,700 193	1,561	6,225	512	35,9
Grasiers		103		: :		1
Herdsmen	-	83	56	4	7	1
Caretakers	-	66 166	1	11		١.
Land Agents and Stewards Game Keepers		19				1
Dairy Keepers	-	26		89	2	1
		40,159	1,618	7,432	521	49,7
Anupactures:						
Spinners (Flax, Wool, and Cotton)	-	2	8	8,452	103 2	6,6
,, (Unspecified) Knitters	-	6	5	2,938	113}	,
Weavers (Linen, Woollen, and Cotton) -		208	- 3	905 4	58	9
,, (Unspecified)	-	509	4	27	}	7
Coopers		3 18	8		35	3
Nailers	1	3 214	10	227 2		2 2
Carders	-	8		76	1	_
Hatters	-	61		10	- :	
Net Makers Chandlers and Soap Boilers	-	1 52	: :	54 1	1	
Rope Makers	•	33	8	- :		
Braziers and Coppersmiths	-	84	1			:
Flax Dressers	-	24 15	5	10 11	- 2	
Manufacturers (Lace)	-	- 10		28	4	
Basket Makers	-	32				:
Clothiers Glovers	-	26	1			
Lime Burners	-	7 23	: :	20 1	: :	
Brick Makers	-	19	2	i		
Winders and Warpers	-		8	11	1	
Sieve Makers	-	17 18	2		: :	
Mat Makers	-	2	: :	13		
Skinners	-	11		ĭ		
Potters	-	12	: :	- ;	: :	
Turners	-	7 9	: :	4		
Block Makers	-	7				
Miscellaneous	- 1	83	1		<u> </u>	
		1,706	51	7,797	318	9,87
LL OTHER CLASSES:				-,,,,,		_
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in	n the			-1,101		
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food -	n the	1,701	14	353	2	2,07
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing	-	3,234			122	6,70
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of———————————————————————————————————		3,234 4,544 95	14 103 43	353 3,241		6,76 4,65 2:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health ,,, Charity		3,234 4,544 95 2	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134	122 1 	6,70 4,62 21
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - ,, Charity ,, Justice -		3,234 4,544 95 2 483	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134	122 1	6,70 4,61 2:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health Charity Justice Education Religion		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25	122 1 	6,70 4,63 2: 40 50 2:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health ,, Charity ,, Justice ,, Education		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162	122 1 	6,76 4,63 2: 48 56
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of Pood Clothing Ladging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - Charity - Justice - Education - Religion Unclassified		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25	122 1 	6,70 4,63 2: 40 50 2:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health Charity Justice Education Religion Unclassified		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291	14 103 43 	353 3,241 37 134 - 2 162 25 9,030	122 1 714	6,7,4,6,2 4,6,5 2,4,5,5 2,14,4,4,29,24
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - ,,, Charity - ,,, Justice - ,,, Education - Education - Religion Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependent		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291	14 103 43 	353 3,241 37 134 - 2 162 25 9,030	122 1 714	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2
production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - ,, Charity ,, Justice - ,, Education - ,, Religion Unclassified		3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291	14 103 43 	353 3,241 37 134 - 2 162 25 9,030	122 1 714	1
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - Charity , Justice - Education - Education - Religion Unclassified SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependently the second of the Classes	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 430 590	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1 	6,3 4,6 14,4 29,5 113,1 142,4
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - Charity , Justice - Education - Education - Religion Unclassified SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependently the second of the Classes	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2 113,1: 142,4:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health , Charity , Justice , Education , Education , Religion	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2 113,1: 142,4:
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - ,, Charity - ,, Justice - ,, Education - ,, Religion - Unclassified - Total of all other Classes - Total of all other Classes - ride "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURE respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engages.	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2 113,1 142,4 which
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Food Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health Charity Justice Education Religion Unclassified Total of all other Classes Total of all other Classes Fide "All OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURE respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2 113,1 142,4 which
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - " Charity Justice - " Education - Religion Unclassified ISIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on " Agriculture—Tot	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 430 590 3 4NUFACTUR andent on, e 49,730 118,840	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7/ 4,63 22 44 55 22 14,44 29,23 113,13
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - " Charity Justice - " Education - Religion Unclassified ESIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others depended to all of all other Classes ride "ALL OTHER CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURE respectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture Dependent on " AGRICULTURE—Tot Engaged in Manufactures -	ent or	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 430 590 5 ANUFACTUR Indent on, e 49,730 118,840	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7/ 4,63 22 44 55 22 14,44 29,23 113,13
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - "Charity "Justice - "Education Religion Unclassified SIDUE OF POPULATION: Consisting of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and others dependently of the Wives, Children, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on "Agriculture—Tot	eged in	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 430 590 3 4NUFACTUR andent on, e 49,730 118,840	353 3,241 37 134 2 162 25 9,030 12,984	122 1	6,7 4,6 2 4 5 2 14,4 29,2 113,1 142,4 which
Employed in Handicraft, as Masters or Workmen, in production of— Pood Clothing Lodging, Furniture, Machinery, &c. Ministering to Health - " Charity Justice - " Education - Religion Clothing Character - " Education - " Total of all other Classes - " Total of all other Classes - " Total of all other Classes - " ACRICULTURE CLASSES" between the AGRICULTURE Tespectively bear to each other, and the numbers engaged in Agriculture - Dependent on " AGRICULTURE—Tot Engaged in Manufactures - Dependent on " -	eged in	3,234 4,544 95 2 483 347 188 4,291 14,885	14 103 43 430 590 5 ANUFACTUR Indent on, e 49,730 118,840	353 3,241 37 134 - 2 162 25 9,030 12,984 - ERS in the ach interest	122 1	6,7/ 4,63 22 44 55 22 14,44 29,23 113,13

							MA	LES.	FRM	ALES.	
	ENGAGE	D IN					15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and upwards.	Under 15 years of age.	TOTAL
RICULTURE:							5,762		449		6,211
Farmers -		•		-	-	-	18,443	1,130	2,210	259	22,042
Servants, Labo	urers, and P	iougnme	B 124	-			177	1,100	2,210	200	179
Gardeners -	-	-		-	-	-	177				1,1
Graziers	-	•	-	-	•	-	265	197	7	8	477
Herdsmen -	-	-		-	-	-	110	107	12	•	122
Caretakers		-	-	•	•	-	142		1.0		142
Land Agents at Game Keepers	nd Stewards	-		-	-	-	17		*: : : :		17
Game Keepers	-	-	-	-	•	-	41	ī	50	8	98
Dairy Keepers		-		-	-	-	71		30	•	
							24,959	1,329	2,729	270	29,287
NUFACTURES:											
Spinners (Woo	l, Flax, and	Cotton)	-	-	,	-	3	- :	1,213	36 } 45 }	2,086
", (Unsp	ecified)	-		-	-	-	- :	2	788	20)	
Knitters -	-	•	-	-	•	-	_1	1	709	71	782
Weavers (Cotto		and Lin	en)	-	-	-	76	2	71	7 18}	32
" (Uns	pecified)	-	-	-	•	-	138	5	8	18 5	
Nailers -	-	•		-	-	-	148	5			14
Coopers - Carders -	-	•	-	-		-	91	1			9
Carders -	-	-		-	-	-			64	6	70
Net Makers	-	•	-		•	-	1	1	50	2	54
Hatters -	-	-		-	-	-	46	• 1	4	- :	51
Straw Workers	-	-	-		•	-			30	4	84
Chandlers and	Soap Boilers	-		-	-	-	24		1 .1	• •	24
Winders and V		-	-	•	•	-		4	15		19
Basket Makers		•		-	-	-	15				1.
Braziers and C	oppersmiths	-	-	-		-	15		l - :		1
Flax Dressers	-	•		-	-	-	8		4		
Turners -	-	•	-		•	-	7		· :		
Mat Makers	-	-	-		-	-	4		3		1
Bleachers -		-		•	-	-	6				
Lime Burners	•	-	-			-	6				(
Wool Dressers	-	-			-	-	1		4		1
Clothiers -	-	•	-			_	5			-	
Glovers -	-	-		-	-	_	4		1	'	[[
Calico Printers	-	•	-		•	-	4				4
Brick Makers	-	-		•	-	-	4		1		
Factory Works	rs -	•	-		-	_]			3	
Iron Founders	•	-		•	-	-	3				
Sieve Makers	-	-	-			_	8				
Manufacturers	(Lace) -	-		-	-	-			2		
Dvers -		-	-		-	-	2				
Skinners -	-	-		-		-	2				
Cutlers -	•	-	-			-	2	- -			:
Gunsmiths		-		-	-	-	2		1	- <i>-</i>	1
Miscellaneous	-	•	-		-	-	7	1		1	,
							616	23	2,967	188	3,79
L OTHER CLASS	RS:										
Employed in E	landicraft, as	Master	s or W	orkm	en, in	the	1	1	1]	ł
bronnerion o	Food	-	-		_		1,312	14	188		1,50
	Clothing			-	_		1,414	49	1,370	61	2,89
	Lodging,	Fornity	re. Ma	achine	erv. &	c	8,216	45	14) 2	3,27
Ministering to	Health	-	,	-	,, w.	•	67		54		12
	Charity		-		-	-	1		1		
**	Justice -			-	-		319		2		32
,,	Education	-	-		-	_	231		187		36
	Religion			-	-	-	121		6		12
Unclassified		_	_			-	2,662	367	5,640	492	9,16
- manage							9,343	475	7,407	555	17,78
SIDUE OF POPU	LATION:						2,010		1 .,		1 .,,,,
Consisting of the	e Wives, Ch	ildren, a	nd oth	ers de	pende	nt o	n all Classes		-	• -	75,28
											93,06
PP - A	ıl of all othe										

Engaged in Agriculture -	-	-	29,287	
Dependent on "		-	82,389	
AGRICULTURE-Total	-	-		111,676
Engaged in Manufactures		-	3,794	
Dependent on ,, -	•	-	10,673	
MANUFACTURES-Total		•		14,467
Total of the County -	•	•	-	126,148

IRELAND-SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

	AGI	RICULTU	RE.	MAN	UPACTU	RES.	TOTAL
COUNTIES.	Engaged in :	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Engaged in:	Dependent on :	TOTAL.	Coust
ANTRIM	49,915	88,076	137,991	49,990	88,207	138,197	276,18
ARMAGH	39,468	78,045	117,513	38,584	76,296	114,880	232,39
BELFAST (Town)	1,104	6,664	7,768	9,598	57,942	67,540	75,30
CARLOW	21,660	54,851	76,511	2,751	6,966	9,717	86,22
CARRICKFERGUS (Town) -	1,195	3,973	5,168	974	3,237	4,211	9,37
CAVAN	57,705	84,180	141,885	33,780	67,493	101,273	243,15
CLARE	76,115	150,893	227,008	19,912	39,474	59,386	286,3
CORK (CITY)	1,880	28,970	30,850	3,039	46,831	49,870	80,7
CORK (County)	190,771	476,366	667,137	30,386	75,875	106,261	773,3
DONEGAL	71,279	102,472	173,751	50,335	72,362	122,697	296,4
DOWN	62,447	124,730	187,177	58,141	116,128	174,269	36 1,4
DUBLIN (CITT)	2,128	178,532	180,660	7,432	44,634	52,066	232,7
DUBLIN (COUNTY)	22,943	99,340	122,283	3,333	14,431	17,764	140,0
DROGHEDA	365	2,678	3,043	1,585	11,633	13,218	16,2
PERMANAGH	85,772	57,174	92,946	24,453	39,082	63,535	156,4
GALWAY (County)	113,703	207,355	321,058	36,076	65,789	101,865	422,9
GALWAY (Town)	327	4,217	4,544	916	11,815	12,731	17,2
KERRY	73,063	162,167	235,230	18,217	40,433	58,650	293,8
KILDARE	29,573	71,161	100,734	4,038	9,716	13,754	114,4
KILKENNY (CITY)	589	8,232	8,821	678	9,572	10,250	19,0
KILKENNY (County) -	52,581	120,694	173,275	3,057	7,017	10,074	183,34
KING'S COUNTY	38,940	87,296	126,236	6,361	14,260	20,621	146,8
LEITRIM	38,961	58,096	97,057	23,379	34,861	58,240	155,2
LIMERICK (CITY)	1,302	19,241	20,543	1,787	26,061	27,848	48,3
LIMERICK (Countr)	70,748	157,531	228,279	16,537	36,822	53,359	281,6
LONDONDERRY	42,723	72,720	115,443	39,499	67,232	106,731	222,17
LONGFORD	29,400	54,698	84,098	10,975	20,418	31,393	115,4
LOUTH	22,107	59,989	82,096	8,047	21,836	29,883	111,97
OYAM	108,152	179,411	287,563	38,108	63,216	101,324	388,8
Meath	45,112	104,030	149,142	10,492	24,194	34,686	183,8
MONAGHAN	47,021	75,355	122,376	29,996	48,070	78,066	200,44
QUEEN'S COUNTY	42,120	92,698	134,818	5,971	13,141	19,112	153,93
ROSCOMMON	65,703	133,927	199,630	17,760	36,201	53,961	253,59
BLIGO	43,996	84,519	128,515	17,929	34,442	52,371	180,88
TIPPERARY	109,455	283,894	393,349	11,744	30,460	12,204	435,55
TYRONE	67,474	97,438	164,912	60,573	87,471	148,044	312,95
WATERFORD (CITT)	553	9,337	9,890	745	12,581	13,326	23,21
WATERFORD (COUNTY)	50,741	109,424	160,165	4,057	8,749	12,806	172,97
WESTMEATH	36,821	74,017	110,838	10,120	20,342	30,462	141,30
WEXFORD	49,730	118,840	168,570	9,872	23,591	33,463	202,03
WICKLOW	29,287	82,389	111,676	3,794	10,673	14,467	126,14
	1,844,929	4,065,620	5.910.549	*725.021	1,539,554	2,264,575	8,175,12

Total of the	Agricultural Interest	•	•		5,910,549
**	Manufacturing Interest	-		-	2,264,575

Total Population of Ireland - - - 8,175,124

^{*} See note at page 150.

IRELAND-SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

			Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.		
	Paid exclusively by the Landed Interes	£	£			
TITHES	• • • • •		500,000	-		
	in the Proportion of 5-7ths by the Lands and 2-7ths by the Manufacturing Interes	s.				
COUNTY CESS	l average amount ordered to be levied in	£1,158,198	827,995	330,203		
Zimiua	1841, 1842, 1843.	rene lears				
Poor Rates		£2 56, 6 58	188,825	73,833		
	Collected in the year ended 29th Sept. 18	44.				
			1,511,320	403,536		
Total paid by the Landed Interest 1,511,320 Manufacturing Interest 403,536 Total of Direct and Local Taxation paid in Ireland - £1,914,856						
the exact prop Great Britain. generally estin proportion whi	o return of the assessment of the separate ortion of the Direct and Local Taxatio. Nor does there appear to be any retnated at about £500,000, the whole revers the Landed and Manufacturing Interesting in the side, is consequently the only division.	n paid by each after urn of the exact amo ure of the Church of rests bear to each o	or the manner of count collected as f Ireland being a ther in the entire	the Counties in Tithe; but it is 8854,129. The		

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

·	AG	BICULTU	RE.	MAI	NURACTUI	RES.	
·	Engaged in:	Dependent on :	Total.	Engaged in :	Dependent on:	TOTAL.	TOTAL
See Page ENGLAND	1,157,816 103,632 229,387 8,493 1,844,929	650,748 1,159,259 95,564	9,312,311 754,380 1,388,596 104,057 5,910,549	943,998 19,517 220,171 1,631 725,021	4,738,829 137,706 1,911,417 18,352 1,539,554	5,682,827 157,223 1,281,588 19,983 2,264,575	14,995,138 911,603 2,620,184 124,040 8,175,124 26,826,069
Total of the Agriculturs ,, Manufactu Travelling on the right o Total of the United Kin	al Interest ring Interes	t -			- 9	7,469,893 9,356,196 5,016 5,831,105	

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF DIRECT AND LOCAL TAXATION.

		•										Paid by the Landed Interest and those dependent on it.	Paid by the Manufacturing Interest and those dependent on it.	Total.
ENGLAND				-		-				5 ee	Page 46	£ 11,278,954	£ 3,751,718	£ 15,930,667
WALES	-		-		-		-		-	-	60	738,456	93,121	826,577
SCOTLAND		-		•		•		-		-	95	358,181	184,627	542,808
BRITISH IS	LE8		-		-		-		-	-	96	(No Return.)		
IRELAND		-		-		•		-		-	139.	1,511,820	408,536	1,954,856
												13,881,911	4,482,997	18,314,908
	Tota	1 of :		ct an	ıd Lo		Faxa	tion	paid	l by	_	ricultural Interest		
	Tota	l paic	d by	the 1	Unite	ed K	ingdo	m	-		•	· •	- £18,314,908	

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.

COUNT	IE8.				Farmers and Graziers.	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, and Ploughmen.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists.	Тота
ENGLA	ND.							
BEDFORD -	•	- 1	See Pa	ge 1	1,458 1,876	12,861 18,649	614 7 24	14,931 21,24
BERKS BUCKS	•	-	-	3	2,465	18,860	572	21,897
CAMBRIDGE CHESTER -			• :	4 5	3,341 7,454	18,916 18,455	661 895	22,918 26,804
CORNWALL	-			6 7	8,201 5,254	18,003 10,079	658 278	26,861
CUMBERLAND - DERBY	٠.	•	. :	8	6,991	11,776	566	15,611 19,333
DEVON	-	-	. :	9 10	12,032 2,854	41,054 15,876	1,436 462	54,522 19,192
DORSET DURHAM -	. •	•	• :	11	3,538	10,089	735	14,362
RSSEX	. •		• -	12 13	5,110 4,953	44,208 24,7 25	1,798 1,592	51,116 31,270
HEREFORD	-	Ţ.,		14	3,513	12,831	272	16,616
HERTFORD - HUNTINGDON -		• .	. :	15 16	1,780 1,121	17,541 7,11 2	824 247	20,145 8,480
KENT	-	•	-	17	5,477	39,611	2,497	47,585
LANCASTER LEICESTER -			• :	18 20	16,646 3,669	30,585 12,770	2,338 653	49,569 17,092
LINCOLN	•		-	21	11.288	45,394	879	57,561
MIDDLESEX - MONMOUTH	• .	•		22 24	1,205 2,597	11,668 5,85 3	5,291 235	18,164 8,685
NORFOLK -	-	•	-	25 26	7,447	41,275	1,643 624	50,365
NORTHAMPTON - NORTHUMBERLAND		•	- :	26 27	3,315 3,065	21,792 13,659	615	25,731 17,339
NOTTINGHAM -	-		. .	28 29	3,787 2,365	15,926	645 515	20,358
XFORD RUTLAND	٠.	• .	. :	30	2,305 616	17,909 2,629	71	20,789 3,316
ALOP	-	-	. :	31 32	5,024 8,687	22,361 34,338	618 1,442	28,005 44,467
OMERSET OUTHAMPTON -	-	- `	-	33	8,614	30,535	1,392	35,541
TAFFORD			• :	34 35	6,515 5,382	21,568 37,351	1,037 1,125	29,120 43,858
UFFOLK - URREY	· •			36	2,030	19,282	4,040	25,352
USSEX VARWICK	-	٠.	. :	37 38	4,042 8,799	80,522 19,284	1,144 1,156	35,708 24,239
VESTMORELAND	•	•	-	39	2,478	3,975	113	6,566
VILTS			• :	40 41	4,456 3,356	31,099 19,243	835 950	36,390 23,549
ORK (East Biding) -	-	•		42	4,475	18,378	653	23,506
ORK (CITY AND AIMSTY) ORK (North Riding)		٠.	. :	42 43	495 7,946	1,519 19,75 2	165 479	2,179 28,177
YORK (WEST RIDING)	-	-	•	44	16,738	30,321	2,238	49,297
WAL	ne.				212,855	899,734	45,727	1,157,816
ANGLESEY	-			48	2,348	5,299	78	7,720
BRECON	٠.	٠.	. :	49 50	2,107 3,467	3,410 5,478	72 51	5,589 8,996
CARMARTHEN -	-	-	-	51 52	5,503 3,496	8,936 6,195	72 122	14,611 9,81 3
CARNARVON DENBIGH -	-	•	-	53	3,467	7,767	207	11,441
PLINT BLAMORGAN -			• :	54 55	1,771 3,191	3,586 6,643	134 252	5,491 10,086
MERIONETH -	-			56	2,367	3,262	48	5,677
MONTGOMERY - PEMBROKE		٠.	. :	57 58	3,483 2,993	6,669 6,384	77 93	10,229 9,470
RADNOR	-	-	-	59	1,584	8,008	17	4,609
SCOTLA	AND.				35,777	66,637	1,218	103,632
ABERDEEN - ARGYLE	٠.	•	. :	62 63	8,677 4,546	15,974 8,522	57 3 119	25,224 13,187
AYR	•	•	. :	64 65	3,028	7,829 4,925	303 103	11,160 7,581
BANFF BERWICK -		•	-	66	2,558 579	5,501	93	6,173
BUTE	. •	_	• :	67 68	612 1,915	764 8,164	43 37	1,419 5,116
CAITHNESS - CLACKMANNAN -	•			69	126	771	55	952
OUMBARTON - OUMFRIES	٠.	•		70 71	521 1,858	1,941 8,919	141 161	2,603 10,938
DINBURGH -	•	•	-	72	657	5,865	1,234	7,756
ELGIN OR MORAY		- '	• :	78 74	1,483 1,195	3,471 8,485	126 361	5,080 10,041
ORFAR	-			75	1,771	7,905	402	10,078
IADDINGTON - NVERNESS	٠.	• .	. :	76 77	321 3.766	5,714 9,800	133 180	6,163 13,746
CINCARDINE -	-	-	•	78	1,332	4,419	97	5,848
KINROSS KIRKCUDBRIGHT		•		79 80	1,123	857 4,007	15 1 26	1,032 5,257
LANARK	-			81	2,552	10,029	588	13,169
LINLITHGOW - NAIRN	•	-	. :	82 83	372 393	2,007 1,183	77 15	2,456 1,591
ORKNEY AND SHETLANI)	-	. :	84 85	4,013	2,229	9	6,251
PEEBLES PERTH		-		86	252 3,879	1,374 11,980	43 443	1,669 16, 302
RENFREW	•	_	- :	87 88	1,128	4,410	328	5,866
ROSS AND CROMARTY ROXBURGH	٠.	•		89	2,340 698	7,826 5,634	115 198	10,281 6,530
BELKIRK	•	-	. :	90 91	93 1,266	785 4,945	24 204	902
STIRLING SUTHERLAND -		- '	-	92	450	2,914	16	6,415 3,380
wigtown	-	•		93	1,214	3,897	56	5,167
					54,873	168,046	6,418	229,337
					1			

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE. (Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Parmers and Graziers.	Agricultural Labourers, Servants, and Ploughmen.	Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Florists.	Herdsmen, Caretakers, Land Agents and Stewards, Gamekeepers, Dairykeepers.	Total.
IRELAND. ANTRIM - 97 ARMAGH - 98 BELFAST (TOWN) - 100 CARRICKFERGUS (TOWN) - 101 CAVAN - 102 CCLARE - 103 CORK (CITY) - 104 CORK (COUNTY) - 105 DONEGAL - 106 DONEGAL - 106 DUBLIN (COUNTY) - 108 DUBLIN (COUNTY) - 110 FERMANAGH - 111 GALWAY (TOWN) - 112 GALWAY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (CUUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (CUUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 116 KILKENNY (COUNTY) - 120 LIMERICK (COUNTY) - 121 LONDONDERRY - 122 LONGFORD - 123 LOUTH - 124 MAYO - 125 MEATH - 126 MONAGHAN - 127 QUEEN'S COUNTY - 128 ROSCOMMON - 129 SLIGO - 130 TIPPERARY - 131 TYRONE - 131	17,868 16,779 102 4,662 376 20,038 20,769 160 40,311 26,654 21,982 46 180 2,222 13,305 20 21,835 19,674 4,094 63 11,709 9,182 13,508 15,689 7,197 4,887 22,486 7,594 16,578 8,664 10,876 13,177 27,362 24,807	30,975 21,917 893 16,399 53,877 1,546 145,630 41,835 39,143 829 18,510 21,872 279 89,379 51,210 24,368 40,087 29,154 25,133 1,066 53,688 25,574 21,950 16,505 84,105 35,130 29,798 82,720 53,537 30,086 79,582	260 158 64 116 111 116 139 128 759 88 828 14 332 1,068 75 12 286 122 180 45 136 123 48 73 217 139 58 169 161 302 75 144 115 111 398	812 614 45 463 5 922 1,330 46 4,071 2,702 994 24 787 1,143 520 2,203 2,057 931 23 64,071 1,143 520 16 2,203 2,057 1,521	49,915 39,468 1,104 21,660 1,195 57,705 76,115 1,880 190,771 71,279 62,447 385 2,2,943 35,772 113,703 73,063 29,573 589 52,581 38,940 13,302 70,748 42,723 29,400 22,107 108,152 45,112 47,021 42,120 65,708 43,996 109,455 67,474
WATERFORD (CITT) . 183 WATERFORD (COUNTY) - 184 WESTMEATH - 185 WEXFORD - 136 WICKLOW - 137	7,423 6,665 13,009 6,213	468 42,160 29,116 35,998 22,042	28 165 136 193 179	991 994 530 853	553 50,741 36,821 49,730 29,287
	472,916	1,324,144	7,422	40,447	1,844,929

GENERAL SUMMARY.

WALES SCOTLAND	212,355 35,777 54,878	899,734 66,637 168,046	45,727 1,218 6,418	 	1,157,816 103,632 229,337
	3,960 472,916 	4,246 1,324,144 2,462,807	7,422 	40,447	8,498 1,844,929 3,344,207

Total Amount of Persons engaged in Agriculture in the United Kingdom - - 3,344,207

UNITED KINGDOM-AGRICULTURE—AGE AND SEX.

SUMMARY OF THE AGE AND SEX OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

reat Britain, and 15 in Ireland. 194,596 31,807 3,752 50,732 463,096 733,983	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland. 2,467 190 44 354 168 3,223	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland. 15,392 3,780 164 3,787 18,126 41,249	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	212,43 35,71 3,96 54,81 471,39
31,807 3,752 50,732 453,096 733,983	190 44 354 168	3,780 164 3,787 18,126		35,77 3,9 54,87
31,807 3,752 50,732 453,096 733,983	190 44 354 168	3,780 164 3,787 18,126		35,77 3,96 54,87
733,988 724,625	168	18,126		
724,625	8,228	41,249		511,0
724,625	İ		8	778,4
724,625	i			
47,447 3,247	139,661 17,155 626	26,888 1,300 335	8,460 735 88	899,6 66,6 4,2
109,550 1,127,484	39,854 102,739	13,528 108,173	5,114 18,481	168,0 1, 35 6,8
2,012,353	\$00,035	150,224	32,828	2,495,4
49,364 1.141	2,165 59	1,074	124	45,77 1,21
276 5,727 7,378	11 615 3 1	65 12	11	6,4 7,4
57,886	2,881	1,167	137	61,0
174				17 4.83
4,829 439 1,720	2,034	8	28	3,78
7,162	2,034	14	23	9,23
2,810,384	308,173	192,654	82,996	3,344,20
	2,012,353 48,364 1,141 276 5,727 7,378 57,886 174 4,829 439 1,720 7,162	2,012,353 300,035 42,364 2,165 1,141 59 276 11 5,737 615 7,378 31 57,886 2,881 174 4,829 439 1,720 2,034 7,162 2,034 2,810,384 308,173	2,012,353 300,035 150,224 48,364 2,165 1,074 1,141 59 16 5,737 615 65 7,378 31 12 57,886 2,881 1,167 174 4,829 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 6 4,929 1 1,720 2,034 8 7,162 2,084 14	2,012,353 300,035 150,224 32,828 48,364 2,165 1,074 124 1,141 59 16 2 1,5737 615 665 11 7,378 31 12 57,886 2,881 1,167 137 174 4,829 6 4,839 1,720 2,034 8 23 7,162 2,034 14 23

TOTAL-MALES and FEMALES of all ages employed in AGRICULTURE

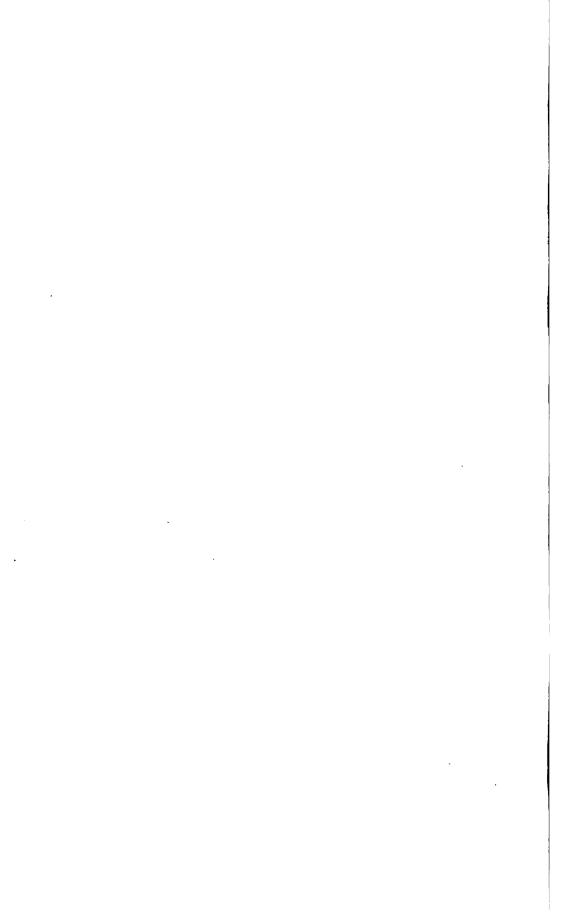
3,344,207

UNITED KINGDOM-MANUFACTURES.

THE MANUFACTURING INTEREST

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.



GREAT BRITAIN-MANUFACTURES.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN ENGAGED IN THE SIX MOST IMPORTANT BRANCHES OF THE TEXTILE FABRICS, viz. :

THE MANUFACTURE OF COTTON, HOSE, LACE, WOOL AND WORSTED, SILK, AND FLAX AND LINEN.

~ ····································	1			1	
	MA.	LES.	FEM.	LES.	_
	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.
England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas -	73,819 31,991	36,727 12,241	67,182 16,648	50,440 13,328	228,168 74,208
Total Add proportion of Fabric not specified -	105,810 82,302	48,968 10,203	83,830 20,640	63,768 12,141	302,376 75,286
TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN	138,112	59,171	104,470	75,909	377,662
ноя	E.				
England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas - Scotland	23,820 1,632	3,726 416	6,071 2,066	2,371 99	35,988 3,943
Total Add proportion of Fabric not specified	25,182 7,688	4,142 863	8,137 2,003	2,470 470	39,931 11,024
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN -	32,870	5,005	10,140	2,940	50,955
LAC	Œ.				
England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas - Scotland	5,330 43	1,072 10	14,425 1,451	5,655 429	26,482 1,933
Total	5,373 1,640	1,082 225	15,876 3,909	6,084 1,158	28,415 6,932
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	7,013	1,307	19,785	7,242	35,347
WOOL AND	WORST	ED.	·	·	
England and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas Scotland	66,09 2 6,508	17,758 1,753	21,819 1,510	15,580 1,123	121,249 10,894
Total	72,600 22,164	19,511 4,065	23,329 5,744	16,703 3,180	132.143 35,153
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	94,764	23,576	29,073	19,883	167,296
SIL	K.				•
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS - SCOTLAND -	22, 267 2,191	7,170 521	20,723 767	12,509 743	62,669 4,222
Total	24,458 7,466	7,691 1,602	21,490 5,291	13,252 2,523	66,891 16,882
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	31,924	9,293	26,781	15,775	83,773
FLAX AND	LINEN.				
ENGLAND and Wales, and Isles in the British Isles Scotland	8,819 21,395	2 817 6,211	8,504 13,203	4,008 7,791	19,148 48,600
Total Add proportion of Fabric not specified	30,214 9,224	9,028 1,880	16,707 4,114	11,799 2,247	67,748 17,465
Total of Great Britain	39,438	10,908	20,821	14,846	85,213
FABRIC NOT	SPECIF	ŒD.			
ENGLAND and Wales, and Isles in the British Seas Scotland	65,462 15,022	14,932 3,906	28,483 13,218	15,927 5,792	124,804 37,938
TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	80,484	18,838	41,701	21,719	162,742
TOTAL OF TEX	TILE FA	BRICS.			
ENGLAND and WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS		84,202 25,058	162,207 48,863	106,490 29,305	618,508 181,738
Total of Great Britain	344,121	109,260	211,070	135,795	800,246

UNITED KINGDOM-MANUFACTURES.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES, SHOWING THE NUMBER ENGAGED IN EACH SEPARATE BRANCH.

OCCUPATIONS.	England, Walbs, and Isles in The British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Total.
Alkali Manufacture	118	5		123
Alum ,, Anchor Smiths and Chain Makers	220 1.737	115	• •	1,852
Annatto Makers	4			1,002
Anti-dry-rot Works	1			1
Anvil Makers	119			119
Asphalte Manufactures Basket Makers	5,726	297	849	6,872
Bayonet Forgers and Makers	28			28
Bead Makers	55	• :		55
Bell Founders Bit Makers (all branches)	27 843	1		28 847
Blacklead Manufactures	28	- :		23
Blade Makers and Forgers	883	3.126		333
Bleachers (branch not specified) Block and Print Cutters	4,070 1,195	5,126 5 39	2,547 88	9,743 1,822
Blue Manufacturers	61	1	10	72
Bobbin Makers and Turners	1,010	26		1,036
Boiler Makers	2,752 253	727 6		3,479 259
Bombazine Manufacturers	41			41
Bone Crushers and Millers	34	11		45
Bone Turners, Cutlers, and Workers Bow-string Makers	206 17	7		213
Brace and Belt Makers	622	16	42	680
Braid Makers	78	4		82
Brass Founders and Moulders Brick and Tile Makers	5,459 17,221	933 1,142	426	6,392 18,789
Brimstone Manufacturers	7	1,175		10,703
Buckle Makers	252			252
Buhl Cutters and Workers	3.915	- 40	156	26
Button Makers (all branches)	64	1	150	4,111 65
Candle-wick and Lamp-wick Makers	48	15		63
Cane Dressers and Workers	192	1	· :	193
Canvas Makers and Weavers	329 2,052	748 103	3 3,249	1,080 5,404
Card (Paper) Makers	164			164
Carpet and Rug Manufacturers	3,023	1,094	16	4,133
Castor Makers	54 9	i	<u> </u>	54 10
Cement Grinders	100	Ĝ		106
Chain (Curb) Makers	76	- 010	•	76
Chair Makers	4,905 216	218 63	- :	5,123 279
Chemists (Manufacturing)	544	140		684
Chocolate Manufactures	37			37
Clay Workers	17 365	10	: :	17 3 75
Coach-lace Makers and Weavers	133	12		145
Coach-lamp Makers	36	: :		36
Cock Founders	162 930	7		162 937
Colour Manufacturers	473	165		638
Comb Makers	1,752	369	277	2,398
Composition Makers	34 2,126	14	: :	34 2,140
Copperplate Makers and Workers	26	7		33
Copper Smiths	1,100	219		1,319
Corduroy Cutters and Weavers	33	19	150	52 150
Cork screw Makers	70			70
Cotton-band Makers	40	60.015	6,033	40
Cover Makers	213,944 19	66,945		286,922 19
Cover (Table) Makers	12			12
Coverlet Makers	17	- ;	- :	17
Crape Manufacturers (all branches)	323 550	7 7		330 557
Crucible and Casting Pot Makers	36	- :		36
Curry Comb Makers	80			80
Distillers and Rectifiers	313 21	400 9	204	917 30
Dye Manufacturers (all branches)	123	142		265
Dyers (Calico and Cotton)	1,451	201		
,, (Fur)	22 104	: :1		
,, (Leather)	167	2 >	899	4,930
,, (Linen)	24	8 (
" (Silk)	1,072 772	91 117		
,, (woorang woonen)			1 204	٠
Engine and Machine Makers	6,264	925	1,324	8,513

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

OCCUPATIONS.	England, Wales, and Isles in the British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Total.
Engineers	21,419	8,951	434	25,804
Eye (Artificial) Makers	9 16,245	6,233	8,198	9 30,671
Fancy Goods Manufacturers	3,573	52		8,625
Felt Makers Fence and Hurdle Makers	201 256	6 16	: :	207 272
Fender Makers	462			462
Fent (Cotton) Makers File Makers (all branches)	38 4,267	- 31		38 4,298
Filter Makers	16			16
Fire-work Makers	130 96	: :	- :	130 96
Fish-hook Makers	192	21		213
Flannel Manufacturers (all branches) Flask Makers	628 5	2		6 3 0 5
Flask (Powder) Makers Flax and Linen Manufacturers (all branches)	50 15,917	45,837	195 909	50 197,057
Flint Millers	85	10	135,303	95
Floor Cloth Manufacturers	70 299	- 7	: :	70 306
Fork Makers	571			571
Founders (branch not specified)	958 643	351 87	64	1,309 794
Fullers	1,219	12	- "	1,231
Fustian Manufacturers Gauze Manufacturers	3,55 4 49	4		3,558 53
Gimp Spinners and Weavers Girth Web Makers and Weavers	10 77	16		10 93
Glass and Emery Paper Makers	69	4		78
Glass and Glass Bottle Manufacturers Glass Painters and Stainers	6,745 100	662 8	358	7,765 108
Glass Plate Makers	57			57
Glove Makers	8,835 318	- 72	777	9,684 318
Glue and Size Makers Gold Beater's Skin Makers	198 2	25	24	247 2
Gold Lace Makers	94	4	: :	98
Grate, Range, and Stove Makers Grease Makers	212 46	5 2	: :	217 48
Grinders	2,841	33		2,874
Gun Makers	26 4,868	183	362	26 5,413
Gun (Air) Makers	307	: :	: :	307
Gun Flint Makers	76			76
Gun Implement and Cartridge Makers Gunpowder Makers	42 153	49	: :	42 202
Hackle Makers	55 760	44	28	127 760
Hair Manufacturers (all branches)	854	257	103	1,214
Hat Block Makers	271 25	43 7		314 32
Hatters and Hat Manufacturers (all branches) Heald Makers	17,194 199	818 142	2,310 6	20,322 347
Hemp Manufacturers (all branches)	858	518		871
Hinge Makers Hook and Eye Makers	769 114	81 1	- :	800 115
Hoop Makers	726	30		756
Horn Turners and Workers Hose (Stockings) Manufacturers (all branches)	82 35,988	15 3,943		97 3 9,931
Hot Pressers India Rubber and Mackintosh Manufacturers	142 157	. 5 3		147 160
Ink Makers	87	18		105
Ink-stand Makers	60 154	: :	: :	60 154
Iron Box Makers Iron Manufacturers	25,878	3,618	546	8 30,042
Iron Masters	202	24		226
Isinglass Makers Ivory Cutters and Workers	16 486	- 4	: :	16 490
Jack Makers	47			47
Jack (Coach) Makers	34		: :	34
Japanners Jet Carvers and Workers	1,649 36	84	13	1,746 36
Kelp Manufacturers (all branches)		26		26
Knife Makers (all branches)	1,878 1,441	142	23,019	1,878 24,602
Knitters (Frame Work)	312	9	: :	321
Lace Manufacturers	26,482	1,988	1,862	30,277
Lamp, Lantern, and Chandelier Makers	423 13		12	435 13
Lead Manufacturers (all branches) Leather Embossers and Gilders	1,178 42	115	: :	1,293 42
TOWNS THE POSSESS WHE CHARLES	72			74

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

OCCUPATIONS.		Evgland, Wales, and Isles in the British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	Ibrland.	Тота
Letter Cutters and Makers Lime Burners	-	41 1,801	810	360	2,47
Lint Manufacturers		125	50 1		62
Looking Glass Makers Mangle Makers		183 31	12	15	21
Marble Turners and Workers	-	15		18	
Mat Makers - Metal Manufacturers (all branches, including V	White 7	833	39	245	1,11
and Britannia Metal and German Silver) Millstone Makers	-}	1,583	13 9		1,59
Miscellaneous Manufacturers	•	45		1 107	16
Morocco Leather Manufacturers Mould Makers	•	18 171	- 5		17
Moulders (branch not specified)		8,465	893		4,35
Musical Instrument Makers Musical String Makers	. :	1,9 2 9 48	180	105	2,21
Muslin Embroiderers	•		3,326		3,32
Muslin Manufacturers Mustard Manufacturers	•	139 118	735 1	- 2	87 12
Nail Makers	-	18,691	1,620	6,276	26,58
Needle Makers		2,509 236	15 35 5	5 1,147	2,52 1,73
Oil Millers	. :	283	2	- "-	28
Organ Builders	•	378 I	- 16	: :	39
Oven Makers	•	8 36			
Pan Smiths (Salt)		26		: :	3 2
Paper Manufacturers		5,690 1,335	1,470 32	713 . 2 96	7,87
Papier-maché and Tray Manufacturers -	•	194			1,66 19
Parchment Makers	•	387 44	2 3	33	37 4
Pattern Designer and Makers		1, 47	625	23	1,79
Pattern Card Makers		91 20	: :		9
Pen and Penholder Makers	-	234	2		23
Pen (Steel) Makers	:	327 250	- 4	: :	32 2 5
Pencil-case Makers	-	45	1		4
Percussion and Metal Cap Maker Pewterers and Pewter Pot Makers	•	46 311	10		32
Pin Manufacturers (all branches)	-	1,306	24	385	1,71
Pipe Makers Pipe (Tobacco) Makers	•	2,721 174	111 85	234	2,83 44
Plaister and Strapping Makers	· •	5 26		- 3	2
Plated Ware Manufacturers		56			56
Platers	. :	1,583 260	9 6	10	1,600 260
Polishing Paste Makers	-	4			
Pottery, China, and Earthenware Manufacturers - Press Makers -	•	23,811 42	963	218	24 ,99
Press Workers	-	65			6:
Printers (Cotton and Calico) Print Cutters	. :	8,976	6,327	845 48	15,649 48
Printers (Silk)	-	171	6	1	177
Printers (Woollen)		910 23	: :		940 2:
Quill Cutters	-	104	37 6	58	199
Quilter and Quilt Makers Rack Makers	. :	204 . 3	- 6		210
Razor Makers		581 23	•	1 <u>-</u> - 1	581 23
Red Lead Makers	-	8	i		9
Reed Makers	•	515 13	144 5	472	1,131
Refiners		184	5		189
Ribbon Manufacturers (all branches) Ring Makers and Turners		6,826 44	5	168	6,999 44
Rivet Makers	-	25	11		36
Roller Makers and Turners	-	602 9,485	27 1,834	1,081	629 12,400
Sail, Sail-cloth, and Tarpaulin Manufacturers -	-	3,384	499	205	4,088
Salt Manufacturers		60 4 18	32	52	688 18
Scissors Makers	-	1,042 1,242	• ;		1,042
Scum Boilers	-	5			1, 24 9 <i>5</i>
Scuttle Makers	•	5 55	8		5 63
Shawl Manufacturers		204	1,055	i	1,260
Shot Makers	. <u>-</u>	23 67	1	: :	23 68
Shuttle Makers	-	365	43	10	418
Sickle Makers	-			26	26

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES.

OCCUPATIONS.	England, Wales, and Isles in the British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Total
Sieve Makers Silk Manufacturers	- 360 - 54,144	63 4.101	234 602	657 58,847
Sinker Makers	- 207	,		207
Skate Makers	- 8	- ;		8
Skin Dressers and Skinners	1,604	1 487	304	2,345
Slate Manufacturers	- 271	22	- ":	293
Smelters (ore not specified)	- 600 - 664	11		611
Snuff and Tobacco Box Makers	- 6	130	: :	664 136
Snuffer Makers	- 180		l .	180
Soda Manufacturers	- 680 - 36	58 8	1,416	2,154 39
Spile Makers	- 14			14
Spindle Makers	- 240	16		256
Spoon Makers	- 9,350 - 487	8,630 51	*834,201	347,181 538
Spring Makers Spring (Door) Makers	- 331	4		335
Spring (Secret) Makers	- 18 - 64	: :	1 : :	13 64
Spur Makers	- 136		10	146
Stamp Makers	- 6 - 141	,1	J	7
Steel Workers	- 147	18 2	70	229 149
Steelyard Makers	- 50			50
Stereotype Founders Stirrup Makers	- 15 - 158	8 1	1 : :	28 159
Straw Plait Manufacturers	- 9,800	1,417	704	11,921
Stuff Manufacturers Sugar Bakers and Boilers	- 6,574	- '	1	6,575
Swivel Makers	- 912	170	: :	1,082
Sword Cutlers and Makers	- 116			116
Tag Makers and Dealers	- 13	• •		13
Tank Makers	- 13		882	882 13
Tanners Tape Manufacturers (all branches)	- 5,826	775	852	7,453
Tar and Rosin Makers	- 937 - 23	59	21	1,017 28
Tartan Manufacturers	-	241		241
Tassel Makers Tea and Coffee Pot Makers	- 87 - 19	9	25	121
Thimble Makers	- 97		} : :	19 97
Thread Manufacturers Thread (Shoe) Makers and Winders	- 757	800	166	1,723
Tin Manufacturers (all branches)	- 57 - 1,320			57 1,320
Tinfoil Makers Tip Makers	- 18			18
Tonbridge Ware Manufacturers	- 39 - 23			89 28
Tool Dealers and Makers	- 4,685	238	108	5,026
Treenail Makers Trimming Makers	- 21 - 399	• ;		21
Turners	6,117	3 1,042	722	7,881
Turpentine Distillers and Makers Type Founders	- 24	2		26
Urn Makers	- 635 - 57	292	85	962 57
Varnish Makers	- 140	2		142
Vinegar Makers	- 54 - 106	6 9	1 3	61
Wadding Makers	- 67		- 3	118 67
Wafer Makers	- 35	2		37
Weavers (branch not specified)	88,415	21,616	19 *91,086	201,117
Weighing Machine Makers Whalebone Workers	- 12			12
White-lead Makers	- 82 - 47	: :		82 47
Whiting Manufacturers	- 84		- :	84
Willow Weavers and Workers Winders and Warpers	208	1	7 ***	208
Wire Drawers and Makers	1,324	35	7,56 4 32	7,564 1,391
Wire Rope Makers Wire Workers and Weavers	- 4			4
Woollen and Cloth Manufacturers (all branches) -	- 1,480 - 88,436	63 8,917	101 77,650	1,644
Worsted Manufactures (all branches) -	- 20,835	523	11,050	175,003 21,369
Yarn Manufactures - Zinc Manufacturers and Workers	- 334	2,058		2,392
	- 230	2		232
Unclassified	·			5,682
TOTAL	924,096	216,810	*725,021	1,865,927

^{*} See note at page 152.

UNITED KINGDOM-MANUFACTURES-AGE AND SEX.

SUMMARY OF THE AGE AND SEX OF ALL PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURES.

	MA	LES. PRM		ALES.	
	20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Connet Datesto	Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS SCOTLAND	479,774 99,672	130,443 31,983	191, 968 53,894	121,911 31,261	924,096 216,810
GREAT BRITAIN	579,446 138,334	162,426 6,538	245,862 542,384	153,172 37,765	1,140,906 *725,021
TOTAL	717,780	168,964	788,246	190,937	1,865,927

RECAPITULATION.

MALES—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland , Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland PEMALES—20 years of age and upwards in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland - , Under 20 years of age in Great Britain, and 15 in Ireland -717,780 168,964 788,246 190,937 1,865,927

• From the above statement, which is corroborated by the Summaries of the several Counties given in this work, and by the Summary of Manufactures at page 151, the number of persons employed in the Manufactures of Ireland is stated at 225,021. Of these, 699,485 are returned as "Ministering to Clothing," of whom no less than 573,860 are stated to be females. This item, however, requires further explanation. The only branches of Manufactures of any importance in Ireland employ about 215,000 persons, vis.:

1	Flax and Linen Woollen - Silk, Tabbinet, F	- Libbon, Pri	inge, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	135,303 77,650 1,776	
1	Miscellaneous M	anufacture	es of ever	y kir	ıd		-		-	-	214,729 85,005	299,734
	he Government i Spinners (branch Weavers	Summary, not specif	 led)	•	-	-	-	-		:	334,201 91,086	425,287

In what branch of Manufactures these 425,287 persons are engaged does not appear, and it is clear that the produce of their labour does not form the staple of any important branch of Manufactures carried on in Ireland. The only solution of the difficulty is, that, after the fashion of the English Counties in the olden time, there is a large amount of spinning and weaving done in private houses for the consumption of the particular individual or family, and these do in truth belong to the Agricultural Interest, and are supported by it.

Instead, therefore, of estimating the number of persons engaged in Manufactures in Ireland at 725,021, according to the Government return, we estimate it in round numbers at 300,000, and the number of persons dependent on these at 700,000, leaving to be supported by and dependent on the Agricultural Interest in Ireland, 7,175,124 persons; and with this correction the Agricultural and Manufacturing Population of the United Kingdom will stand thus:

725,021

							AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES
					See	Page		
ENGLAND -	-		-		-	46	9,312,311	5,682,827
WALES -	-	-		-	-	60	754,380	157,223
SCOTLAND -	-		-		-	94	1,388,596	1,231,588
BRITISH ISLES		-		-	-	96	104,057	19,983
IRELAND, correc	ted as	rpose	stat	ed	-		7,175,124	1,00 ,000
						Į	18,714,468	8,091,621
						`	26,8	26,089
Persons travelling	on the r	ight	of th	e C	ensu		-	5,016
TOTAL POP	LATIO	N OF	THE	t U	nite	d K 11	жером - 26,85	31,105

UNITED KINGDOM-ALL OTHER CLASSES

DEPENDENT ON, AND SUPPORTED BY, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES,

IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THESE RESPECTIVELY BEAR TO EACH OTHER,
IN THE WHOLE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM;

VIZ.,

TRADE AND COMMERCE—ALL PERSONS EMPLOYED IN RETAIL TRADE OR IN HANDICRAFT,
AS MASTERS OR WORKMEN.

THE MINING INTEREST.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

OTHER EDUCATED PERSONS, FOLLOWING MISCELLANEOUS PURSUITS.

PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE.

PAROCHIAL, TOWN, AND CHURCH OFFICERS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

LABOURERS.

ALMSPEOPLE, PENSIONERS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, AND PRISONERS.

UNITED KINGDOM-TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BEAR TO EACH OTHER.

SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, DEPENDENT ON AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES IN THE PROPORTION WHICH THESE RESPECTIVELY

occupations.	England, Wales, and Isles in the BritishSeas.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	Total.
Accoutrement Makers	123		7	140
Agents and Factors	5.030	557	895	6,482
Agricultural Implement Makers	1,048	32		1,080
Animal and Bird Dealers	83 77	18		101 77
Archery Goods Dealers and Makers	44	19		63
Armourers	14	- :		14
Army Agents	23 37	8		26 37
Army Contractors	ii			11
Articulators (Anatomical Instrument Makers) -	1 1	1		2
Assay Masters	66			. 4
Auctioneers, Appraisers, and House Agents	8,061	342	241	68 3,544
Axletree Makers	34			34
Baby Linen Dealers and Makers	77	16	:	93
Bacon and Ham Dealers and Factors Bakers	287 37,143	45 7,834	11 6.698	848 51,175
Ball Makers	54	7,007	- 0,000	61
Bark Dealers	5			5
Barm Makers Barometer and Thermometer Makers	125	- 7	10	10
Bat Makers	125 35	í		132 86
Bath Keepers	195	17	83	245
,, Makers Bassar Keepers	.7	- i		.7
Bed and Mattress Makers	363	18		45 381
Bedstead Makers	896	- 10		396
Bee Dealer	1 1	· :		1
Bee Hive Makers Bellows Makers	49 234	1 1	93	50 328
Billiard Table Makers	11	. :	1 1	12
" Keepers Bird Stuffers	100	10		110
Bird Stuffers			4	4
Blacking Makers and Dealers	879	23	1 44	1 446
Blacksmiths	82,180	15,160	25,185	122,525
Bladder Dealers and Merchants	5	:		5
Blind Makers Block, Oar, and Mast Makers	341 1,247	13 241		354 1,488
Boat Builders	2,444	480	i	2,925
,, and Barge Owners	185	2		187
Bone Merchants Bonnet Makers	182	10		192
Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers -	5,007 10,908	611 2,44 7	5,669 1,028	11,287 14,383
Boot and Shoe Makers	187,943	26,837	50,834	265,114
Bottle Dealers and Merchants	136			136
Braziers, Brass Finishers and Workers, and Tinkers Brewers	6,332 9,357	840 1,085	1,76 4 867	8,436 10,809
Bricklayers	39,411	895	1,331	41,137
Bridge and Canal Contractors	6			6
Brogue Makers Brokers (all branches)	8,945	677	5,89 4 857	5,894 5,470
Bronzers	20	- 0//	- 00'	5,479 20
Brush (Artists') and Hair Pencil Makers	13	.		13
Brush and Broom Makers Builders	5,945 8 555	332 633	834 792	7,111 9,980
	8,555 6			9,980
Building Material Dealers Bullion Brokers and Merchants	10			10
Burnishers Butchers	255		-,	255
., (Pork)	44,683 812	3,19 4 8	5,332	53,209 820
Butter Dealers, Merchants, and Factors	311	15	81	407
,, Inspectors Button Dealers and Merchants	ا مه - ا		8	8
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	26.387	4.325	3.086	46 33,798
Cage Makers	71	- '-	8	79
Canal Agents	26	1	} 1	27
Cane Merchants	1,499	1 154	456	2,109
Carpenters and Joiners	138,515	24,462	38,891	201,868
Carpet Dealers and Warehousemen	558	1		559
Carpet Bag Makers	17	* 000		49 614
Carriers, Carters, and Waggoners	26,494	7,802	8,318 722	42,614 722
Carvers and Gilders	4,098	533	258	4,889
Case Makers	256	2		258
Cattle and Sheep Dealers and Salesmen	2,263 427	703 33	919	3,885 460
Chaff Cutters	67	90		67

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c. (Continued.)

occupations.			Emgland, Wales, and Isles in the British Seas.	Scotland.	Irbland.	TOTAL.
Chair Letters		•	118	:	15	128
Chasers	-	- :	449 32	11	1 : :	460 82
Cheesemongers and Factors			2,426	81	8	2,460
Chemists and Druggists	•	•	10,122	781	177	11,030
Chimney Sweepers -			4,697	881	642	5,670
China, Earthenware, and Glass Dealers Cider Merchants and Dealers	•	. :	2,643 56	451 2	179	8,273 67
Clay Agents and Merchants -			1 40	5		45
Clerks of Works					5	5
Clock and Watch Makers - Cloth Merchants and Salesmen -	-	•	18,577	1,203	885	15,664
Clothes Dealers and Outfitters -		• :	47 518	144 62		191 580
Clothlers			11,022	562		11,584
Coach Makers (all branches) -	-	•	11,802	801	1,425	14.028
Coach, Cab, and Omnibus Owners -	_		1,520	55 302	123	1,697 937
Coal and Colliery Agents and Bailiffs	-	. :	635 120	- 0V2		120
Labourers, Heavers, and Porters	-	•	8,752	472	132	9,356
" Merchants and Dealers			6,346	634	316	7,296
" Meters	-	. :	282	10	1	292
,, Owners Coffee Dealers and Merchants -		• :	838 44	85	1 : :	423 44
,, and Cocoa Roasters	-		185	9		144
House Keepers	•	-	809	26		835
Coffin Makers			• ;		8	. 8
Colonial Agents and Brokers	•	. :	52	- :] : :	52
Colourmen (Artists')	-		37	-	: :	37
Compass Makers			14	2		16
Commission Agents and Factors -	•	-	496	15 4	l • :	650
Contractors of Public Works	_				8	
Coopers	_	. :	14,554	3 825	40	18,379
Cooper (Back) Makers	-	-	41			10,013
Copper Agents		• •	48			48
,, Merchants	•	-	17			17
Coral Carvers and Workers Cordial Makers		• :	5	: :	14	5 14
Cork Cutters			1,459	451	. "	7,910
,, Merchants	-	-	10			10
Corn Agents			50	11		61
,, Merchants, Dealers, and Factors	•	. :	3,148 172	452 25	728	4,32 8 197
Cornice Makers	-	-	1 "5	- 20		5
Cotton Agents and Brokers			161	24		185
,, Merchants and Dealers -	-	-	412	81		498
Curiosity Dealers Curriers and Leather Sellers -	_	• •	9,629	1.024	877	40 11,530
Custom House Agents	_		28		. "'.	28
Cutlers	-	-	6,089	229		6,318
Diamond Merchants			10	• •		10
,, Setters and Workers - Die Engravers and Sinkers -	-	. :	62 266	15		62 281
Dog Breakers and Dealers -	-		18	15		201 24
Drapers			21,167	1,800	185	23,152
(Linen)	-	-	5,421	125	733	6,279
Draughtsmen Dress Makers and Milliners -	_		94,349	12,452	45,745	150 540
Dressing and Writing Case Makers -	-		58	3	70,770	1 52,546 61
Drysalters	-	-	281	38	1	319
Drug Brokers and Merchants			87	· :		37
Dulse Dealers	•	. :	11 000	2,138		3 19 977
East India Agents, Brokers, and Merchant	. -	-	11,839 15		: : 1	13,977 15
Eating House Keepers	-		788	86		819
Egg Merchants and Dealers -	-	•	213	70	1,768	2,051
Embossers			78		}	78
Enamellers	•	. :	843 74	507		1,350 74
Engravers (all branches)	-	-	4,540	681	949	5,470
Exhibition (Show) Keepers			119	13	• **-	132
Fan Makers	-	. •	41			41
Fancy Goods Warehousemen and Dealers Farriers and Cattle Doctors	_		199 5,180	316	92	199 5,588
Feather Makers, Dealers, and Dressers -	-		206	16	465	687
Fellmongers	-	-	1,461	20	1	1,481
Figure and Image Makers -			266	21	7	294
Firemen	-	. :	47		125	125 47
., Curers	-		38	858	::	896
Fishermen					9,211	9,211
Fishing Rod and Tackle Makers -	-	-	182	47		229
Fishmongers and Dealers			5,070	765	672	6,507
Flannel Agents and Merchants -	-	-	20	}	:	20

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c. (Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.	England, Wales, and Isles in the British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	IRBLAND.	Total.
Flax Merchants and Staplers	21	18	54	88
Flock Dealers and Merchants	18 1,675	- 0.5	:	18
Flour Dealers and Mealmen Flower (Artificial) Makers	1,075	316 26	30 11	2,021 1,149
Frame Makers	1.150	88	29	1,212
French Polishers	1,362	52		1,414
Fruit Brokers and Merchants	130 1,818	73	148	130 2,034
Gas Fitters	831	12	51	894
Gas Meter Makers	19	• .:	• .:	19
Ginger Beer, Soda, and Mineral Water Makers Glass Merchants	541 80	55 8	65 4	661 87
Globe Makers	12	5	- :	17
Gold Beaters	539	81 10		570
,, Club Makers		2		10 2
Green Grocers and Fruiterers	7,908	466	433	8,807
Grindery Dealers	14 41.929	7,277	3,484	14
Haberdashers and Hosiers	3,536	527	1,260	52,640 5,823
Hair Dealers and Merchants	58	83		86
Hair (Artists in) Hair Dressers and Barbers	9,543	770	691	17 11,004
Hardwaremen and Dealers	454	84		538
Hawkers, Hucksters, and Pedlars	14,709	2,561	6,022	23,292
Hay and Straw Dealers	447	23 2	12	482 81
Herb Distillers	6	Ī		7
Herbalists	78 199	3 5		80
Horse Dealers and Trainers	2,238	125	427	204 2,790
Ice Dealers	5			5
India Rubber Merchants	11 1	: :		,3
Instrument Case Makers	7		i : :	11 7
Insurance Agents and Brokers	84	80		114
Iron Agents	24 296	1 83		25 379
,, Dealers and Merchants	5,658	766	574	6,998
(Saddler's)	45 50	- 7		45
Jewel Case Makers Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Silversmiths	8,463	614	431	9,538
Knackers	48		. "-	48
Lace Agents	67 454	1 15		68
Lamp Contractors	15			469 15
Lapidaries	278 401	58	3	339
Last Makers	1 1111 1	50 137	60 94	511 1,477
Lead Agents	42	1	- ":	43
Lead Merchants	37	. 6		.6
Dealers	1 1		834	37 334
Leather Pipe Makers	1 27 1	- 3		80
Leech Bleeders and Dealers Librarians		89	2	79 292
Limb (Artificial) Makers	. 5			5
Lime Dealers and Merchants Linen Agents and Merchants	216 40	25 39	87	241 166
Lithographers and Lithographic Printers	220	201	20	441
Livery Stable Keepers	1,099	39 92	. 8	1,141
Locksmiths and Bellhangers Lodging and Boarding House Keepers	5,429 7,557	2,693	55 1,411	5,576 11,661
Maltsters	7,965	498	104	8,567
Manchester Warehousemen	27 29	· i		27
Map Makers and Publishers	132	17	7	30 156
Marble Merchants and Dealers	12	4	i	17
Marine Store Dealers	465 18	6		471 18
Mask Makers	10			10
Masons (Marble)	1	147 18,585	90.475	694
Match Sellers		10,565 43	20,473	103,126 279
Mathematical Instrument Makers	310	8		818
Measure Makers		8	83	133 83
Measuring Tape Makers	. 6	i	- %	83
Medalists and Medal Makers		1 9		27
Medicine Venders	12,315	6,472	1 : :	124 18,787
,, (Unspecified)			3,257	3,257
Mercury Dealers Metal Agents, Merchants, and Dealers	4 45	5		50
I Metal Agenta Marchanta, ann i lealera				

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c. (Continued.)

	Wales. and Isles in the British Seas.	SCOTLAND.	Ireland.	Total
Milk Sellers and Cow Keepers -	- 8,112 - 22,599	1,215	4,309	9,327 30,051
Millwrights	- 6,869	3,148 2,030	968	9,867
Mine Agents	- 848	2		345
Mineral Ogists and Mineral Dealers	- 48		15	46 15
Modellers	. 379	2		381
Mop Makers	- 125	8	1 : :	133
Music Engravers and Printers	- 61	2		63
Music Sellers and Publishers Muslin Agents and Dealers	- 258	83 47		291 47
Naturalists	- 64		}	64
Nautical Instrument Makers	- 25 - 35	1		26 35
News Agents and Venders	- 609	15	156	780
Oil and Colourmen	- 1,506 - 100	15 14	: :	1,521 114
Old Clothes Dealers	1		818	318
Opticians	- 1,009 - 83	86 7	33	1,128
Outfitters	- 104	• •	: :	104
Packers and Pressers	- 1,584	65 4,056	5,389	1,649 53 ,589
Painters, Plumbers, and Glaziers, and Varnishers Painters (Herald)	- 44,144 - 101	1 8		104
Paper Hangers	- 1,077	22] - <u>,;</u>	1,099
Paper Merchants and Dealers	- 77 - 139	9 69	14	100 208
Paper Box Makers	- 141	8	l -,:	144
Pastry Cooks and Confectioners	- 6,270 - 3,327	706 158	1,312	8,288 3,485
Pawnbrokers	- 2,584	109		2,693
Pearl Workers	- 266 - 20	67	: :	266 87
Peel Makers	- 4			4
Perfumers	- 657 - 16	54 7	19	730 23
riniosophical Instrument makers	- 169	5		174
,, Frame Makers	- 108	9	949	117 1,620
Pig Dealers Pitch and Tar Merchants	- 662 - 7			7
Plasterers	- 12,038	1,403 30	1,425	14,866 342
Cocket Book and Card Case Makers Cole Dealers and Makers	- 312 - 10		: :	10
Polishers	- 575	78	1 1	653 176
Porter and Ale Merchants	- 168 - 868	8 28	: :	416
Poulterers and Game Dealers	- 1,395	127	221	1,743
Print Colourers	- 175 - 158	1 14	12	176 184
Printers	- 15,846	2,467	1,717	20,030
,, (Copperplate)	- 460	34 13	18	512 20
,, Dealers	- 1,034	755	- <u></u>	1,789
Pump Makers	- 548	- 6	178	727 6
luarry Agents	- 34	2		36
Quarrymen	15	- 5	549	549 18
Lag Cutters, Dealers, and Gatherers -	- 1,316	108	881	2,305
Railway Agents and Contractors	- 196 - 3	49	: :	245 3
legister Office (Servants) Keepers	- 21			21
Respirator Makers	- 11	: :		4 11
Rice Millers	- 2	8	1 1	5
load Contractors	- 133	278 7	412 12	823 66
locket Makers	47		1 1	1
tule Makers	- 320	1	: :	321 39
Lush Dealers	- 39 - 21			21
ack and Bag Dealers and Makers	- 781	124 1,632	3,135	905 18,858
addlers and Harness and Collar Makers	- 14,091 - 171	15	7	193
alesmen and Saleswomen	- 1,667	148	121	1,936
alt Agents alt Dealers and Merchants	- 115	46	: :	6 161
alt Proprietors	- 15		- ===	15
alters and Merchants	192	- 7	230	230 199
auce and Pickle Makers	- 85		-	35
awyers	- 25,048 - 433	4,550 4	3,866	33,4 59 4 37

UNITED KINGDOM-SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c. (Continued.)

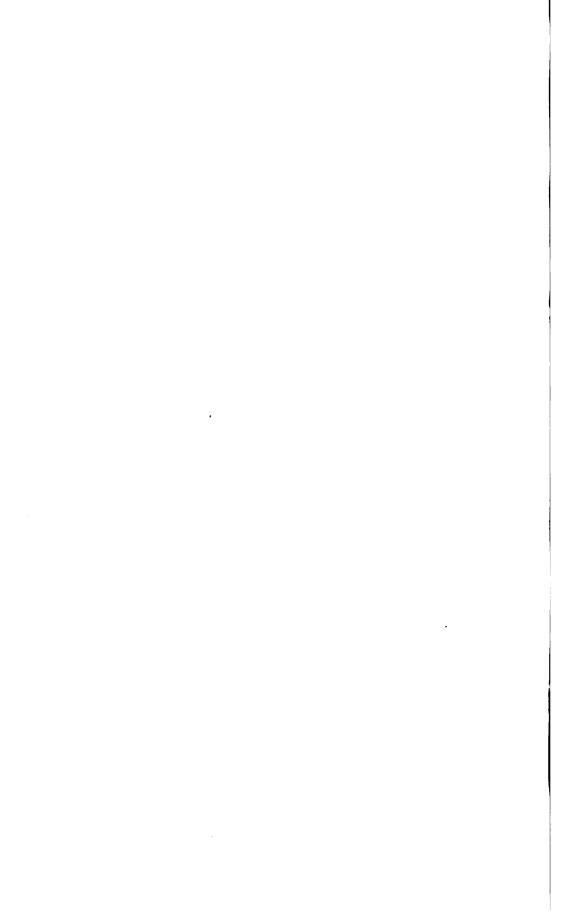
OCCUPATIONS.	ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRBLAND.	Total.
Scavengers and Nightmen	- 526	88		609
Screen Makers	- 6 - 85	1 : :		6 85
Seal Makers and Polishers	- 23	i	14	38
Seamstresses and Seamsters	- 18,780	9,531	47,283	75,594
Seedsmen and Seed Merchants	771	135 15	88	994 57
Shell Dealers	- 44	1		45
Ship Agents and Brokers	. 682 - 17,498	100 2,926	68 1.768	850 22,192
,, Builders, Carpenters, and Wrights ,, Breakers	- 17,150		- 1,700	10
,, Caulkers	- 612	2		614
,, Chandlers	- 197 - 701	14 26	: :	211 727
,, and Smack Owners	- 938	215		1,153
,, Smiths Shoe (Carpet and List) Makers -	- 177	3 5		180 22
Shop Keepers and General Dealers	- 25,394	1,412	81,693	58,499
. Assistants		• ' :	7,672	7,672 3
Shot Dealers and Factors	- 18	1	: :	18
Silk Agents and Brokers	- 59	4	:	68
Silk Mercers	- 1,670 - 103	228 6	115	2,013 109
Skylight and Sash Makers	- 22			22
Slate Agents and Merchants	- 123 - 8,829	7	3,285	136 8.861
Slaters	- 8,829 - 519	2,247	3,285	526
Small Wire Dealers	- 178	109		282 5
Smelting Agents	. 5	1::	20	20
Spanish Leather Makers	- :		8	3
Spar Cutters and Turners	- 82 - 200	3	1 : :	82 203
Spice Merchants	- 6			6
Sponge Dealers and Merchants	- 12 - 3,092	228	153	12 3,478
Stationers	- 726	220	- 100	726
Statuaries			23	28
Stay and Corset Makers	5,758	812	1,152	7,722
Stevedores	- .6			6
Stencillers Stewards and Stewardesses (Ship)	- 118 - 91	85	: :	11 8 126
Stock Makers	- 17	13	21	51
,, (Men's) Makers Store Agents	- 529 - 11	1 . 4	1 : :	533 11
,, Merchants and Dealers	- 255	29		284
Store Keepers	- 159 - 8,977	147	553	306 11,119
Straw Plait Dealers and Merchants	- 854	1,505		354
Strop Makers	- 37 - 224	1 12		88 236
Surgical Instrument Maker	108,945	17,192	36,866	163,003
Tallow and Wax Chandlers	- 8,239	426		3,665
Tavern Keepers viz.:— Beer Shop Keepers	- 5,629	13		5,642
Hotel and Innkeepers -	- 15,441	1,612	1,736	18,789
Publicans and Victuallers Spirit Merchants	- 37,805 - 904	2,556 4,365	10,914 2	51,275 5,271
Tea Brokers and Merchants	- 91	42		133
Tea Dealers	74			74
Tennis Court Keepers	- 6			6
Thatchers Theatrical Property Makers	3,777	262	1,018	5,057 8
Tilers	- 667	111		778
Tilt Makers	- 62 - 39	7	1 : :	69 39
Timber Agents and Brokers	- 22			22
Merchants and Dealers	- 1,706 - 25	97	67	1,870 25
Tin Dealers and Agents Tin Plate Workers and Tinmen	- 6,946	1,404	1,282	9,632
Tobacconists	- 5,008	972	536	6,511
Tobacco Twisters	- 49	8	548	548 52
Tortoiseshell Dealers and Workers -	- 44			44
Toy Dealers and Makers	- 1,823 - 74	48	2	1,891 74
Travellers (Commercial) Trimming Dealers	- 1,252	276	41	1,569
Trimming Dealers	- 63 - 334	2 2	18	83 336
Trunk and Box Makers	- 1,627	80	105	1,812
Truss Makers	- 125 - 31	1 7	8	134
T AND WINE SELE	- N	1	1	1

UNITED KINGDOM—SUMMARY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRADE, &c. (Continued.)

OCCUPATIONS.		ENGLAND, WALES, and ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND.	IRBLAND.	TOTAL
Turf Cutters, Dealers, and Merchants -		- 171		34	205
Umbrella, Parasol, and Walking-stick Makers		- 1.749	204	88	2.041
Undertakers	•	- 918	83	21	972
Vellum Binders		- 184			134
Venders of Soft Goods	-	.		905	905
Waiters (Hotel and Tayern)		- 1 1		100	100
Warehousemen and Women	•	- 11.690	1.184		12.874
Waste Dealers		254	4		259
Water Carriers and Dealers	•	29		157	186
Water Gilders		- 50	1		50
Wax Merchants	•	اقا			3
Modellers and Workers		- l 21 l	13		34
Weaving Agents			63		63
Well Sinkers		- 316	2		318
West India Agents and Merchants -	_				و ا
Whalebone Merchants	_		1		1 1
Wharfingers		730	i 1		731
Whoelwrights	-	25,219	1.055	1,973	28,247
Whetstone Cutters and Makers -	_	76	-,,	-,,,,,	80
Whip Makers	-	1.853	62		1.415
Whitesmiths		6.507	22	1.240	7,769
Willow Merchants	-	. 0,507	- **	1,010	7,703
Wine Agents and Merchants	_ :	2,590	244	184	3.018
~~	_	573	3	5	581
,, Coopers	_ :		ž		301
Wood Merchants	-	810	230		540
Polishers			200	54	54
Wool Agents, Merchants, and Staplers -		1,684	84	17	1.735
(Berlin) Dealers and Workers -	_ :	- 33		- "	33
Woollen Agents and Factors	-	. 42	5		33 47
Drapers	_ '	1.419	330	1.086	2,8 3 5
Worsted Dealers and Merchants	- '	73	12	.,,,,,	2,835 85
Yarn Agents	_ '	i is l	. **.		13
, Dealers	•		18	71	13 96
yeast Dealers and Merchants -	_ '	179	12	' <u>'</u> _	96 181
Zinc Agents and Merchants	•		- :		5
Other Persons engaged in Trade (branch not spec	ified)	50,976	6,136	527	57,636
Total		1,712,699	256,771	443,981	2,413,951

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE MINING INTEREST.



UNITED KINGDOM—THE MINING INTEREST.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WORKING THE MINES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

			MAI	LES.	PEMA		
			20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards.	Under 20 years of age.	Total
England at Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	:	72,090 11,318	27,641 4,834	789 396	794 371	101,31 16,91
	TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN -	-	83,408	32,475	1,185	1,165	118,23
	COF	PΙ	CR.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
England at Scotland	od Walks, and Isles in the British Shas	-	9,852 14	3,428	918	1,200	15, 39
	TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN -	-	9,866	3,428	913	1,200	15,40
	L	A	D.				
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	:	9,006 421	1,875 57	- 40	20	10, 94 47
	Total of Great Britain	-	9,427	1,932	40	20	11,41
	IR	ON	ī.				
England at Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	-	5,933 1,840	2,174 505	399 25	53 20	8,55 2,39
1	OTAL of GREAT BRITAIN	-	7,773	2,679	424	73	10,94
	T	IN	•				
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	-	4,601 1	1,349	- 68	82	6,10
	TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN	-	4,602	1,349	68	82	6,10
	MANG	A	NESE.				
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles IN THE BRITISH SEAS	:	224	43 1	- 1	1	27
	TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN -	-	226	44	4	1	27
	SA	Ľ	ŗ.				
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	:	242	24	2		2 6
	TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN -	-	242	24	2		26
	MINERAL Ń	T	SPECIFI	ED.			
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	-	23,111 583	6,385 138	447 19	478 12	30,42 75
IRELAND	TOTAL of GREAT BRITAIN	-	23,694	6,523	466	490	31,17 3,09
	TOTAL of the United Kingdom -	-	23,694	6,523	466	490	84,26
	TOTAL OF PERSONS	E	MPLOYE	D IN M	INES.		
England an Scotland	d Wales, and Isles in the British Seas	:	125,059 14,179	42, 919 5,535	2,662 440	2,628 403	173,268 20,55
IRELAND	TOTAL OF GREAT BRITAIN	-	139,238	48,454	3,102	3,031	193,823 3,096
	Total of the United Kingdom -	-	139,238	48,454	3,102	3,031	196,92

UNITED KINGDOM—THE MINING INTEREȘT.

TAL THE JUTY	OT 40 JOD		2,413	20,727		200	17.00	3,177	. 2	17.111	738	9,584	8,821	1,079	6,325	969	18,736	5	2 2	<u>.</u>	2 2		7.0	14,810	141,493			689	27.4	1.637	581	2,439	, : 	35		87.4		2	5,248	173,831
AL NOT PIED.	PREALES		-	4	~;	2 2	-	~		2	_	149	9	• •	Ţ.	M (20		•			•	ָ י	1	403			- ;	£ a	4	•		×0 &	3 '			•	•	\$96	926
MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.	MALES.		192	233	à	3 5	130	S	5	244	82	8,133	#	•	1,512	143	6,070	7.7		2 2	2 2	2 2	3	670	17,174			327	200,1	\$	*	75	25.5	=	. 2	2 2	1	\$	4,817	29,496
	PERALER		*			• ;		•	•	•		•	•	'	•		•		•				, ,		2			:	•		•	•		•						a
BALT.	MALES.		263		•	•							•	•	•	•			•			. ,			265						•								-	206
NESE.	PREALER			•		•		•		•		•		•		,	•		•	•			•		5			•				:			•	•				9
MANGANESE	MALES.		•	2	•		3			•	•		•	•											366						_	•				•		,	•	267
½	PENALER		•	130			,	•		•		*	•		•	•	-	,			•			7	150					•	•	•		•	•				:	150
TIN.	MALER		,	5,706	•	177	2 '				•	22	:			• •	-	-		,	•			*	5,879							•		•	•	:	,		=	6,950
Ä.	PEKALES.		•	•	•					0	•	27	_		N)	<u>'</u> ;	7		,	•				839	888	ĺ		' 3	: '	-	-					:			•	452
IRON.	MALES.		•	82	66	1.00	-	18.	. ~	298		1,134	\$	•	451	9	2,549			7			2 4	1,152	6,624			٠.	7	13	2	2	1.340		•	•	14		-	8,107
LEAD.	PERALES			21	•		9 00				•	•	-			•								. 01	\$	Ī		•	· =				•		•		-			09
TE	MALES		10	419	1,420	1,455	1 458	ş '		35	~	•	£		486	10	22	•		٠ ۽	6A1		1 048	269	8,304		~	•	. 2	2	=	z ;	7	- 29	88	•	364			10,944
ER.	FRICALES.			2,098			• '			8	•	•	•	,		,	•	•	•	•	•		. ,		2,103	Ī		-			~		. ,	7			•			2,113
COPPER	MALES.			11,639	27	186	7			246		•	•	•	9	' ;	27	N	,	•	•			-	12,419	Ì	1	928		•	432	_	- 6	44	*0		36	•	1	13,280
ı.	FEMALES.		18		•		4	2 00	•	762	9	89	2	S	\$ 1	2	e E		,	~	•		٠.	125	1,321		,	- 8	;	6	•	2:	68	:	`;	167	•	-		1,583
COAL.	MALES.		1,932	1	2,873) to	15 156	2,748	. 23	15.218	702	5,037	7,527	1,074	3,780	3,321	9,827	5	9	787	7:	- 8	926	11.4	86.137	İ		113	1,0	1.490	10	1,98	6.408		~	25	•	9	:	99,731
			•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		,	,	•					•	•	•	•				•	•	•		•			•	•		AND SAS
			•		•	•		•		.•		•		•				•	,		•		•		•					•		•			•		•			WALES TISH SE
COUNTIES.		ENGLAND.		TANK .	TOWNS -			STER -	RD .	TER .	ER	UTH .	NORTHUMBERLAND -	GHAM .		12.		•		WESTWORKLAND	- Grundin	TER.	TORTH RIDING) -	YORK (WEST RIDING) .	Total—ENGLAND		WALES.			THEN	NOA:		GAN	ETH -	MERY	340	ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	INBOUS		TOTAL—ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS .
			CHESTER	CORNWALL	DERRY	DEVON	DURHAM	GLOUCE	HEREFORD	LANCASTER	LEICESTER	MONMOUTH	NORTHI	NOTTINGHAM	SALUE	STATE LEGISTER	STABLE	STIGGEN	WARWICK	WESTW	WILTS	WORCESTER	YORK	YORK (1				ANGLESEY	CARDIGAN	CARMARTHEN	CARNARVON	DENBIGH	GLAMORGAN	MERIONETH	MONTGOMERY	FEMBROKE	ISLES IN	MISCELLANEOUS		

TAL THE VTV.	OT TOO	25,000 20		20,557	25 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.	PREALES	181111111811114		<u>ء</u>	
MINER	MALES.			721	25 117 118 310 310 311 118 118 118 118 311 311 311 311 311
ij	FREALES.				
SALT.	MALES,				.,.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
MANGANESE.	FREALES				
MANG	MALES.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2		s	
TIN.	FREALES.			•	
17	P.M.ALES.			-	
N.	FRKALES.	11111111 883 1 88		45	
IRON	MALES.	172 115 115 151 1,671 1,671 1,671 1,671 1,671 1,671	•	2,345	
Ġ.	PREALES.			:	
LEAD.	MALES.		1	478	
ER.	FEKALES.	1311111111111111			
COPPER	MALES. 1			ž	
I.	FRKALES		Ī	767	
COAL.	MALES. 1	7 7 2 318 2 2 318 2 2 318 2 2 318 3 1 118 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		16,152	
	-			•	
				•	
٠.		<u> </u>	ç	a	d' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
COUNTIES.		SCOTLAND	74	TOTAL-SCOTLAND	IRELAND. TT) L AGH OUNTY K AN COUNTY COUNTY OUND TOTAL—IRELAND
Cour		ITOO	Š		IRE
		· ZŽ H OH, Ž,		OTAL-	
		LL KMAN KMAN RRIES BURG CUDB CUDB RK THGG LES H H REW ING	É	Ã	IM VOH COT COT COT COT COT COT COT C
		SCO' ARGYLL AAYB CLACKMANNAN DUMBARTON DUMBARTON HADDINGTON KIRKCUDBRIGHT LANARK LINLITHGOW PERBLES PERTH INNLITHGOW PERREBLES STIRLING ARGELIANEOUS			ANTRIM - ARMAGH - CARLOW - CARLOW - COAR (CIRY) COOK (CIRY) DONGGAL - DOUBLIN - FERMANAGH GALWAY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - KILKENRY - TETTRAM - TETTROM - THEPERAM - WATERFORD - WATERFORD - WATERFORD - WATERFORD - WATERFORD - WATERFORD - TOTAL-II

UNITED KINGDOM-THE MINING INTEREST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	1	=		9	<u> </u>
TOTAL		173,331	20,557	3,096	196,984
AL NOT	PREALES	328	25	8	686
MINERAL NOT SPECIFIED.	MALES.	29,496	721	3,063	33,280
	PERALER	*	•	•	~
SALT.	MALER	566		•	266
NESE.	PREALES	**	•		10
MANGANB8E.	MALES.	267	••		970
Ä.	FREALES	150		,	150
TIN.	MALES.	5,950	-	•	156,8
N.	FERALES	452	\$		497
IRON.	MALES.	8,107	2,345	,	10,452
Ġ.	FERALES	8	•	•	99
LRAD.	MALES.	10,944	478	1	11,422
ER.	FERALES	1,583 13,280 2,113 10,944	•	•	2,113
COPPER.	Maire.	13,280	=	1	13,294
į.	Maire Preatre, Maire Preatre, Maire Preatre, Maire Preatre, Maire, Preatre, Maire, Preatre, Maire, Preatre, Preatre,	1,583	797		115,883 2,350 13,294 2,113 11,422
COAL	Males.	99,731	16,152	,	115,883
		ENGLAND AND WALES, AND ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	SCOTLAND	IRELAND	Total-UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

UNITED KINGDOM-SHIPPING.

VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels belonging to the British Empire. on the 31st December, 1844.

	On 31st December, 1844.					
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.			
United Kingdom	23,253	2,994,166	170,162			
ISLES OF GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and MAN	763	50,226	5,529			
BRITISH PLANTATIONS	7,304	592,839	40,659			
Total	31,320	3,637,231	216,350			

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE COASTING TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargors, at the several Ports of the United Kingdom, during the Year ending 5th January, 1845; distinguishing the Vessels employed in the Intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland from other Coasters.

	ENTERED	INWARDS.	CLEARED OUTWARDS. YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 184		
COASTING TRADE.	YEAR ENDING	5TH JAW. 1845.			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Employed in the Intercourse between GREAT	10,147	1,849,278	16,948	1,817,756	
Other Coasting Vessels	128,751	9,615,434	128,294	9,877,105	
Total	133,898	10,964,707	145,242	11,694,861	

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

STATEMENT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, in the Year ending 5th January. 1845; stated exclusively of Vessels in Ballast, and of those employed in the Coasting Trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

COUNTRIES TO W	HICH 1	HE V	ves:	ELS	ı	ENTERED	INWARDS.	CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
BELO	NGED.					YEAR ENDING	5TH JAN. 1845.	YEAR ENDING 5TH JAN. 1			
						Vessels.	Tons.	Vessele.	Tons.		
United Kingdom and its	Depend	encies			-	14,681	3,087,437	13,842	2,604,243		
Russia		-		-	-	199	58,272	136	37,426		
Sweden			-		-	267	35,346	237	33,960		
Norway	-	-		-	_	871	147,959	386	45,949		
Denmark			-		-	1,559	115,287	1,527	115,307		
Prussia	-	-		-	-	1,104	207,490	821	145,725		
Other German States -	•		-		-	1,003	85,535	1,132	107,264		
Holland	-	-		-	-	565	46,199	641	59,319		
Belgium			-		-	280	41,479	350	51,865		
France	-	-		-	-	631	84,570	1,206	102,387		
Spain		•	-		-	75	9,722	98	13,089		
Portugal -	-	-		-	-	81	8,105	27	2,898		
Italian States -			-		-	56	14,324	63	17,715		
Other European States	-	-		-	-	1	196		l - :		
United States of America		•	-		-	600	348,548	572	342,254		
Other States in America,	Africa,	or Asi	B	-	-	6	865	4	665		
Total	-			-	-	· 21,929	4,231,334	21,042	3,680,066		

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

BRITISH PLANTATIONS.

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels that belonged to the several British Plantations in the Year 1844.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tons.	CREWS.
EUROPE:			
Malta	85	15,826	892
AFRICA: Bathurst	25	1 140	215
Sierra Leone	17	1,169 1,148	111
Cape of Good Hope, Cape Town	27	3,090	265
Mauritius Port Elizabeth	124	201	19
	124	12,079	1,413
ASIA: Bombay	113	50,767	8,893
Cochin	15	5,674	275
Tanjore	33	5,070	257
Malaces	32	5,474 288	248 13
Coringa	17	3,384	136
Calcutta	186	51,779	2,604
Singapore	13	2,543	289
Ceylon Prince of Wales Island	674	30,076	2,696
	7	996	51
NEW HOLLAND:	293	60 AK1	
Sydney Melbourne	298	28,051 1,240	2,128 147
Adelaide	17	864	60
Hobart Town	103	7,152	724
Launceston	42	3,150	257
NEW ZEALAND:	1		
Auckland Wellington	18 12	305 262	32 42
America: Canada, Quebec	509	45,361	2,590
,, Montreal	60	10,097	556
Cape Breton, Sydney -	360	15.048	1,296
,, Arichat New Brunswick, Miramichi	96	4,614	835
New Brunswick, Miramichi St. Andrew's	81 193	10,143 18,391	509 918
. St. John's	398	63,676	2,480
Newfoundland, St. John's	847	53,944	4,576
Nova Scotia, Halifax	1,657	82,890	5,292
,, Liverpool Pictou	31 60	2,641 6,929	163 354
Yarmouth	146	11,724	637
Prince Edward's Island	237	13,861	856
West Indies, Antigua	55	883	220
,, Bahamas Barbadoes	140 37	3,252 1,640	686 305
20	18	854	89
Bermuda	54	3,623	323
,, Demerara	54	2,353	250
,, Dominica Grenada	14 48	502 812	85
,, Jamaica, Antonio	18	812 95	198
,, Annotto Bay -	2	79	13
,, ,, Palmouth	5	107	29
,, Kingston	68	2,659	859
,, , Montego Bay Morant Bay	18	849 2 51	105 51
,, Port Maria	3	86	18
,, St. Ann's	1	20	4
,, ,, Savannah la Mar	3	153	22
,, ,, St. Lucea Montserrat	4	64 100 -	10
Nevis	111	178	45
,, St. Kitt's	35	546	114
St. Lucia	19	918	132
,, St. Vincent's Tobago	27 7	1,16 4 189	180
,, Tobago	48	189 278	16 127
,, Trinidad	61	1,832	378
	7,304	592,839	

UNITED KINGDOM-SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE-INWARDS.

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels that Extered Inwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the year 1844.

			INWARD	9.		
COUNTRIES.		BRITISE.		ļ -	FORRIGE	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Cres
Europe, viz. :						
Russia	1,799 78	351,215 12,806	15,361 581	212 344	53,667 59,835	2,1
Norway	16	1,315	89	779	125,011	2,9
Denmark	59	7,423	850	1,667	123,674	8,
Prussia	786 900	108,626 181,322	5,047 9,845	1,286 1,123	220,202 113,209	10,
Holland	1,239	173,247	9,796	843	80,217	5.
Belgium	656	76,690	6,772	484	72,207	4,
France	4,177 448	463,548	35,792 2,650	1,988	163.869	14,
Portugal, Proper	218	17.458	1,254	27 5	2,746	'
,, Madeira	24	5,196	348	1	123	1
Spain and Balearic Islands	447	45,994	2,669	87	9,512	:
,, Canaries Gibraltar	6 84	590 19,856	34 1,554	5	487 218	1
Italy and Italian Islands	497	76,602	3,819	56	14,866	1 .
Malta	39	5.365	282			1 - 1
Ionian Islands	51 177	6,250 29,708	356 1,717	14	2,843	1
Morea and Greek Islands	51	7,339	387	- "-	2,013	- 1
AFRICA. viz.: Egypt	115	31,354	1,652			
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	47	6,155	330		1::	1:
Senegal and Coast from Morocco to the River (Gambia	1	56	5			-
Sierra Leone and Coast from the Gambia to	43	9,686	475			1 -
Windward Coast	1	190	14		I	1
Cape Coast Castle	81	4,864	291		1	-
Coast from Rio Volta to Cape of Good Hope .	269	78,162	4,274	1		-
Cape of Good Hope	35 15	7,269 3,024	379 188	::	: :] -
Ports in the Red Sea	- "-		- ***	1 : :	: :] :
Madagascar			1			١.
Bourbon	82	23,593	1,115	: :		-
Cape Verd Islands St Helena and Ascension	1	84 196	8	:::	- :	-
Asia, viz.:	•	190				-
Arabia						-
East India Company's Territories, Singapore,	410	197,979	9,634		1	۱.
and Ceylon }	16	5,597	220	1	387	_
Philippine Islands	21	7,891	351	i	250	l
Other Islands of the Indian Seas			- 17-			l -
China	104	45,605	2,174	1: :	1: :.	:
New Holland	103	34,779	1,698			-
New Zealand	6	1,348	77			-
South Sea Islands	2	327	19			-
AMERICA, viz. : British Northern Colonies	2,284	789,410	30,222]	_
,, West Indies	714	195,440	10,716			-
Hayti - Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	36 135	6,810 39,993	355 2,010	41	10,243	
United States	373	206,183	8,170	575	338,737	4 11,1
Mexico	70	25,011	1,641	2	408	**,:
Columbia Brazil	72 200	13,698	633 2,333	2	334	:
Rio de la Plata	200 63	45,649 13,134	2,333 621	14	2,589	1:
Chili	100	29,343	1,421	2	367	• :
Peru	52	16,279	747	i	407	
Falkland Isles Whale Pisheries	49	14,781	1.940		<u>-</u>	-
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	2,454	159,752	13,303	47	5,286	- 30
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10.00	0.047 400	105 555		1	
Total	19,687	3,647,463	195,728	9,608	1,402,138	76,0

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

FOREIGN TRADE—OUTWARDS.

STATEMENT of the Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, exhibiting the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels that Cleared Outwards (including their repeated Voyages), separating British from Foreign Vessels, and distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1844.

			OUTW	ARDS.		
COUNTRIES.		BRITISH.			Foreign.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews
Europe, viz. :						
Russia	1,310	261,780	11,560	216	48,775	2,21
Sweden	72 13	13,366 1,230	598 83	239 757	28,841 129,990	1,67 6,37
Denmark	476	78,753	3.699	2,326	212,621	12,41
Prussia	584	75,226	3,920	1,039	198,016	8,69
Germany	902	180,815	9,478	1,191	98,297	6,26
Holland	1,154 628	157,708 65,829	9,058 6,396	742 397	60,979 54,847	4,28 3,63
Belgium	4,226	494,762	86,990	1.651	127,096	12,95
Portugal, Proper	381	38,598	2,544	59	7,468	48
,, Azores	186	16,076	1,177	3	295	2:
" Madeira	36	7,869	523		- 400	- 100
Spain and Balearic Islands	582	84,424 793	4,577 54	142	21,429 741	1,08
Gibraltar	256	44,118	3,534	4	1,233	5
Italy and Italian Islands	535	85,411	4,445	122	25,337	1,24
Malta	143	28,101	1,364	67	12,349	63
Ionian Islands - Turkey and Continental Greece	68 237	9,418 44,571	536 2,537	1 87	150 10,285	45
Morea and Greek Islands	23	3,812	200	l "i	252	ຳ້າ
AFRICA, viz. : Egypt	91	25,859	1,561	14	8,150	14
Tripoli, Barbary, and Morocco	58	12,605	545	6	1,935	7
Senegal and Coast from Morocco to the River				1	85	
Sierra Leone and Coast from the Gambia to	49	11,563	594			-
the Mesurado 5 Windward Coast	1	240	11	١		١.
Cape Coast Castle	35	6,424	406			
Coast from Rio Volta to Cape of Good Hope	579	165,345	9,432	1	310	1
Cape of Good Hope	289	76,249	4,272	l - <u>-</u>	187	- 1
Eastern Coast	14	2,515 630	165 30	_ 1	18/	- 1
Madagascar	1 4	1,061	54			-
Bourbon	2	571	36			-
Mauritius	73	21,206	1,106		161	- 1
Cape Verd Islands St Helena and Ascension	26	1,514 6,318	93 339	- 1		- '
Asia, viz.: Arabia	22	9,817	437			
East India Company's Territories, Singapore, and Ceylon	469	219,640	12,127	1	710	2
and Ceylon }		1 '	1 '		1	i e
Java Philippine Islands	21	7,273	352 66	4	1,477 589	9
Philippine Islands Other Islands of the Indian Seas	4 2	1,347 1,242	83	. :		. ^
China	78	32,534	1,691	5	2,110	9
Japan	1	180	12			-
New Holland	107	43,037 2,212	2,265 105	: :		-
South Sea Islands	6	2,212	95	: :		-
America, viz. :	2,060	722,299	29,333	2	882	2
British Northern Colonies	822	231,667	12,949			-
British Northern Colonies West Indies		5,169	304	4	940	4
British Northern Colonies West Indies Hayti	82	38,633	1,561 9,229	92	22,494 355,344	1,12 12,11
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies	137	690 202		621	104	12,11
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti - Cuba and other Foreign West Indies - United States	137 428	238,889				
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia	137	238,889 15,222 9,521	1,081 524	6	1,180	
British Northern Colonies "West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil	137 428 46 39 255	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521	1,081 524 3,143	47	12,574	55
British Northern Colonies ,, West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil Rio de la Plata	137 428 46 39 255 42	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521 10,177	1,081 524 3,143 500	47 8	12,574 389	55 2
British Northern Colonies "West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil	137 428 46 39 255	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521	1,081 524 3,143	47	12,574	55 2
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil Rio de la Plata Chili Peru Falkland Isles	137 428 46 39 255 42 100 89	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521 10,177 25,915 9,782	1,081 524 3,143 500 1,370 532	47 8 8 	12,574 389	55: 2 4:
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil Rio de la Plata Chili Peru Falkland Isles Whale Fisheries	137 428 46 39 255 42 100 89	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521 10,177 25,915 9,782 208 14,513	1,081 524 8,143 500 1,370 532 13 2,019	47 8 8 	12,574 389 637	6- 5-5- 2- 4- -
British Northern Colonies , West Indies Hayti Cuba and other Foreign West Indies United States Mexico Columbia Brazil Rio de la Plata Chili Peru Falkland Isles	137 428 46 39 255 42 100 89	238,889 15,222 9,521 60,521 10,177 25,915 9,782	1,081 524 3,143 500 1,370 532	47 8 8 	12,574 389	55: 2 4:

UNITED KINGDOM-SHIPPING.

ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES.

STATEMENT of the Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels (including their repeated Voyages) that Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of the United Kingdon, from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the three years ending 5th January, 1845.

	YEARS.	BRITISH	and Inten	Vesse le.	Form	ION VESSI	LLS.	Total.			
		Vessels.	Tons.	Crows.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	
INWARDS	{\begin{pmatrix} 1842 \\ 1843 \\ 1844 \end{pmatrix}	18,987 19,500 19,687	3,294,725 3,545,346 3,647,463	178,884 191,326 195,728	8,054 8,541 9,608			27,041 28,041 29,295	4,500,028 4,847,296 5,049,601	244,836 261,117 271,819	
OUTWARDS	{\begin{align*} 1842 \\ 1843 \\ 1844	18,785 19,334 19,788	3,375,270 3,635,833 3,852,822	186,816 197,976 212,924	8,375 8,709 9,816	1,252,176 1,341,433 1,444,346	71,718		4,627,446 4,977,266 5,297,168	255,369 269,694 290,033	

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels which Entered the undermentioned Ports in the Year ending 5th January, 1845.

			1	POR	rs.						BRI	тівн.	FOREIGN.		
											Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
London -		_		_							4,741	1,008,463	2,144	353,346	
Liverpool	-		-				-		-		2,671	760,597	939	367,918	
Bristol -				-				-		- 1	347	72,847	56	9,382	
Hull	-		-		-		•		-	- 1	1,085	234,361	1,388	156,308	
Newcastle		-		-				-		- 1	1,229	184,413	945	109,862	
Plymouth			•		•		-		•	- 1	340	40,110	47	8,508	
Leith -		-		-		-		-		- 1	250	38,458	489	42,455	
Glasgow	-		-		•		-		•	-	238	44,938	46	9,942	
Greenock		•		-				-		- 1	209	67,353		963	
Cork	•		-		-	,	-		-	- 1	165	30,444	17	1,807	
Belfast -		-		•		•		-		-	177	41,119	40	5,489	
Dublin	•		-		•		-		•	- 1	243	43,062	43	5,644	

STEAM VESSELS (BRITISH AND FOREIGN).

STATEMENT Of the Number and Tonnage of Steam Vessels which Entered and Cleared at Ports in each division of the United Kingdom; distinguishing the Foreign from the Coasting Trade, and the Countries to which the Vessels belonged in the year 1844.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH T	THE		COASTIN	3 TRAD	E.	FOREIGN TRADE.			
VESSELS BELONGED.		Ent	TERED.	CLE	ARED.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
UNITED KINGDOM: ENGLAND SCOTLAND IRELAND		9,611 2,827 3,115	1,887,846 716,353 783,961	9,656 2,523 3,321	1,821,946 617,741 830,812	3,122	507,271 278	3,061	490,837
		15,553	3,388,160	15,500	3,270,499	3,124	507,549	3,063	491,115
FRANCE HOLLAND BRIGIUM GERMANY To and from ENGLAND.	. : - :	: :		: :		398 35 78 4 7	40,078 7,846 23,007 14,986	406 38 78 47	40,663 8,626 20,782 15,105

UNITED KINGDOM—SHIPPING.

SUMMARY OF THE SHIPPING INTEREST OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE on the 3 slat December, 1844	31,320	3,637,231	216,350
COASTING TRADE.			
VESSELS EXTERED INWARDS during the year ending Jan. 5, 1845 VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS ,, ,, ,,	133,898 145,242	10,964,707 11,694,861	
COLONIES.			
VESSELS BELONGING TO THE BRITISH PLANTATIONS in the year 1844	7,304	592,839	40,659
FOREIGN TRADE.			
VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS in the year 1844:			
British	19,687	3,647,463	195,728
Forbies	9,608	1,402,138	76,091
	29,295	5,049,601	271,819
VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS in the year 1844:			
British	19,788	3,852,822	212,924
Foreign	9,816	1,444,346	77,109
-	29,604	5,297,168	29-,033
STEAM VESSELS.			
COASTING TRADE:			
Entered in the year 1844	15,553	8,388,160	
CLEARED ,,	15,500	8,270,499	
FOREIGN TRADE:			
Entered "	3,124	507,549	
CLEARED ,,	3,063	491,115	

*

UNITED KINGDOM-PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.

THE NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONS in the UNITED KINGDOM is returned as follows:-

	CLERICAL.	LEGAL.	MEDICAL.	TOTAL.
england	18,840	13,759	17,745	50, 344
WALES	1,610	396	691	2,697
SCOTLAND	2,956	3,185	3,568	9,709
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	137	114	188	434
IRELAND	7,192	*3,852	6,871	17,915
	30,735	21,306	29,058	81,099

And these are supported by, and derive their incomes from, the AGRICULTURAL and MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS, in the following proportions:—

MANUFACTURING COUNTIES.	CLBRICAL.	LEGAL.	MEDICAL.	TOTAL.
CHESTER	821	221	326	868
DERBY	831	136	225	692
LANCASTER	1,082	959	1,454	3,495
Leicester	419	105	210	784
Nottingham	832	118	214	664
STAFFORD	355	227	372	954
WARWICK	851	288	438	1,077
Youkshine	1,632	860	1,389	3,881
W	4,823	2,914	4,628	12,365
CULTURAL INTEREST OF ENGLAND and WALES -	15,627	11,241	13,808	40,676
	20,450	14,155	18,436	53,041

And inasmuch as the AGRICULTURAL INTEREST of these Counties is numerically much greater than that of the MANUPACTURING in every other County of England and Wales, it follows that the MANUPACTURING INTEREST supports about 1-4th of the CLERICAL, LEGAL, and MEDICAL PROFESSIONS, in England and Wales, and that the remaining 3-4ths are resident in, and dependent on, the AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS and INTERESTS for their support.

- In Scotland the population is equally divided between AGRICULTURE and MANUFACTURES. (See Page 94.)
- In IRELAND the proportion which MANUFACTURES bear to AGRICULTURE is as I to 8. (See Page 152.)

This rule, although not quite conclusive, is sufficient for our present purpose; and we shall therefore adopt it in all instances where a more minute investigation is rendered impossible by the defective returns of the Census.

We have therefore the following results:-

		AGRICULTURE.	Manupactures.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES -	-	40,676	12,365	53,041
SCOTLAND		4,854	4,855	9,709
ISLES IN THE BRITISH SEAS	-	354	80	434
IRELAND	-	15,675	2,240	17,915
		61,559	19,540	81,099

There is nothing connected with or arising out of Statistics, that could better illustrate the relative importance of the two interests than this, that the number of PROFESSIONAL PERSONS resident in and supported by our Manufacturing Towns and Counties are but one-fourth of the whole number spread throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

* This number is returned as Ministering to Justice, independent of those engaged in the Government and Civil Service; but if the classification had been carried out on the same rule as the English, this item would no doubt have been much greater.

OTHER EDUCATED PERSONS

FOLLOWING MISCELLANEOUS PURSUITS.

Under this head are classed-

Bankers, Brokers, Clerks, Literature, Merchants, Science, Shopmen, Science,

THE FINE ARTS,

and, in fact, every class that ministers to the wants of the community by any profession or calling requiring an education, and not otherwise specifically enumerated.

These are distributed as follows:-

In ENGLAND - - - 120,788

WALES - - - - 3,090

SCOTLAND - - - 18,099

BRITISH ISLES - - - 859

IRELAND - - - 32,660

Total - - - 175,496

It must of course be obvious to every one that these classes would be principally located in our Cities and Towns, and in the Metropolis of each Kingdom; and thus we find that—

MIDDLESEX contains 29,672; or 1-4th of the number returned for all ENGLAND.

EDINBURGH contains 3,585; or 1-5th of the number returned for all SCOTLAND.

DUBLIN contains 5,524; or 1-6th of the number returned for all IRELAND.

The numbers returned in the eight Manufacturing Counties stand thus:—

CHESTER	-		-		•		-	2,590
DERBY -		-		-		-	-	1,528
LANCASTER	-		-		-		-	13,804
Leicester		-		-		-	-	1,051
NOTTINGH AM	-		-		-		-	1,802
STAFFORD				-		-	-	8,207
WARWICK	-		-		_		-	4,031
Yorkshire		-		-		-	-	9,603

37,116

And if to these we add one-half of those returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those returned for Ireland, we arrive at the following conclusion:—

				AGRICULTURE.	Manupáctures.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES			-	86,762	37,116	123,878
SCOTLAND		-	-	9,049	9,050	18,099
BRITISH ISLES -	-		-	687	172	859
IRELAND		•	-	28,578	4,082	32,660
				125,076	50,420	175,496

It will thus be seen that of "Other Educated Persons following Miscellaneous Pursuits," 5-7ths of the whole number in the United Kingdom are supported by the AGRICULTURISTS, and 2-7ths by the MARUFACTURERS.

UNITED KINGDOM-PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

PERSONS RETURNED AS INDEPENDENT.

The COMMISSIONERS for taking the CEMSUS, in their Report, say that, "With respect to the term 'IMDEPENDEUT," we should premise that the numbers included under that head are not merely the wealthy, or even those in easy circumstances, but all who support themselves upon their own means without any occupation. It will, therefore, afford no test of the relative amount of wealthy persons in different localities, or throughout Great Britain, as while it includes in the more rural districts many poor widows or aged men living upon their savings, it omits many large capitalists, who are returned under their proper heads in the list of 'Occupations."

The numbers returned are as follows:-

In ENGLAND	•	•	•	421,995
WALES -	•	•	•	23,978
BRITISH ISLES	-		-	7,176
SCOTLAND -	-	-	-	58, 2 91
Total of	GREAT	BRITAIN	-	511,440

With respect to Ireland, it is an extraordinary fact, that the Commissioners do not recognise or enumerate any class as "INDEPENDENT," and we are therefore left in utter darkness of the number of persons of independent means living in the Kingdom of Ireland.

That they are a very large number there can be no doubt, as the resident Nobility and Gentry form a very influential and important section of society.

Independent of Ireland, however, it will be seen that the number for Great Britain is no less than 511,446, and if to these we add the large number of Domestic Shrvants, supported by persons of independent means (see page 179), we have a class which, in number, exceeds that of the whole number of persons of all ages employed in the Manufacture of the Textile Fabrics (see page 147), and but little inferior to the whole number employed by the Manufacturing Interest of the United Kingdom (see page 152.)

For the eight Manufacturing Counties the return is as follows: -

CHESTER	•		-		-		•	8,444
DERBY -		-		-		-	•	5,193
LANCASTER	-		-		-		•	83,207
LRICESTER		-		-		•	-	4,877
NOTTINGHAM	-		-		-		-	4,818
STAPFORD		-		-		-	-	8,173
WARWICK	-		-		-		•	8,976
YORKSHIRE		•		-		-	-	35,573
To	tal		-		-		-	108,761

These amount to one-fourth of the whole number returned for England and Wales, but inasmuch as the population of the eight counties is 4,867,028, or nearly one-third of the population of England and Wales, it follows that, in proportion to population, the amount of resident independence is below the average of the other parts of the kingdom.

Of the sources from whence this important class derive their incomes, we have no statistical knowledge to guide us.

The Rental of the Land of the United Kingdom is about 52 millions; that of Houses, 40 millions; Government Annuitants, 30 millions;—making together 122 millions per annum: and there can be no question but that these are the principal sources of income.

On the other hand, but very few persons living in a state of independence draw their supplies from any branch of Trade or Manufactures; for in nearly all cases, an individual, after spending a long life in business, on his retiring from it takes the precaution to withdraw his capital, and invests it in one or the other of the interests above-mentioned.

Notwithstanding the deficiency of the Government Statistics in this particular, there is, however, a rule which may be applied with great fairness to test not only the relative importance of each interest, but also to fix with some degree of certainty the proportion which each contributes to the support of the "Independence" resident in the United Kingdom.

We refer to the value of the annual productions of each, or, in other words, the amount of contribution which each Interest makes to the common stock, as shown at pages 185 and 184, from which it will be seen that the productions of our Manufacturers do not constitute more than about one-third of the whole. And if to this we add, that the effect of machinery is to give almost unlimited power to one individual to produce great results, it comes in confirmation of the fact, that the Master Manufacturers, as a class, are, numerically speaking, the smallest of any in the Kingdom, not amounting to 1-50th of those living in independence within the United Kingdom.

Indirectly, Manufactures of course contribute to the taxation of the country and the support of the population, in the proportions which are shown at pages 140 and 141; but, for the foregoing reasons, we apprehend that in about the same proportion do "Persons returned as Independent," draw their respective incomes or means of support directly from the Manufacturing Interest, and those of course only in respect of capital not withdrawn from, or monies lent to, the Manufacturers.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE GOVERNMENT CIVIL SERVICE.

The numbers returned in the Census are as follows:

ENGLAND -		-		-		-	13,557
WALES -	-		-		-	-	531
BRITISH ISLES	3	-		-		-	94
SCOTLAND	-		-		-	-	2,777
IRELAND -		-		•		-	4,990
							21,949

These, for the greater part, consist of persons employed by the Government in the departments of the Customs, Excise, Post Office, and the collection of the Stamps and Taxes; and it might reasonably be expected that the great marts for Manufactures in the eight Manufacturing Counties would find employment for a large proportion of the whole. The return for these counties is, however, as follows:—

CHRSTER	-		-		-		-	181
DERBY -		-		-		-	-	110
LANCASTER	-		-		-		-	1,234
LEICESTER		-		-		-	-	83
Nottingham	-		-		-		-	95
STAFFORD		-		-		-	-	238
WARWICK	-		-		-		-	209
YORKSHIRE .		-		•		-	-	905
								3,055

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of those returned for Ireland, and we have the following result:

				AGRICULTURE.	MANUPACTURES	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES	-		-	11,033	3,055	14,088
SCOTLAND		-	-	1,388	1,389	2,777
BRITISH ISLES .	-		_	94		94
IRELAND		-	-	4,366	624	4,990
				16,811	5,068	21,949

So far, therefore, as the Civil Service of the Government is concerned, it is apparent that not more than one-fourth is employed in or supported by the Manufacturing Interests, and that the remaining three-fourths are supported by Interests other than the Manufacturing, and arise out of the necessity of keeping up establishments of the Customs, Excise, and Post Office, for the transaction and despatch of business in all the cities, towns, and villages of the United Kingdom.

PAROCHIAL, TOWN, AND CHURCH OFFICERS,

INCLUDING POLICE AND LAW OFFICERS.

21,443

5,945

Of	these the	total number	returned is	38,208,	and (they ar	e thus	distri	buted:—
			ENGL	AND.	-			-	-

	Mar G Danie								,
	WALES -		-		-		-	-	682
	BRITISH I	SLES		•		-		-	65
	SCOTLAND		-		-			-	3,085
	IRELAND	-		-		-		-	12,933
									88,208
The eight Manufacturing Co	unties are retu	rned as	foll	0 W 8:	_				
	CHESTER	-		-		-		-	423
	DERBY -		-		-		-	-	206
	LANCASTER	-		-		•		-	2,541
	Leicester		-		-		•	-	193
	NOTTINGHAR	(-		•		-		-	234
	STAFFORD -		•		•		-	-	376
	WARWICK	•		-		-		-	661
	Yorkshire		-		-		-	-	1,311

If to these we add one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of these in Ireland, we have the following result:—

				AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND W	ALES		-	16,180	5,945	22,125
SCOTLAND -	-	-	-	1,540	1,545	8,085
BRITISH ISLES			-	65		65
IRELAND -	-	-	-	11,317	1,616	12,933
				29,102	9,106	38,208

From the above it will be seen that the Agricultural Districts support about 3-4ths, and the Manufacturing 1-4th of the whole.

It is necessary, however, here to draw a distinction which marks in a very decided manner the peculiar character of each pursuit.

Agriculture supports a larger number of Parochial and Church Officers, because large masses of mankind congregated in cities and towns do not require the same number to manage their Parochial and Church affairs as when the same amount of population is spread throughout the small towns and villages in agricultural districts.

For instance, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax, have a population of 812,267; and the number of Parochial and Church Officers returned for these places is only 154, while the County of Norfolk, with a population of 412,664, has 147, or, as compared with the Manufacturing districts, 2 to 1.

On the other hand, the same towns of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and Halifax find employment for 1,163 persons, returned as Police Officers, Constables, and Watchmen.

The Agricultural Counties of Devon and Suffolk, with a population of 36,000 more, return only 305, or, as compared with the Manufacturing districts, as 1 is to 4.

It follows that for Parochial and Church Government the Agricultural Districts support a very large proportion of the whole number returned under that head; and for the protection of property, the detection, suppression, and punishment of crime, the Manufacturing Districts find employment for 3-4ths, and the Agricultural 1-4th of the Police and Law Officers, as compared with their respective populations.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

For the United Kingdom, this class may be estimated in round numbers at one million and a half. As a class, numerically speaking, they rank next to the number of persons employed in Manufactures (see page 152); but inasmuch as they only represent themselves, and have no wives, children, servants, or tradesple dependant on them for support, they are, in truth, the weakest of all classes in the body politic. They are thus distributed:—

					Males.	FEMALES.	Total.
ENGLAND .		-		-	223,040	712,792	935,832
WALES -	-			-	10,489	5 :,727	63,216
BRITISH ISLES		-		-	1,112	6,423	7,535
SCOTLAND -	-		-	-	21,767	136,883	158,650
IRELAND	-	•		-			328,889
							1,494,122

For the eight Manufacturing Counties the return is as follows:-

						Males.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
CHESTER	_		-		-	6,953	17,048	24,001
DERBY -		-		-	-	5,484	9,751	15,235
LANCASTER	-		-		-	11,746	61,252	72,998
LEICESTER -		-		-	_	4,652	8,895	13,547
Nottingham	-				-	2,805	10,478	13,283
STAFFORD -		-		-	-	4, 51	19,080	23,331
WARWICK	-		-		•	4,667	19,258	23,925
Yorkshing -		-		-	-	13,070	59,527	72,597
						53,628	205,289	258,917

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth those returned for Ireland, and the account stands thus . .

					AGRICULTURE.	Manufactures.	Total.
ENGLAND AND V	VALES	-		-	740,131	258,917	999,048
SCOTLAND -	-		•	-	79,325	79,325	158,650
BRITISH ISLES		-		-	7,585		7,535
IRELAND -	-		-	-	287,778	41,111	328,889
					1,114,769	379,353	1,494,122

The Commissioners observe that "We have reason to believe that, in some instances, servants kept in farm houses and employed generally about the premises have been returned as Domestic Servants, whereas, in 1831, such persons were included as Agricultural Labourers. Our directions were very precise on this point, as all Farm Servants were to be returned as Agricultural Labourers."

to be returned as agricultural Labourers.

If this be true that the Domestic Servants employed at all the farm houses, with the exceptions the Commissioners here refer to, are returned as Agricultural Labourers, it is a very remarkable fact, that the Agricultural Counties, independent of Agriculture, give employment to a much larger number of Domestic Servants than the Manufacturing Counties, if we compare the respective amount of their populations thus:—

				,							Population.	Domestic Servants.
LANCASTER		-		-		-		-			1,667,054	72,998
DEVON	_		_						_	-	583,460	41,585
Norpolk		-		-		-		-		-	412,664	28,118
SUFFOLK	-		-		-		-		-	-	815,073	17,817
Lincoln		-		-		-		-		-	362,602	26,534
											1,623,799	109,054

This gives a more unfavourable result to the Manufacturing Interest than the statement above, but when we consider that Inisgives a more unavoirable result to the manufacturing interest than the statement above, but when we consider that Domestic Servants are principally supported by the resident gentry or by persons in easy circumstances, and that the great mass of a manufacturing population are servants themselves of another kind, it proves most conclusively that the estimate here given, as regards the amount of employment afforded to this class by the Manufacturers, is much overstated. Whether this conclusion be correct or not, one fact is evident enough, that the Manufacturing Counties do not give employment to more than one-fourth of the persons returned as "Domestic Servants."

LABOURERS.

Under this head are included Labourers whose employment is not otherwise specified, also Miners, Quarriers, Porters, Messengers, and other persons engaged in laborious occupations.

These are returned as follows :-

ENGLAND -		-		-		-	620,492
WALES -	-		-		-	-	53,430
BRITISH ISLES		-		-		-	3,373
SCOTLAND	-		-		-	-	84,573
IRELAND -		-		-		-	31,252
							793,120

It will be necessary, however, to deduct from these the number engaged in the working of our mines, as in this work we treat them as a separate and distinct interest, and these amount to 196,984 (see page 166), leaving 596,136 to be accounted for.

The return for the eight Manufacturing Counties is as follows:—

CHESTER	-		-		-		-	14,544
DERBY -		-		•		-	-	15,477
LANCASTER	-		-		-		-	76,079
LRICESTER		•		-		-	-	3,676
Nottingham	-		-				-	5,460
STAFFORD -		-		-		-	-	34,917
WARWICK	-		-		-			11,804
Yorkshire		-		-		-	-	51,743
								213,700

Add to these one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth those returned for Ireland, and the numbers supported by each interest will stand thus:—

		AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND AND WALES BRITISH ISLES	_}	290,264	213,700	503,964
SCOTLAND	-	32,008	32,008	64,016
IRELAND	-	24,637	3,519	28,156
		346,909	249,227	596,136

From this it will be seen that the Manufacturing Interest, in proportion to its population, gives employment to a much larger amount of the labour classed under this particular head than the Agricultural, and for this very obvious reason—that Porters, Messengers, Carmen, and Boatmen, are principally required in Manufacturing localities.

ALMSPEOPLE, PENSIONERS, PAUPERS, LUNATICS, AND PRISONERS.

In the Government abstract these several classes are included under one head, and the return for the United Kingdom is as follows:—

ENGLAND	-		-		-		-	168,376
WALES		-		-		-	-	7,830
BRITISH I	SLES		-		-		-	1,173
SCOTLAND)	-		-		-	-	21,690
IRELAND	-		-		-		-	36,032
								235,101
The eight Manufacturing Counties supply	the fol	losef		.mh			•	
	tile ioi	30 W 1	ng me	шь				
CHESTER	-		-		-		-	2,355
Derby -		-		-		-	-	1,585
Lancaster	-		-		-		-	12,717
Leicester		-		-		-	-	2,134
Nottingha	м -		-		-		-	1,923
Stafford		-		-		-	-	3,669
Warwick	-		-		-		-	3,499
Yorkshire		-		-		-	•	10,896

If to these we add one-half the number returned for Scotland, and one-eighth of tuose returned for Ireland, we have the following results:—

38,778

			AGRICULTURE.	MANUFACTURES.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES		_	137,428	38,778	176,206
BRITISH ISLANDS -	-	-	1,173		1,173
SCOTLAND		-	10,845	10,8 5	21,690
IRELAND	-	•	31,528	4,504	36,032
			180,974	54,127	235,101

It is impossible for us to draw any general conclusion from the above figures, but the Commissioners have furnished us with another table that will enable us to form some idea of the relative contribution which each interest makes to the inmates of the following institutions.

		GAGED IN COM		Perso Ac	IN	To every 10,00 Persons engaged in		
	MALES.	FEMALES.		Males.	FEMALES.		ξ. ξ.	BE.
	20 years of age and upwards. Under 20 years of age.	20 years of age and upwards. Under 20 years of age	Total.	20 years of age and upwards. Under 20 years of	20 years of age and upwards. Under 20 years of age.	TOTAL.	COMMERCE, TRADE, & M NUPACTURE	AGRICULTU
Workhouses	5,492 479	2,532 404	8,907	3,466 137	252 18	3,873	33.7	30.4
Hospitals	1,603 312	451 185	2,551	573 146	22 5	746	8.2	5.0
Gaols	4,928 1,227	569 148	6,872	1,634 316	15 4	1,969	22.0	11.1
Lunatic Asylums	1,759 13	457 8	2,237	620 5	43	668	7.2	4.5

CRIMINALS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Balled in each of the last Ten Years, and the numbers in each County separately.

### SERIKS - 205 370 290 834 347 300 333 328 287 280 280 CAMBRIDGE - 193 258 237 231 246 287 277 313 280 280 280 CAMBRIDGE - 279 260 247 279 120 240 241 257 357 280 280 280 CAMBRIDGE - 354 616 645 773 149 240 127 247 247 247 247 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248	i	a each	of	the l	ast	Ten	Yea	rs, and	the n	umbe	rs in	each (County	sepa	rately	•	
### SERIKS - 205 370 290 394 347 300 383 383 287 280 288 CAMBRIDGE - 193 255 237 231 246 287 277 313 289 280 288 CAMBRIDGE - 279 360 297 719 1242 210 240 128 277 313 289 288 CAMBRIDGE - 279 360 297 719 1242 210 240 128 277 313 289 288 287 280 288 CAMBRIDGE - 279 360 297 719 1242 210 240 128 277 313 289 288 287 280 280 288 287 280 280 288 287 280 280 288 287 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280		CO	UNT	LES				1836.	1837.	1838.	1839	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843	1844.	1845.
BERKS	BEDFORD					_		162	123	134	108						155
CAMBRIDGE - 279 360 237 219 220 240 241 257 397 2397 230 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 239 530 255 262 500 260 277 685 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 239 530 255 262 500 260 277 685 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 239 530 255 262 500 260 277 685 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 239 530 255 222 201 500 260 277 685 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 239 530 255 222 201 500 260 277 685 CORNWALL - 198 281 244 242 241 252 239 186 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 241 252 239 186 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 241 252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 241 252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 241 252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 241 252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 254 1252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 254 1252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 254 1252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 247 234 254 1252 233 218 CORNWALL - 198 252 255 234 255 255 234 255 255 234 255 255 234 255 255 234 255 255 234 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 25	BERKS	-	-		-												
CHESTER 554 616 645 775 1,042 943 1,086 1,018 777 686 CORNWALL - 198 281 264 289 330 959 1,086 1,018 777 686 CUMBERLAND - 143 154 155 146 137 151 151 151 152 109 138 118 CUMBERLAND - 163 154 155 146 137 151 151 151 151 152 152 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32				•		-	-										
CORNWALL 198 281 264 289 339 295 282 301 389 1270 CUMBERIAND - 143 154 155 146 131 151 151 151 150 109 138 118 DERBY - 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 273 138 118 DERBY - 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 273 138 118 DERBY - 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 273 138 138 118 DEVON 0577 671 578 656 547 474 682 474		16	-	_	-	_											688
DERBY		L	-		•					264		339					272
DEVON - 197 671 578 685 717 687 716 740 715 720 218 DORRET - 193 256 255 290 4274 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 224 22		AND		-		-	-										
DÜRRÉET - 193		•	•		-	_											
DURHAM - 164 202 164 206 171 215 266 300 376 265 2			-	•	-	•								241	252	203	218
GLOUCESTER (including BRISTOL)	DURHAM	-		-		-	-	164	202								
HERFORD - 154 186 190 214 237 245 259 238 236 226 246 HERTFORD - 324 335 343 258 303 319 338 256 271 244 HUNTINGDON - 68 67 97 65 83 62 68 68 79 88 KENT		- En /:	- -12:	- DD	· Tome	\r\								1.252			
HERTFORD - 324 335 343 258 303 319 338 265 271 244 HUNTINGDON - 68 67 97 65 88 67 96 68 67 97 88 KENT - 872 896 1,024 956 903 962 1,155 977 911 831 LANCASTER - 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,201 3,506 3,937 4,497 3,677 12,833 2,332 LEICESTER - 310 452 565 412 466 469 462 569 442 368 HIDDUSSEX including LONDON) - 3,540 3,173 4,378 3,806 5,577 3,886 4,094 4,956 4,205 4,206 4,207 4,406 4,207 4,406 4,207 4,406 4,207 4,407 4,2			iuain	na g.	101	, L,	. :										
RENT				-		-	-				258						
LANCASTER - 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,893 2,825 1,11 COLN - 3,350 112 411 412 383 388 409 349 607 563 542 388 MIDDLE SEX including LONDON) - 3,350 3,273 3,488 3,649 3,77 3,586 4,264 261 278 4,604 MONMOUTH - 120 154 197 230 330 564 264 261 278 196 NORTHAMPTON - 187 298 268 732 693 666 808 722 788 196 NORTHAMPTON - 187 298 268 250 290 342 346 220 294 380 NORTHAMPTON - 187 298 268 250 290 342 346 220 294 380 NORTHOUGHAM - 300 350 255 314 358 323 344 332 266 300 NORTHOUGHAM - 300 350 255 314 358 323 344 332 266 300 NORTHOUGHAM - 244 272 288 389 381 389 323 344 332 266 300 NORTHOUGHAM - 224 272 288 389 381 389 323 344 382 268 300 NORTHOUGHAM - 244 272 288 283 271 313 387 416 470 554 419 308 SOMERSET - 796 1,028 858 843 11,28 991 1,148 991 1,148 971 1,039 380 SOMERSET - 796 1,028 858 843 11,28 991 1,148 991 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287		NOC	-		-												
TEICESTER		P -	_	•	_	•								4.497			
INTOCON			•	-	-								466	492	509	481	328
MONMOUTH	LINCOLN	-			- .		-	411	412	383	388						
NORTHAMPTON			ding	LON	DON)	-			3,488	3,649						
NORTHAMPTON - 187 298 268 290 290 342 346 270 294 380 NORTHIMBERLAND - 170 189 159 139 196 226 245 290 294 189 NOTTINGHAM - 302 307 250 314 356 329 374 553 348 267 200 290 342 346 270 294 189 NOTTINGHAM - 302 307 250 314 356 329 374 553 348 267 200 290 342 346 270 294 189 NOTTINGHAM - 244 272 286 309 359 323 348 328 296 309 RUTLAND - 244 272 27 13 13 9 14 46 39 23 28 28 28 277 1310 387 416 470 534 449 308 804 270 294 189 NOTTINGHAMPTON - 546 622 625 642 745 677 702 676 517 619 874 270 294 189 SOUTHAMPTON - 546 622 625 642 745 677 702 676 517 619 874 270 294 189 SOUTHAMPTON - 636 999 768 930 992 1,148 527 585 344 388 295 804 270 804 270 294 189 SUSPEX - 581 493 505 527 484 482 527 585 630 407 804 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280		n _	-	_	-												
NORTHUMBERLAND 170 189 159 139 196 226 245 290 294 189 NORTHUMBERLAND 302 307 250 314 356 329 374 290 294 189 NORTHUMBERLAND 244 277 286 30.9 359 323 334 328 296 309 XBALOP - 228 252 271 31 3 9 14 48 39 23 28 8ALOP - 228 252 271 310 387 416 470 354 449 308 SOMERSET - 706 1,028 368 843 1,128 991 1,148 967 1,039 873 SOUTHAMPTON - 546 622 652 642 735 677 702 676 517 619 875 SOUTHAMPTON - 546 622 652 642 735 677 702 676 517 619 80 STAPFORD - 528 493 505 527 484 482 527 585 530 407 80 SURREY - 994 950 898 1,016 988 923 1,059 1,148 51,175 885 717 80 SURREY - 994 950 898 1,016 988 923 1,009 1,000 1,045 898 10 SURREY - 994 950 898 1,016 988 923 1,000 1,045 898 708 WESTMORELAND - 20 22 36 6 37 88 53 39 40 420 420 300 WESTMORELAND - 20 22 366 37 88 407 428 402 506 68 442 422 370 WORCESTER - 328 409 427 400 627 566 60 679 600 679 600 570 KM 1LTS - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ARREDON - 1,222 1,376 1,324 1,021 1,667 1,595 2,599 2,591 26,542 24,304 1,691 1,417 1,417 87 87 87 88 88 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84		PTON	-	-	-	-	. :				250	290	342	346	270	294	302
OXFORD 244 272 286 3.9 359 323 384 328 296 309 RUILAND - 24 27 13 13 9 14 48 392 34 40 40 40 40 40 30 30 33 38 416 470 53 677 702 676 517 619 50 527 484 482 527 585 630 407 30 50 527 484 482 527 585 630 407 420 427 580 30 30 30 409 409			AND	-		-											
RUTLAND - 224 27 27 31 31 33 9 14 48 39 22 32 88 SALOP		AM	•		-												
SALOP				•	-	-	. :							48		23	28
SOUTHAMPTON 545 622 832 642 735 677 702 676 517 619 STAPPORD 636 999 768 930 923 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 718 SURPOLK - 528 493 505 527 484 482 237 585 630 407 SURREY - 984 950 898 1,016 988 923 1,017 8867 941 942 SUSSEX - 381 420 529 504 543 539 1,050 493 409 409 WARWICK - 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 789 WARWICK - 20 22 53 63 37 38 33 33 39 44 24 46 WILTS - 354 482 407 428 462 506 648 464 452 379 WORCESTER - 328 409 427 460 627 566 609 679 603 563 VORK - 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY - 19 16 9 16 16 18 21 20 7 28 RRECON - 27 29 21 43 58 48 56 62 58 37 CARDIGAN - 5 13 16 27 13 17 14 26 31 47 CARMARTHEN - 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARTHEN - 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	SALOP	-		-		-	-	228	252	271	310						
STAPFORD			-		-												
SUFFOLK 528 493 505 527 484 482 527 585 630 407 SURREY 984 995 888 1,016 988 232 1,017 867 941 942 SUSSEX - 381 420 529 504 543 539 550 493 409 409 WARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,045 1,003 1,045 894 769 WARWICK 20 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 WESTMORELAND 20 25 36 37 88 33 39 1,44 24 46 691 1,000 1,			_	•	_	•	. :										
SUSSEX - 381 420 529 504 543 539 550 493 409 409 WARWICK - 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 WARWICK - 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 WESTMORELAND - 20 25 36 37 88 33 39 446 424 464 WILTS - 354 482 407 428 462 506 548 464 424 469 WILTS - 328 409 427 460 627 566 609 679 603 563 YORK - 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY - 19 16 9 16 16 13 21 20 7 28 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70		-		-		-	-	528	493	505	527	484	482	527			
WARWICK - 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 WESTMORELAND - 20 25 36 37 38 33 39 44 224 46 WESTMORELAND - 3354 482 407 428 462 506 548 464 432 379 WORKCESTER - 328 409 427 460 627 556 609 679 603 553 YORK - 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY - 19 16 9 16 16 13 21 20 7 23 BRECON - 27 29 21 43 58 48 56 62 53 37 CARDIGAN - 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARTHEN - 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARTHEN - 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 21 32 39 DENBIGH - 557 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 66 FLINT - 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 GLAMORGAN - 82 103 94 126 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH - 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MONTGOMERY - 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE - 67 54 46 44 44 58 48 88 54 66 RADNOR - 15 18 15 31 15 31 23 23 25 TOTAL - 20,994 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,306 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference te the eight Manufacturing Counties :— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 CHESTER 554 616 645 775 1.042 943 1,086 1,018 777 688 RADNOR - 19 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 186 LANCASTER - 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,983 2,852 LANCASTER - 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,983 2,852 LANCASTER - 310 432 365 91 356 329 874 353 348 267 STAFFORD - 636 909 769 930 923 1,059 1,455 1,175 885 717 VORKSHIRE - 1,232 1,376 1,322 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,645 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768 VARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 884 768	SURREY	•	-		-												
WESTMORELAND - 20 25 36 37 48 33 39 44 24 46 WILTS - 354 482 407 428 462 506 548 464 432 379 WILTS - 328 409 427 460 627 566 609 679 603 563 YORK - 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,004 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY - 19 16 9 16 16 18 21 20 7 28 BRECON - 27 29 21 43 58 48 56 62 55 35 7 CARDIGAN - 5 13 16 27 13 17 14 26 31 47 CARMARTHEN - 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARTHEN - 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 117 87 CARMARTHEN - 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 21 32 39 DENBIGH - 555 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 66 FILINT - 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 FILINT - 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 FILINT - 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 174 225 159 MEBIONETH - 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MONTGOMERY - 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE - 67 54 46 44 44 58 48 88 54 66 RADNOR - 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 25 29 30 TOTAL - 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,300 FILINT - 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 186 LEICESTER - 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,901 3,566 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 39 87 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 307 250 314 356 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,993 2,855 NOTTINGHAM - 30,20 3		_ •		•	_	-	_										
WILTS 334 482 407 428 462 506 548 464 422 37 506 609 679 603 563 YORK 328 409 427 460 627 566 609 679 603 563 YORK 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY 19 16 9 16 18 18 21 20 7 228 BRECON 27 29 21 43 58 48 56 62 58 37 CARDIGAN 5 13 16 27 13 17 14 226 31 47 CARMARTHEN 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARVON 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 21 32 39 DENBIGH 555 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 66 62 EAMORGAN 82 103 94 125 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MEMONTGOMERY 48 54 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 25 22 24, 30 4 16 14 18 15 33 23 25 22 24, 30 4 16 14 18 15 33 23 25 22 27 18 18 15 31 15 33 23 22 22 27 18 18 15 31 15 33 23 22 22 27 18 18 15 31 17 18 18 15 31 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	WESTMOR	ELANE	, -	-	-	-	: :						33		44	24	46
YORK 1,252 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 ANGLESEY 19 16 9 16 16 18 13 21 20 7 28 BRECON 27 29 21 43 58 48 56 62 58 37 CARDIGAN 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARTHEN 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARNARVON 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 21 32 39 DENBIGH 55 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 69 66 FLINT 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 GLAMORGAN 82 103 94 126 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MONTGOMERY 48 54 48 38 57 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE 15 18 15 31 53 32 32 25 29 30 TOTAL - 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference te the eight Manufacturing Counties:— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1849 197 177 688 CHESTER 554 616 645 775 1.042 943 1,086 1,018 777 688 DERBY 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 186 LANCASTER 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 186 LANCASTER 2,265 2,809 2,585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 688 NOTTINGHAM 302 307 250 314 356 329 874 353 3,878 3,875 283 2,855 ELICESTER 310 432 365 412 466 466 492 509 481 388 NOTTINGHAM 302 307 250 314 356 329 874 353 3,878 388 275 STAFFORD 636 909 769 930 932 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 TORKSHIRE 636 909 769 930 932 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 TORKSHIRE 636 909 769 930 932 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 TORKSHIRE 636 909 769 930 932 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 TORKSHIRE 636 909 769 930 932 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 TORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417 TORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417	WILTS	-	-		-			354	482	407							
BRECON		R -	-	•	-	-	. :										
### RECON	ANGLESEY	'		٠.				19	16	9	1 16	16	19	21	20	7	23
CARMARTHEN 19 49 61 36 67 32 49 171 117 87 CARMARVON - 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 21 32 39 DENBIGH 55 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 66 FLINT - 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 GLAMORGAN - 82 103 94 126 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH - 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MONTGOMERY - 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 FADNOR 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 25 29 30 TOTAL - 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference te the eight Manufacturing Counties:		-	-		-		-				43	58	48				
CARNARVON 32 22 45 47 66 33 33 32 21 32 32 32 50 ENBIGH 55 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 66 ELINT 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 GLAMORGAN - 82 103 94 126 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MONTGOMERY 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE 67 54 46 44 44 58 48 86 54 66 RADNOR 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 25 29 30 TOTAL - 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties:— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845		-		-		-											
DENBIGH 555 76 62 48 55 81 79 89 89 89 67 FLINT 31 39 18 25 36 44 61 49 50 62 GLAMORGAN 82 103 94 126 184 189 197 174 225 159 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 11 5 12 21 9 12 MERIONETH 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE 67 54 46 44 44 58 48 88 54 66 RADNOR 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 25 29 30 TOTAL 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties :— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1845 1846 1847 1848 1847 1848			•	_	-	_	• -				47						39
FLINT		-	-		-								81	79	89		66
MERIONETH 12 5 6 7 7 11 5 12 21 9 6 67 MONTGOMERY 48 54 48 93 85 75 73 94 96 67 PEMBROKE 67 54 46 44 44 58 48 88 54 66 RADNOR 15 18 15 31 15 33 23 23 25 29 30 TOTAL - 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,30 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference te the eight Manufacturing Counties: - 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845		-		•		-	-										
MONTGOMERY			-		•		-										133
PEMBROKE 67 54 46 44 44 58 88 54 68 A25 29 30 TOTAL 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,300 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties:— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845			-	•		•	. '							73		96	67
TOTAL 20,984 23,612 23,094 24,443 27,187 27,760 31,309 29,591 26,542 24,300 From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties:— 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	PEMBROK			-		-	-	67	54	46	44	44					66
From the foregoing table we extract the following figures in reference to the eight Manufacturing Counties: 1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	RADNOR	-	-		•	•	-	15	18	15	31	15	33	23			
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845		To	FAL	-		•	-	20,984	23,612	23,094	24,443	27,187	27,760	31,309	29,591	26,542	24,303
CHESTER 554 616 645 775 1.042 943 1.086 1.018 777 688 DERBY 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 182 LANCASTER 2,265 2,809 2.585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3.677 2,893 2,855 LEICESTER 310 432 365 412 466 466 492 509 481 828 NOTTINGHAM 302 307 250 314 356 329 874 353 348 267 STAFFORD 636 909 769 930 923 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 717 WARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 768 YORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417	From the f	oregoing	g tabl	e we e	extra	et the	e follo	ving figu	res in re	ference	to the	eight M	lanufac	turing (Countie	s:—	
DERBY 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840								1836	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845
DERBY 192 228 262 239 247 277 322 322 279 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840 1840																777	
LANCASTER 2,265 2,809 2.585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,898 2,855 2,501 2,501 2,502 2,809 2.585 2,901 3,506 3,987 4,497 3,677 2,898 2,855 2,502 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 2,502 3,602 3,602 2,502 3,602 3,602 2,502 3,60			-	-		-	_ -										186
LEICESTER 310 432 365 412 466 466 492 509 481 328 NOTTINGHAM 302 307 250 314 356 329 874 353 348 267 STAFFORD 636 909 769 930 923 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 717 WARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 YORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417		R	•		-		- :								3,677	2,893	2,852
STAFFORD - - 636 909 769 930 923 1,059 1,485 1,175 885 718 WARWICK - - 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 769 YORKSHIRE - - 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,508 3,004 1,691 1,417			-		-					365	412	466	466	492	509	481	328
WARWICK 728 880 884 778 1,001 1,046 1,003 1,045 894 768 YORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417				-		-	-										
YORKSHIRE 1,232 1,376 1,324 1,621 1,867 1,895 2,598 2,304 1,691 1,417			-	-	-	_	• •						1,059				769
		E	-	•	-	-	. :					1,867					1,417
TOTAL 6 19 7,557 7,083 7,970 9,408 10,002 11,557 10,403 8,248 7,224	_								·	ļ —		·	.	11 05"	10.400	8 940	7 994
	TOTAL -	-		-		-	•	6 19	7,557	7,083	7,970	9,408	10,002	11,007	10,403	0,216	1,224

CRIMINALS ... (Continued.)

It will be seen from this, that in the 10 years from 1836 to 1845, these Counties with a population of 4,867,028, out of 15,906,741 have produced one-third of the Criminals in England and Wales.

In seasons of distress it will also be seen that crime increases in a much greater degree in a Manufacturing than in an agricultural population; thus in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, the proportion was nearly three-eighths of the whole, or 32,262 out of 88,680.

							Total.	Eight Manupacturing Counties.
1841		-				.	27,780	10,00?
1842	-		-		-	-	31,309	11,857
1848		-		-		-	29,591	10,408
							88,680	32,262

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Summary of Charities reported upon by the Commissioners, and included in the two Digests of 1832 and 1835.

From which it appears that there is held in trust, for various charitable purposes, the following property:—

A.	R.					_	_										£	8.	d.
279,497			Land, producin	-	nual	Rent	al of	-		-		-		-		-	540,565	14	9
	15,7	97	Houses and Co	ttages	-		-		-		-		•		-	-	56,963	1	0
£3,060,68	£ -17	6	Three per Cent	. Stock		-		-		- `	1								
154,247	7 5	1	Three and a ha	lf ditto	-		•		-	-									
2 91,98	1 2	0	Four ditto -	-		-		-		-	1								
81,03	13	0	Five ditto	-	-		-		-	-	≻ pı	roduc	ing	annu	ally	-	150,649	9	3
63,041	13	4	Bank and Indi	a Stock		-		-		-	1								
782,61	1 19	7	Mortgage, Pers	onal, ar	d Tu	rnpik	.e		-	-	l								
£4, 433,59	8 10	6				• •	r otal	Ann	ual I	(n c oñ) ne	-		-		-	£784,178	5	0
which, value Purposes, ar	ed at nour	4 po	er cent., would r	make the	- Fee	Simp	le of	the I	rope	erty i	neld i	n tru	st re	or Cn	arita	ble }	£19,604,150	0	0
which, value Purposes, ar	ed at	4 po	er cent., would n		-	-		-		-			st R	or Chi	arita	ole }	£19,604,150	0	0
which, value Purposes, ar	ed at	4 point to	er cent., would i		APPL	-		-		-			st ic	or Cn	Arita	ble }	£19,604,150	0	0
Purposes, an	nour				-	-		-		-			st ic	or Cn	arita	ble }	£19,604,150		
To Endow	ed S	choc	ila		-	-		-		-			st ro		arita				d
To Endow	ed S	choc			-	-		-		-					arita	-	£	s. 12	d. 5
To Endow	ed S	choc	ila	nools	APPL:	-		-		-			st K		arita	- -	£ 180,309 16,938	s. 12 17	d. 5
To Endow	ed S	choc	sls in Endowed Sch	nools	APPL	ICAT		-		-			at ro	-	arita		£ 180,309 16,938 197,248	s. 12 17	d. 5 5
To Endow	ed S	choc	ils in Endowed Sci Total for	nools	APPL:	ICAT	ION	-		-				- -	arita		£ 180,309 16,938	s. 12 17 9 3	d. 5 5 10

RENTAL OF LAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Account showing the Area of the different Counties of England and Wales; the Gross Rentals of each in 1814-15 and in 1842-43, as determined by the Assessments under the Property and Income Tax Acts, with the Rent per Acre of each in 1814-15 and in 1842-43.

counties.	Acres.	Gross Rental for 1814-15.	Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Gross Rental for 1842-43.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 over Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Decrease of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 below Rent per Acre in 1814-15.
	296,320 481,280 472,320 548,480 673,280 851,200 974,720 657,920 1,654,400 643,840 702,080 981,120 805,120 238,080 996,480 1,130,240 515,840 1,671,040 1,671,040 1,955,560 483,840 95,360 859,520 1,040,000 757,760 969,600 483,760 938,240 574,080 37,74680 874,880 462,720 3,735,040 ———————————————————————————————————	£ 316,595 502,096 548,630 541,325 805,141 629,259 561,468 707,250 1,360,812 564,377 543,411 1,109,829 971,410 397,539 277,463 3961,368 1,463,183 807,558 1,865,086 517,669 231,113 1,102,352 846,172 999,951 604,220 589,594 123,296 823,845 1,491,734 707,127 862,973 826,284 1,491,734 707,127 862,973 826,294 3437,958 641,736 838,993 3260,945 964,611 609,746 3,563,980 32,502,824	£ s. d. 1 1 4 4 1 1 0 10 1 1 3 2 2 1 1 3 11 0 14 9 1 1 1 5 2 0 19 8 1 1 2 7 1 1 4 1 1 0 19 1 0 19 8 1 1 3 3 3 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 1 5 10 1 1 2 9 1 0 19 0 18 8 1 1 2 9 1 0 18 8 1 1 2 9 1 0 18 0 1 0 19 1 1 2 0 1 0 19 1	377,995 594,903 597,736 962,857 774,658 962,857 774,692 603,725 845,681 1,556,181 1,289,645 1,121,125 629,981 438,226 312,083 2,340,623 2,340,632 2,340,632 2,340,632 387,861 290,334 1,644,994 973,144 835,856 707,756 602,396 130,935 1,050,132 1,715,497 777,636 1,104,151 1,147,536 433,505 855,373 905,869 269,418 1,021,706 716,498 3,989,937	£ s. d. 1 5 5 1 4 8 1 1 5 3 1 1 8 7 1 0 18 9 1 1 8 1 1 5 1 8 1 1 5 1 8 1 1 5 1 1 1 1	## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	£ s. d.
Average Rent per Statute Acre of England}			1 0 2		1 3 51	0 3 31	_

RENTAL OF LAND.

ENGLAND AND WALES .- (Continued.)

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Gross Rental for 1814-15.	Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Gross Rental for 1842-43.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 over Rent per Acre in 1814-15.	Decrease of Rent per Acre in 1842-43 below Rent per Acre in 1814-15.
Wales. Anglesea	173,440 482,560 432,000 623,360 348,160 405,120 156,160 506,880 424,320 536 960 390,400 272,640	2 76,105 135,191 126,399 240,714 105,852 224,678 139,753 229,013 96,343 181,881 181,057 90,652	£ s. d. 0 8 91 0 5 74 0 5 104 0 6 1 0 11 1 0 17 104 0 6 94 0 9 3 0 6 74	£ 129,063 139,225 159,949 315,761 150,047 284,346 193,505 258,470 108,237 258,068 266,865 107,648	£ s. d. 0 14 101 0 5 9 0 7 44 0 10 14 0 8 7 7 0 14 01 1 4 91 0 10 21 0 9 7 0 11 11 0 7 14	## s. d. 0 6 1½ 0 0 1 6½ 0 2 4½ 0 2 211½ 0 6 10½ 0 0 6 2 9¾ 0 1 10¼ 0 0 6	£ s. d.
Average Rent per Statute Acre of Wales	32,243,200		0 7 8½ 0 18 6¾	37,795,905	0 9 113	0 2 31	_

SUMMARY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

					Acres.			Ave	rage p	er Acı	Gross Kental.	
England and Wales -		-	_		36,9	95,000)		€ s. 1 1	d. 81		£ 40,167,088
Scotland (See page 186)	-	-	-	-	18,9	44,000)		0 5	104		5.586,628
Ireland (See page 187)	-	•	-	-	20,1	77,440	5	(0 13	51		13,562,946
					76,1	16,440	5					59,316,662
			Ded	uctions	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	563,047
			Net	Rental	_	-	-	-	_	•	-	58,753,615

RENTAL OF LAND.—(Continued.)

SCOTLAND.

ACCOUNT, showing the AREA of the different Counties of Scotland, the Rent per Acre of each in 1810-11, and Gross Rental and Rent per Acre of each in 1842-43, as determined by the Assessments under the Property and Income Tax Acts, showing the Increase or Diminution of the Rent per Acre in 1842-43, as compared with that for 1810-11.

COUNTIES.	Imperial Acres.	Rent per Acre in 1810-11.	Gross Rental in 1842-3.	Rent per Acre in 1842-43.	Increase of Rent per Acre in 1842-3 over Rent per Acre in 1810-11.	in 1842-3 below
Aberdeen - Argyle and Isles - Ayr - Banff - Berwick - Caithness - Clackmannan - Cromarty - Dumfries - Dumbarton - Edinburgh - Elgin - Fife - Forfar (Angus) - Haddington - Inverness and Isles - Kincardine - Kincardine - Kincardine - Kintcudbright - Lanark - Linlithgow - Nairn - Peebles - Perth - Renfrew - Ross and Isles - Ross and Isles - Roxburgh - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk - Selkirk -	1,254,400 2,002,560 664,960 412,800 282,880 439,680 30,720 163,840 801,920 226,560 302,720 228,880 568,320 174,080 243,200 46,080 76,800 204,160 1,656,320 144,000 1,656,320 144,000 1,682,560 457,600 288,960 1122,560 288,960	0 9 10 1 2 3 1 5 1 1 1 7 1 2 1 1 1 7 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	### 423,389 232,441 390,278 110,608 237,042 57,982 35,249 5,857 266,547 72,041 239,189 84.082 381,572 312,201 221,714 161,499 128,469 38,892 182,926 341,122 82,842 15,202 67,675 551,078 152,924 120,824 235,041 181,147 33,689 124,807	# 6 6 3 3 4 4 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 1 2 1 1 5 5 6 6 6 1 3 4 6 6 7 6 6 6 1 3 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 3 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 3 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 3 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 1 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 6 1 1 5 5 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	## d. d. 0 3 0\frac{1}{2} 0 0 0 4\frac{1}{2} 0 1 7\frac{1}{2} 0 1 6 1 0 0 0 4\frac{1}{2} 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	8 s. d.
ISLANDS. Bute, Arran, &c (Isles of Argyle, Inver- ness, and Cromarty, included in Counties.)	103,040	0 3 74	20,597	0 3 113	0 0 41	_
Orkney Isles - Shetland	272,000 547,200 18,944,000	0 0 3	21,431 17,457 5,586,628	0 1 63 0 0 7½	0 0 10½ 0 0 4½	=
Average Rent per Imperial Acre in Scotland -		0 5 13		0 5 10	0 0 91	_

RENTAL OF LAND.—(Continued.)

IRELAND.

Table of the Extent of the Several Counties and Provinces of Ireland, exclusive of Lakes, distinguishing the Cultivated Land from the Unimproved Mountain and Bog; showing also the Proportion of Cultivated Land in each County, assuming 1,000 to represent the total extent of Cultivated Land in Ireland; with the estimated Gross Rental of the Land in the several Counties and Provinces, and the Average Rent per Statute Acre.

			- Pot Domonio			
PROVINCES				Proportion of Cultivated		
PROVINCES	Cultivated	Unimproved	Total Extent	Acres,		
. AND	Acres, includ-	Mountain and	of Acres,	assuming 1000	Gross Annual Value of Land.	Average Rent per Acre.
	ing Towns and	Bog.	exclusive of	as the whole	1	per Acre.
COUNTIES.	Plantations.		Lakes.	cultivatedLand of Ireland.		
				Or Arciana.		
LEINSTER.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£ s. d.
Carlow	189,588	31,249	220,837	13,657	222,319	1 0 11
Dublin	207,102	19,312	226,414	14,919	250,201	1 2 1
Kildare	365,565	51,854	417,419	26,334	387,401	0 18 7
Kilkenny	485,550	21,126	506,676	34,978	393,280	0 15 6
King's County -	346,416	145,836	492,252	24,955	354,131	0 14 5
Longford	196 797	58,937	255,734	14,177	201,061	0 15 8
Louth	185,490	15,603	201,093	13,362	280,650	1 7 11
Meath	560,622	16,033	576,655	40,386	703,458	1 14 5
Queen's County - Westmeath -	355,169 374,649	69,289 56,392	424,458 431,041	25,585 26,989	202,500	0 11 11 0 18 0
Wexford	527,419	45,501	572,920	37,994	387,597	0 18 7
Wicklow	298,334	200,754	499,088		531,916	0 12 5
WICKIOW	230,004	200,704	499,000	21,491	310,305	0 12 3
	4,092.701	731,886	4,824,587	294,827	4,224.819	
Amanama Bant						
Average Rent per Statute Acre in			l	_		0 17 6
1		·				0 1/ 0
Leinster -)						i
Clare	464,041	296,033	760,074	33,428	351,582	093
Cork	1,367,577	465,889	1,833,466	98,517	1,203,936	0 13 1
Kerry	426,590	726,775	1,153,365	30,731	421,759	0 7 21
Limerick	541.210	121,101	662,311	38,987	777,386	1 3 5
Tipperary	870.025	178,183	1,048,208	62,674	1,041,214	0 19 101
Waterford	350,278	105,496	455,774	25,233	346,949	0 15 21
	4,019,721	1,893,477	5 913,198	289,570	4,142,826	
Average Rent per)	-					
Statute Acre in		١			١	0 14 0
Munster -		!	1			0 0
ULSTER.		!	!].
Antrim	528,166	180,423	708,589	38,048	650,509	0 18 41
Armagh - ·	275,017	35,117	310,134	19,812	322,673	0 18 41 1 0 91
Cavan	383,300	71,918	455.218	27,611	334,699	0 14 8
Donegal	400,749	769,587	1,170,336	28,869	300,065	0 5 1
Down	530,746	78,317	609,063	38,233	607,619	0 19 11
Fermanagh	295,593	114,847	410,440	21,294	228,195	0 11 13
Londonderry -	327,559	180,709	508,268	23,596	293,907	0 11 64
Monaghan	292,005	21,585	313,590	21,035	271,147	0 17 3
Tyrone	462,977	311 867	774,844	33,352	370,075	$0 \ 9 \ 6\frac{7}{9}$
						
	3,436,112	1,764,370	5,260,482	251,850	3,378,889	
Average Rent per)						
Statute Acre in }						0 12 10
Ulster - J		1		1		1
CONNAUGHT.]	İ		1
Galway	768,324	708,000	1,476.324	55,348	614,208	0 8 34
Leitrim	252,746	115,869	368,615	18,207	161,338	0 8 9
Mayo	506,795	800,111	1,306,906	36,508	400,412	0 6 1
Roscommon -	448,022	130,299	578,321	32.274	385,818	0 13 4
Sligo	297,290	151,723	449,013	21,416	254,336	0 11 4
	0.070.177	1 000 000	4 170 170	100 750	1 010 110	
1	2,273,177	1,906,002	4,179.179	163,753	1,816,112	
Average Rent per)				· ·		
Statute Acre in }						0 8 81
Connaught -		į.			1	1
GRAND TOTAL -	13,881,711	6,295,735	20,177,446	1,000,000	13,562,646	l _
1	10,001,/11	0,230,700	20,111,440	1,000,000	10,002,040	1
Average Rent per	I	i	l	1	1	I
			ı		1	
Statute Acre in the Whole Kingdom -						0 13 51

